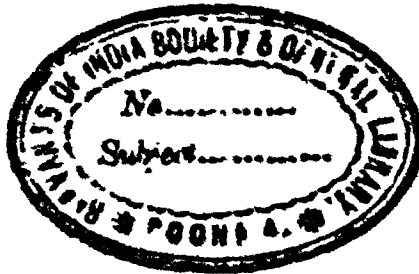
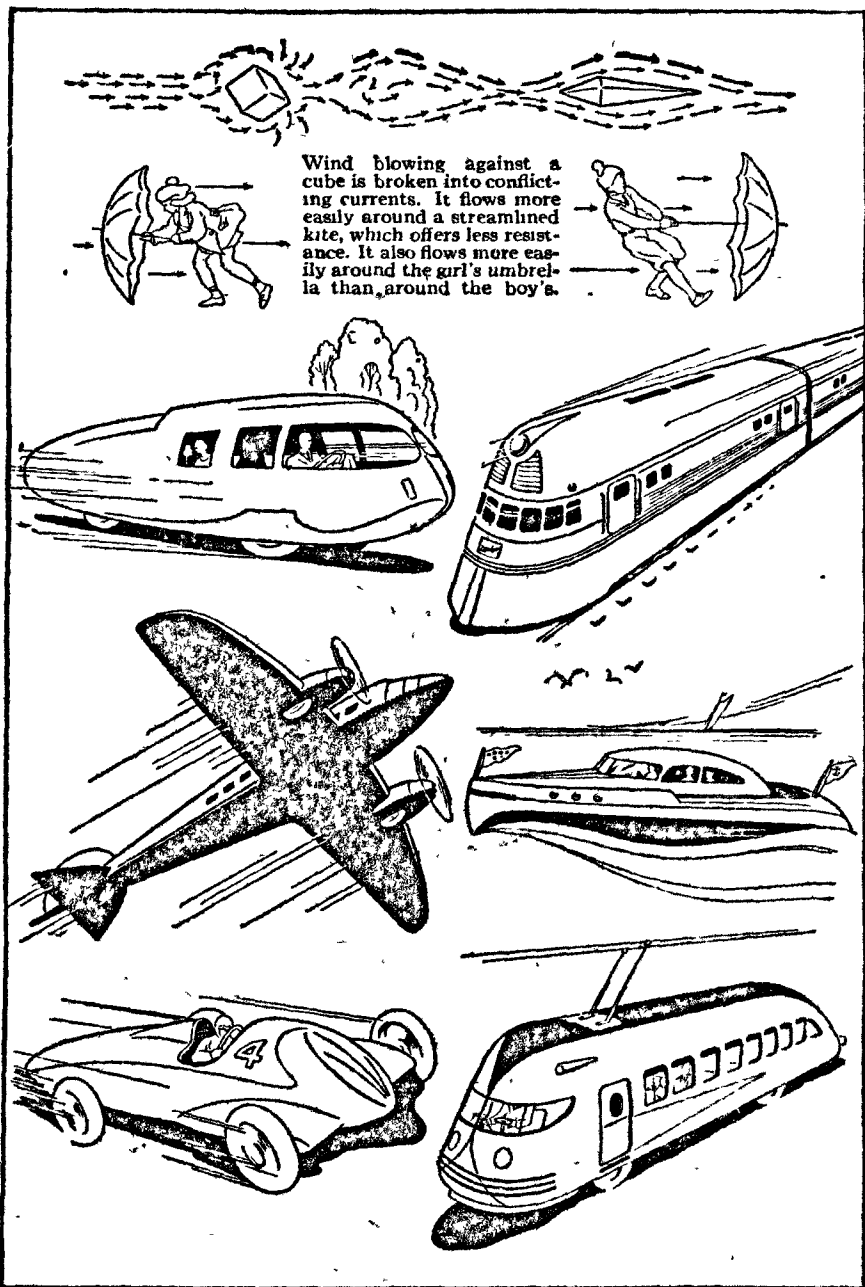


Rare section

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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HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

THIS 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 (brít) *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

Mil., Military
Mod., Modern
Mus., Music
Myth., Mythology

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

Abbott's Ready Reference Dictionary

A, a

aberration

A, a the first letter of the alphabet in the Aryan languages.

a (ā, ă) *a.* the indefinite article, signifying *one*, placed before nouns singular; also in some idiom. constrs., e.g., *a few men*. It is a contraction of *an* (A.S. *ān, one*) which remains before vowels and often before unaccented syllables beginning with *h* aspirate, *u*, and *eu* sounded as *ya*.

A1 denotes a ship of the first class; hence, first-rate, excellent.

Aaron (a'ron) the first high-priest of Israel. — **Aaronic, Aaronical** (a-ron'ik) *a.* pertaining to Aaron or to his priestly office — **Aaron's beard**, *n.* the name of several plants; large-flowered St. John's wort, etc.

aback (a-bak') *adv.* [A.S. *on bace*] on the back; by surprise; against the mast—said of sails pressed back by wind.

abacus (ab'a-kus) *n.* [L. *abacus*, fr. G. *abax*, reckoning board] an instrument for making arithmetical calculations, with sliding balls or counters.

Abaddon (a-bad'on) *n.* [H.] the destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit; hell.

abaft (a-baft') *adv.* and *prep.* [E. *on by aft*] at or toward the stern [Naut.]

abandon (a-ban'dou) *v.t.* [F. *abandonner*, to give up, fr. L. *ad*, and Low L. *bandum*, proclamation] to give up wholly and finally.—**abandoned**, *a.* given up entirely, as to a vice.—**abandonment**, *n.* act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned.—*Syn.* to yield; surrender; cede; relinquish; renounce.

abase (a-bās') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and Low L. *bassāre*, lower] to bring low; to cast down.—**abatement** *n.* the act of abasing, or bringing very low.—*Syn.* to degrade; humble, debate.

abash (a-bash') *v.t.* [O.F. *es*=L. *ex* and (part.) *baissant*, fr. *baire*, express astonishment, fr. *bah!*] to strike with sudden shame or fear; to make ashamed.—**abashment**, *n.* confusion from shame, fear, or the like.—*Syn.* to confuse with shame or guilt; to confound; disconcert; shame.

abate (a-bāt') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *batere*, for *batuere*, strike] to beat down; to lessen.—*v.i.* to decrease; to become less.—**abatement**, *n.* decrease; reduction; the amount by which a thing is made less.—*Syn.* to lessen; decline; subside.

abatis, abattis (ab'a-tis, a-bat'is) *n.* [F.] a row of sharpened branches of felled trees turned outward for defense [Fort].

abattoir (a-bat-war') *n.* [F.] a public slaughter-house.

abba (ab'a) *n.* a Syriac word meaning father.

abbot (ab'ot) *n.* [L. (acc.) *abbātem*, abbot, fr. Syr. *abba*] the head of an abbey.—**abbacy** (ab'a-si) *n.* [Late L. *abbātia*, abbey] the office of an abbot.—**abbé** (ab'ā) *n.* [F.] a cleric in minor orders.—**abbess** (ab'es) *n.* [Late L. *abbātissa*] a lady who is head of a nunnery.—**abhey** (ab'i) *n.* [O.F. *abbey*, fr. Late L. *abbātia*, abbey] a residence of monks or nuns; the cure of an abbot or abbess.

abbreviate (a-brē'vi-āt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *brevis*, short. Doublet of *abridge*] to bring within less space; to make brief; shorten.—**abbreviation** (a-brē'vi-ā'shun) *n.* act of abbreviating; a shortened form.—**abbreviator**, *n.* one that abbreviates or abridges.—*Syn.* to abridge; curtail, contract.

abdicate (ab'di-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *ab* and *dicāre*, proclaim] formally to give up power or office.—**abdication** (ab'di-kā'shun) *n.* abandonment of a public office, a right, or a trust.—*Syn.* to abandon; renounce; resign; vacate.

abdomen (ab-dō'men, ab'dō-men) *n.* [L.] the lower part of the belly.—**abdominal** (ab-dom'i-nal) *a.* pert. to the abdomen.—*Syn.* the paunch; the stomach.

abduct (ab-duk't) *v.t.* [L. *abducere*, lead away] to take away by stealth or by unlawful force.—**abduction**, *n.* the act of carrying away, esp. of carrying away a person, by fraud, stealth, or force.—**abductor**, *n.* a person who takes away secretly or by force.

abeam (a-bēm') *adv.* [A.S. *on, a*, and *beam*] perpendicular to the ship's keel [Naut.].

abed (a-bed') *adv.* [E. *on bed*] in bed; on bed; to bed.

aberration (ab-er-ā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *aberrātiōnem*, fr. *ab* and *errāre*, to wander] act of wandering from a normal course; [Astr.] a small apparent change of position in a heavenly body, due to the motion of the earth; a mental weak-

KEY: a, cat; ā, fate; â, bår; ă, ădo; e, get; ē, mē; ę, hęr; i, pín; í, ríde
KEY: o, not; ô, nôte; u, run; ü, cüte; oo, good; óo, góose; th, wrath; th, this

ness or moral lapse.—**aberrant** (ab-er'ant) *a.* wandering; straying from the right course.—*Syn.* deviation; derangement, dementia.

abet (a-bet') *v.t.* [O.F. *abeler*, to incite, fr. Icel. *beita*, to bait] to encourage or countenance, esp. in a criminal act.—**abetment**, *n.* the act of abetting; that which serves to abet.—**abetter**, **abettor**, *n.* one that incites, abets, or encourages.—*Syn.* to encourage, aid; assist; connive at; egg on. (a-bá'ans) *n.* [F., fr. *à* and *dayer*, fr. L. *ad* and *badäre*, gape] a state of suspension or temporary cessation.

abhor (ab-hawr') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ab* and *horrere*, bristle, shiver] to regard with horror or dread; to hate extremely.—**abhorrence**, *n.* detestation; great hatred.—**abhorrent**, *a.* detesting; contrary; repugnant.—*Syn.* to abominate; detest; loathe; hate.

abide (a-bid') *v.i.* [A.S. *ābidan*] to continue in a place; to continue firm or stable; to dwell;—*v.t.* to wait for; to endure.—**abiding**, *a.* lasting.—**abidingly**, *adv.*

abject (ab'jekt) *a.* [L. (part.) *ab-jectus*, thrown away, fr. *abjicere*] sunk to a mean condition; low in estimation; mean and worthless.—**abjectness** (ab'jekt-nes) *n.* state of being abject; abasement; servility.—*Syn.* dejected.

abjure (ab-jóor') *v.t.* [L. *ab* and *jurare*, swear] to renounce under oath, or with great solemnity.—**abjuration** (ab-jóo-rá'shun) *n.* act of renouncing under oath or solemnly.—to **abjure the realm**, to take an oath to leave the country.—*Syn.* to renounce; repudiate.

ablative (ab'la-tiv) *n.* [L. *ablātivus*, fr. *ab*, from, and *lātus* (part.), taken] in Latin substantives, the case which expressed *direction from*, etc.

ablaut (ab'lout) *n.* [Ger.] a vowel change within a word, indicating a modification of use or meaning, as in *sink, sank, sunk*.

ablaze (a-bláz') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] on fire; blazing.

able (á'bl) *a.* [O.F. *habile* (a-bé'l'), able, clever; fr. L. *habilis*, active; L. *habere*] having ability; possessing power for the accomplishment of some object.—**ability** (a-bil'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *habilitatem*] quality, state, or condition of being able; power to act.—**abilities**, *pl.* talents; endowments.—**able-bodied**, having a healthy, strong body; skilled.—**able seaman**, one classed A.B., able-bodied.—**ably**, *adv.*—*Syn.* capable; fit; qualified; capacious.

ablation (ab-lóo'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *ablūtus*, washed away; L. *ab* and *luere*] the act of cleansing or washing.

abnegate (ab-ne-gát) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ab-negātus*, denied] to deny; to surrender.—**abnegation** (ab-ne-gá'shun) *n.* the act of denying, renunciation.

abnormal (ab-naw'mal) *a.* [L. *ab*, and *normal*] contrary to rule, law, or system.—**abnormality**, **abnormity**, *n.* state or quality of being abnormal or irregular.—*Syn.* aberrant; erratic, eccentric.

aboard (a-bórd') *adv.* and *prep.* [E.] on board; in a vessel.—to **lay aboard**, to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting.

abode (a-bód') *n.* [E., fr. *abide*] place of residence.—*Syn.* habitation; residence; home.

abolish (a-bol'ish) *v.t.* [F. (part.) *abolis-sant*, abolishing, fr. L. *abolere*, destroy, abolish] to do away with; to put an end to.—**abolishment**, *n.*—**abolition** (ab-ō-lish'un), *n.* act of abolishing.—**abolitionist**, *n.* one that favors the abolition of something, esp. the abolition of slavery.—*Syn.* to abrogate; repeal, cancel; annul.

abominate (a-bom'i-nát) *v.t.* [L., fr. *ab* and *omen*, omen] to hate extremely; to detest.—**abominable**, *a.* loathsome; hateful; odious.—**abominably**, *adv.*—**abomination** (a-bom-i-ná'shun) *n.* act of abominating; strong loathing; an object of hatred and disgust.—*Syn.* to abhor; loathe; hate.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz) *n.pl.* [L.] the first or original inhabitants of a country.—**aboriginal**, *a.* primitive;—*n.* a first inhabitant.

abortion (a-bawr'shun) *n.* [L.] act of miscarrying; anything that fails to come to maturity.—**abortive**, *a.* failing in its effect.—**abortively**, *adv.*

abound (a-bound') *v.t.* [O.F. *abonder*, wave] to be in great plenty, to possess in abundance.

about (a-bout') *adv.* and *prep.* [A.S. *ābutan*] on every side of; all over or around; near.—**about face**, to turn half-around.—to be **about**, to be astir.—to **bring about**, to effect.—to **come about**, to happen.—to **go or set about**, to prepare to do.

above (a-bav') *adv.* and *prep.* [A.S. *ābusan*] higher in place than; on the up side; more in number, quantity, or degree than.—**above all**, before all else.—**aboveboard**, open or openly.

abrade (ab-rád') *v.t.* [L. *ab* and *rādere*, scrape] to rub or wear off, to scrape away.—**abrasion** [L. (part.) *abrāsus*, scraped away] *n.* a rubbing or scraping off, an abraded spot or place.

abreast (a-brest') *adv.* [E.] side by side; on a line with.

abridge (a-brij') *v.t.* [O.F. *abregier*, abbreviate] to shorten; to cut off.—**abridgment**, *n.* a cutting off, or shortening; a summary.—*Syn.* to abbreviate; curtail.

abroad (a-brawd') *adv.* or *a.* [L.] at large; over a wide space; beyond or out of a house camp, or other enclosure; in foreign countries.

abrogate (ab-rō-gát) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ab-rogātus*, repealed, fr. *ab-rogare*] to annul; to repeal; to do away with.—**abrogation** (ab-rō-gá'shun) *n.* act of setting aside.—*Syn.* to abolish; set aside; cancel; recall.

abrupt (a-brupt') *a.* [L. (part.) *ab-ruptus*, broken off, fr. *ab-rumpere*] broken off; steep; craggy; sudden.—**abrupt-**

ly, *adv.* brokenly; suddenly—**abruptness**, *n.*
—*Syn.* rough; rugged; unexpected.

abscess (ab'ses) *n.* [L. *abscessus* (going away). an abscess] a collection of diseased matter in the body.

abscond (ab-skond') *v.t.* [L. *abs.* and *condere*, hide] to take oneself off—used esp. of persons that withdraw to avoid the penalties of the law.

absent (ab'sent) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *absentem*, being away, fr. *absesse*] not present in a place; inattentive to what is passing—**absent** (ab'sent') *v.t.* to withdraw (oneself).—**absence** (ab'sens) *n.* [L. *absentia*] state of being absent; inattention to things present.—**absentee** (ab-sen-tee') *n.* one that is absent.—**absenteeism**, *n.* the habit of an absentee.—**absent-minded**, *a.* inattentive to one's surroundings.—*Syn.* of "absent-minded." abstracted; absorbed; engrossed.

absinthe (ab'sinth) *n.* [F. from L. *absinthium*, wormwood] a liquor made from wormwood.

absolute (ab'so-lüt) *a.* [L. (part.) *absolutus*, freed] uncontrolled; unconditional; certain.—**absolutely**, *adv.*—**absoluteness**, *n.*—God is called **The Absolute**, the Self-existent.—**the absolute case**, the case of a noun and an adjunct, whose construction is independent of the syntax of the sentence.—**absolute scale**, **absolute temperature**, the system of measuring temperature of thermodynamic principles which put **absolute zero** at -273.1° C. or -459.6° F., representing complete absence of heat.—*Syn.* complete; perfect; despotic; authoritative; tyrannical.

absolution (ab-sö-lü'shun) *n.* a remission of sin, pronounced by the R.C. church in favor of one that makes due confession.

absolve (ab-solv') *v.t.* [L. *abs* and *solvere*, loose] to set free from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility.—*Syn.* to clear; exonerate; acquit; exculpate.

absorb (ab-sawrb') *v.t.* [L. *abs* and *sorbere*, suck in] to drink in; to suck up; to engage wholly one's attention.—**absorbable**, *a.*—**absorbability** (ab-sawrb-a-bil'i-ti) *a.* state or quality of being absorbable.—**absorbent**, *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *absorbentem*] absorbing.—*n.* anything that absorbs.—**absorption** (ab-sawrb'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *absorptus*] act of absorbing.—*Syn.* to engross; swallow up; imbibe; engulf.

abstain (ab-stän') *v.i.* [L. *abs* and *tenere*, hold] to forbear or refrain; to keep oneself from—**abstainer**, *n.* one that abstains, esp. from intoxicating liquors.—**abstention** (ab-sten'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *abstentus*] a holding off or refraining.—**abstinence** (ab'sti-nens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *abstinentiam*] voluntary forbearance from using or doing something.—*Syn.* to forbear; refrain; relinquish; give up.

abstemious (ab-at'e-mi-us) *a.* [L.] sparing in the use of food and drink.—**abstemiously**, *adv.*—**abstemiousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* sober; temperate.

abstract (ab-strakt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *abstractus*, withdrawn, fr. *abs*

and *trahere*] to separate from; to draw off; to take secretly for one's own use from the property of another.—**abstract** *a.* (ab'strakt) distinct from something else;—*n.* that which comprises in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things—**abstracted** (ab-strakt'ed) *a.* absent-minded; absorbed.—**abstraction**, *n.* act of abstracting or separating; an idea or notion of a theoretical nature; the taking for one's own use part of the property of another.—**abstract idea**, the thought of some quality apart from any body possessing that quality.—**in the abstract**, without reference to particular cases.—*Syn.* of *n.*, epitome; abridgment; synopsis; précis.

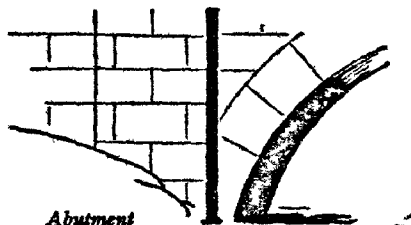
abstruse (ab-ströös') *a.* [L. (part.) *abstrusus*, concealed, fr. *abstrudere*] hidden; difficult or hard to be understood.—**abstrusely**, *adv.*—**abstruseness**, *n.*—*Syn.* obscure, recondite; curious.

absurd (ab-serd') *a.* [L. *absurdus*, inharmonious, fr. *abs* and *surdus*, deaf] opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason or common sense.—**absurdity**, *n.* quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.—**absurdly**, *adv.*—**absurdness**, *n.*—*Syn.* foolish; irrational; incongruous, nonsensical; ridiculous.

abundance (a-bun'dans) *n.* [L. *abundantia*] great plenty—**abundant**, *a.* in great quantity.—**abundantly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "abundant," copious; teeming; ample; plentiful.

abuse (a-büz') *v.t.* [F. *abuser*, misuse, fr. L. (part.) *ab-usus*, misusing, fr. *ab* and *usus*] to make an ill or improper use of; to impose on.—**abuse** (a-büz') *n.* ill usage; improper treatment or employment, a corrupt practice; rude language.—**abusive** (a-bü'äv) *a.* practicing abuse; offering harsh words or ill treatment.—**abusiveness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to revile; misuse; vilify; injure.

abut (a-but') *v.t.* [O.F. *abouter*, thrust toward] to terminate or border; to end.—**abutment**, *n.* that on which a thing abuts, or that which meets or abuts on anything, as the shoreward arch of a bridge.



abyss, abysm (a-bis', a-bizm') *n.* [L. *abyssus*, bottomless, fr. G.] a bottomless depth; any deep space.—**abysmal** (a-biz'mäl) *a.* pert. to an abyss; bottomless.

Abyssinian (ab-i-sin'i-an) *a.* of or pert. to Abyssinia.

acacia (a-kä'shi-a) *n.* [G., fr. *akis*, thorn] a genus of trees and shrubs.

academy (a-kad'e-mi) *n.* a garden or grove near Athens, belonging originally to a reputed hero named Akademos, where Plato and his followers held their conferences [*G. akadēmeia, L. acadēmia*—hence, *F. académie*]; a school, or seminary, holding a rank between a university or college, and a primary school; a society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences.—**academic** (ak-a-dem'ik) *a. pert.* to an academy or other institution of learning; pedantic.—**academician** (a-kad-e-mish'an) *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences.

Acadian (a-kā'di-an) *a.* [*F. Acadie, Nova Scotia*] *pert.* to Nova Scotia.

acanthus

(a-kan'thus) *n.* [*G.*] a genus of herbaceous prickly plants; [*Arch.*] an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.



Acanthus

accede (ak-sēd) *v. i.* [*L. ad* and *cēdere, cede*] to agree or assent.—*Syn.* to assent; agree; acquiesce; comply; conform; yield.

accelerate (ak-sel'e-rāt) *v. t.* [*L. (part) ad* and *celer*] to cause to move faster.—**acceleration** (ak-sel-e-rā'shun) *n.* increase of motion or action.—**accelerative** (ak-sel'e-rā-tiv) *a.* quickening.—*Syn.* to speed; hasten; quicken; expedite; dispatch.

accelerator (ak-sel'e-rā-ter) *n.* that which accelerates; an automobile throttle.

accent (ak'sent) *n.* [*L. (acc.) accentum, a tone, fr. ad* and *cantus*] a stress upon some particular syllable of a word, a mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation; expression in general.—(ak'sent') *v. t.* to pronounce, utter, or mark with accent.—**accentual, a.** relating to accent; rhythmic—**accentuate, v. t.** to mark or pronounce with an accent or accents; to emphasize.—**accentuation, n.** act of placing accents, in writing or in speaking.

accept (ak-sept') *v. t.* [*F.*; *fr. L. acceptāre, fr. (part.) ac-ceptus, received*] to take or receive with a consenting mind; to receive and agree to.—**acceptable, a.**—**acceptably, adv.**—**acceptableness, n.**—**acceptability, n.**—**acceptance, n.** the act of accepting; an engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due; the bill itself when accepted.—**acceptation** (ak-sept'ā'shun) *n.* kind reception; the meaning of a word or statement.—**acceptor, n.** a person that accepts; one that binds himself to pay the sum stated in a bill.—to accept a bill of exchange, to subscribe it in due form and thus to promise to pay it [*Law.*].—*Syn.* to receive; take; admit.

access (ak'ses) *n.* [*L. accessus, a coming unto, fr. ad* and *cedere, come*] a coming to; the means or way by which a thing may be approached.—**accessary, etc.** See **accessory, etc.**—**accessible** (ak-ses'i-bl) *a.* easy of access or approach.—**accessibly, adv.**—**accession, n.**—**accession, n. [*L. (acc.) accessiōnem*] increase by something added; act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity.—**accessory** (ak-ses'o-ri, ak'se-so-ri) *a.* aiding in producing some effect;—*n.* one implicated in a crime, either before the fact or after the fact.—**accessorily, adv.**—*Syn.* of "accession," addition; enlargement; increase, augmentation.**

accidence (ak'si-dens) *n.* that part of grammar which deals with inflection; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

accident (ak'si-dent) *n.* [*L. (acc. part) accidentem, happening, fr. ad* and *cadere, fall*] an unexpected event; mishap.—**accidental** (ak-si-den'tal) *a.* happening unexpectedly; not necessarily belonging to;—*n.* a sharp, flat, or natural, occurring, not at the commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note.—**accidentally, adv.**—*Syn.* chance; casualty; mishap; disaster; contingency; incident.

acclaim (a-klām') *v. t.* and *i.* [*L. ad* and *clamāre, cry aloud*] to honor or meet with applause;—*n.* acclamation.—**acclamation** (ak-lā-mā'shun) *n.* a shout or some other expression of applause.—**acclamatory** (a-klam'ō-ri) *a.* expressing applause by acclamation.—*Syn.* of "acclamation," exclamation; shout; outcry; vociferation.

acclimate (a-klī'nit, ak'ti-mīt), *v. t.* [*L. ad, and climate*] to habituate or accustom to a climate not native.—also **acclimatize**.—**acclimatization** (a-klī-mā-ti-zā'shun) *n.*

acclivity (a-kliv'i-ti) *n.* [*L. (acc) acclivūdem, fr. ad* and *clivus, a slope*] an upward slope.



Accolade

accolade (ak-ō-lād') *n.* [*It., fr. L. ad* and *collum, neck*] a ceremony

used in Great Britain in conferring knight-hood, consisting now of a tap on the shoulder with the flat of a sword.

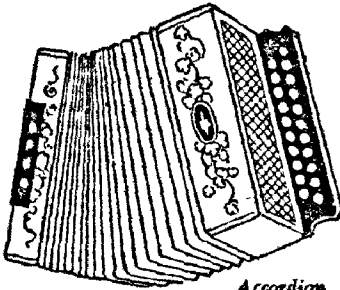
accommodate (a-kom'ō-dāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *accommodatus*, fitted, fr. *ad* and *commodus*] to render fit or suitable; to adapt; to reconcile.—**accommodating**, *a.* affording accommodation; obliging.—**accommodation** (a-kom'ō-dā'shun) *n.* act of fitting, whatever supplies a want or affords ease or convenience; a loan of money.—*Syn.* to oblige; adjust; conform; oblige; assist; suit; arrange.

accompany (a-kum'pa-ni) *v.t.* [F. *accompagner* (ak-on-pan-yā'); fr. L. *ad*, and *company*] to go with or attend as a companion or associate; [Mus.] to play the accompaniment.—**accompaniment**, *n.* that which accompanies; [Mus.] the instrumental part or parts accompanying a vocal or instrumental part.—**accompanist**, *n.* one that plays an accompaniment.

accomplice (a-kom'plis) *n.* [L. *ad* and (*acc*) *complicem*, interwoven, fr. *complex*; *cum* and *placere*] a partner; an associate in crime; a partaker in guilt.—*Syn.* accessory; associate; confederate; abettor; coadjutor.

accomplish (a-kom'plish) *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *accomplissant*, completing; fr. L. *ad*, and *complere*, fill] to finish; to complete; to perform.—**accomplished**, *a.* completed; having accomplishments.—**accomplishable**, *a.*—**accomplishment**, *n.* act of accomplishing; that which makes for excellence of mind; or elegance of manners, acquired by education.—*Syn.* to achieve, effect; execute; fulfill; realize; perfect.

accord (a-kawrd') *n.* [F. *accorder*; fr. L. *ad* and *cor*, cords, heart] agreement; harmony of sounds.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make to agree; to be in agreement; to agree in pitch and tone.—**accordance**, *n.* agreement; harmony—**accordant**, *a.* corresponding.—**according** (a-kawrd'ing) *a.* in accordance with; agreeable; suitable.—**accordingly**, *adv.* in agreement with, consequently.—**own accord**, one's own or free will.—*Syn.* concord; consent; chord; of *a.*, to adjust; concede.



Accordion

accordion (a-kawrd'i-on) *n.* [fr. It.] a small, keyed, wind instrument, whose tones are produced by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.

accost (a-kost') *v.t.* [O.F. *accoster*, fr. L. *ad* and *costa*, rib, side] to address; to speak first to.—*Syn.* to salute; greet; hail; welcome.

accouchement (a-kōōsh-maw'n') *n.* [F. *accoucher*, to bring to bed. See *couch*] delivery in childbed.

account (a-kount') *n.* [O.F. *a* and *compter*, count. See *count*] a reckoning, or record of some reckoning, a statement of facts; a relation, narrative, or description.—*v.t.* to reckon or compute.—*v.i.* to render an account of particulars.—**accountable**, *a.* liable to be called to account.—**accountably**, *adv.*—**accountableness**, *n.*—**accountability**, *n.*—**accountancy**, *n.* profession or work of an accountant.—**accountant**, *n.* one that keeps, or is skilled in, accounts.—to **account for**, to give an account or explanation of.—to **make account of**, to value.—to **take into account**, to consider.—*Syn.* of *n.* "account" —reckoning; computation; value; narrative; narration; description; a bill; record; history; tale.

accouter, accoutre (a-kōō'ter) *v.t.* [F. *accouter*, to dress, array] to furnish with dress, or equipments, esp. those of a soldier.—**accouterments**, *n. pl.* dress; military dress and arms.

accredit (a-kred'it) *v.t.* [F. *accréditer*. See *credit*] to give trust or confidence to; to send with credentials, as an envoy.—**accredited**, *a.* trusted with credentials; recognized.—*Syn.* to intrust; delegate; depute.

accretion (a-krē'shun) *n.* [L. (*acc.*) *accretionem*, increase; fr. *ad*, and *crescere*, to grow] an increase in growth, esp. by an addition of parts externally.

accrue (a-kroo') *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *accruere*, grown, fr. L. *ad* and *crescere*] to increase; be added, as increase, profit, or damage.

accumbent (a-kum'bent) *a.* [L. (*acc.* part.) *accumbentem*, lying near, fr. *ad* and *cumbere*, to lie] leaning or reclining, as the ancients did at their meals; lying against.

accumulate (a-kū'mūl-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *accumulatus*, heaped up; fr. *ad* and *cumulus*, heap] to heap up in a mass; to collect; *v.t.* to increase by successive additions.—**accumulation** (a-kū-mū-lā'shun) *n.* act of heaping up; heap, mass, or pile.—**accumulator**, *n.* an apparatus for the storage of electric energy.—*Syn.* to amass; aggregate, collect; gather.

accurate (ak'ū-rit) *a.* [L. *ad* and (part) *cūrātus*, cared for, fr. *cūra*, care] in careful conformity to truth, or to a standard; free from error or defect.—**accurately**, *adv.*—**accuracy**, *n.* exactness; correctness; freedom from error.—*Syn.* correct; exact; precise; nice; just; particular.

accuse (a-kerz') *v.t.* [A.S. *ā* and *cursum*, curse] to devote to destruction; to curse.—**accursed**, *a.* doomed to destruction or misery; wicked.

accuse (a-kūz) *v.t.* [L., fr. *ad* and *causa*, lawsuit] to charge with a crime,

offense, or fault—**accuser**, *n.*—**accusable**, *a.* chargeable; blamable.—**accusation** (ak-ū-zā'shun) *n.* [L. (part) *accūsātus*, charged] a charge.—**accusative** (ak-ū'zā-tiv) *a.* producing or containing accusations; of, or belonging to, the objective case;—*n.* the accusative case.—**accusatory**, *a.* containing an accusation.—*Syn.* to charge; blame; arraign; impeach; censure; indict.

accustom (ak-kus'tom) *v.t.* [O.F. *accustum*. See *custom*] to make familiar by use.—**accustomed**, *a.* often practiced; usual.—*Syn.* to familiarize; train; habituate; inure.

ace (ās) *n.* [L. *as*, unity, pound] a single point on a card or die, or the card or die so marked; in a game, a point won by a single stroke; a particle; a World War aviator who brought down five or more enemy airplanes, hence one who is outstanding in any activity.

acephalous (ak-sef'a-lus) *a.* [G. *a*, un-, and *kephalē*, head] without a head—applied specifically to animals of the class *Accephala*, a class of mollusks.

acerbity (ak-ser'bi-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. (*acc.*) *acerbitatem*, sourness; fr. *acerbus*, sour] sourness of taste, with bitterness—hence bitterness, or severity—applied to persons or things.

acetanilide (as-et-an'i-lid) *n.* a derivative of acetic acid and aniline, used in medicine to relieve pain and fever. Also **acetanilid**.

acetic (ak-set'ik) *a.* [L. *acētum*, vinegar] relating to acetic acid; sour.—**acetate** (as'e-tāt) *n.* a salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.—**acetify** (ak-set'i-fi) *v.t.* or *i.* to turn into vinegar.—**acetous** (ak-set'us) *a.* having a sour taste; making vinegar.—**acetic acid**, the acid of vinegar.

acetylene (ak-set'i-lēn) *n.* [See *acetic*] a colorless, ill-smelling gas, burning with a blinding white light.

ache (āk) *n.* [A.S. *acan*] continued pain; a dull, heavy pain;—*v.t.* to be in pain.

achieve (ak-chev') *v.t.* [O.F. *achever*, fr. O.F. *a chef*, to a head; L. *ad caput*] to carry on to a final close; to bring out into a perfected state.—**achievable**, *a.*—**achievement**, *n.* act of performing; a great or heroic deed.—*Syn.* to accomplish; execute; perform; complete; fulfill; effect

achromatic (ak-ə-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *a*=un-, and *chromatic*] free from color; transmitting light without decomposing it [Opt.]—**achromatism** (ak-rō'ma-tizm) *n.* state or quality of being achromatic.—**achromatize** (ak-rō'ma-tiz) *v.t.* to make achromatic; to deprive of color.

acid (as'id) *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour] sharp to the taste; having the taste of vinegar;—*n.* a sour substance; a salt of hydrogen.—**acidify** (ak-sid'i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *acidus*, sour, and *facere*, make] to make acid; to convert into an acid.—**acidifiable**, *a.*—**acidification** (ak-sid-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act or process of acidifying.—**acidimeter** (as-i-dim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *acidus*, sour, and G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the

strength of acids.—**acidity**, *n.* quality of being acid or sour; sharpness.—**acidness**, *n.*—**acidosis**, *n.* an acid condition of the body.—**acidulate** (ak-sid'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*] to make slightly acid; to embitter.—**acidulous**, *a.* slightly sour; sourish; severe.

acknowledge (ak-nō'lej) *v.t.* [E.] to give a receipt for; to own, or confess a knowledge of; to recognize as a truth or as genuine.—**acknowledgment**, *n.* act of acknowledging; something given or done in return for a favor; a declaration of one's own act.—*Syn.* to own; confess; admit; concede; avow; recognize.

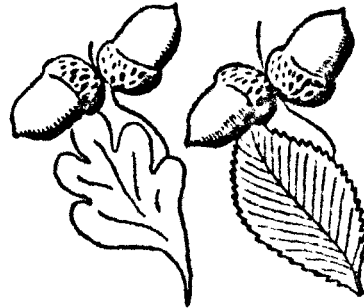
acme (ak'mē) *n.* [G. *akmē*, top] the height, top, or highest point of a thing; [Med] crisis.

acne (ak'nē) *n.* [G. for *akmē*] a skin disorder characterized by small, hard, red, inflamed pimples.

acolyte (ak'ō-lit) *n.* [F., fr. G. *akolouthos*, a follower] a companion; an associate; one whose duty is to light the candles, and to attend on the officiating priest at the R. C. Mass; a helper.

aconite (ak'ō-nit) *n.* [G. *akoniton*] wolf's-bane or monk's-hood.—**aconitic** (ak'ō-nit'ik) *a.* pert. to aconite.

acorn (ak'kawrn) *n.* [A.S. *acorn*, fruit, fr. *acer*, field] the seed or fruit of the oak.—**acorn cup**, the hardened covering of the base of an acorn.



Acorns and Cups
(White oak, left, and Chestnut oak)

acotyledon (ak-kot-i-lē'don) *n.* [G. *a*=un-, and *cotyledon*] a plant in which the seed lobes, or cotyledons, are not present.—**acotyledonous**, *a.* (ak-kōs'tik) *a.* [G. *akoustikos*, relating to sound, fr. *akouē*, to hear] pert. to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the science of sounds.—**acoustic nerve**, the nerve of hearing.—**acoustics**, *n.* the science of the nature and phenomena of sound; the qualities of a room or auditorium that affect hearing

acquaint (ak-kwānt') *v.t.* [O.F. *acquaintre*, to make known; fr. *cognitus*] to make fully known; to make familiar.—**acquaintance**, *n.* familiar knowledge; a person or persons slightly known to one.—**acquaintanceship**, *n.* the state of being ac-

quanted, or of having acquaintance.—*Syn.* to inform; apprise, make known.

acquiesce (ak-wi-ēs') *v. i.* [*L. fr. ad* and *quiescere*, to rest] to rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; to assent.—*acquiescence*, *n.* a silent assent; apparent compliance.—*acquiescent*, *a.* submitting; disposed to submit.—*acquiescently*, *adv.*—*Syn.* to assent; consent; agree; accede; concur; comply; conform.

acquire (a-kwir') *v. t.* [*L. acquirere*, to get, *fr. ad* and *quærere*, seek] to gain, usually by one's own labor or exertion, to take on.—*acquirable*, *a.*—*acquirement*, *n.* the act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment.—*acquisition* (ak-wi-zh'ūn) *n.* [*L. (part.) acquisitio*, got] act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained.—*acquisitive* (a-kwi-z'i-tiv) *a.* capable of making, disposed to make, acquisitions.—*acquisitiveness*, *n.*—*Syn.* to gain; get; win; obtain; attain; secure; earn.

acquit (a-kwit') *v. t.* [*O.F. aquiter*, settle a claim; *fr. Late L. acquiescere*, set at rest] to set free; to release, esp. from an accusation or suspicion; to conduct oneself; to clear oneself.—*acquittal*, *n.* a judicial discharge; performance of a duty.—*acquittance*, *n.* the act of discharging from a debt, or other obligation; a writing in evidence of a discharge.—*Syn.* to clear; exonerate; exculpate, absolve; forgive.

acre (ā'kr) *n.* [*A.S. acer*, a field] a measure of land containing 43,560 square feet.—*acreage*, *n.* extent of a piece of land measured in acres.—*acred*, *a.* possessing acres; having landed property.

acrid (ak'rid) *a.* [*L. acer*, stem, *acri-*, sharp] of a biting taste; sharp; pungent; harsh.—*acridity* (a-krid'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being acrid.—*acridness*, *n.*

acrimony (ak'ri-mō-ni) *n.* [*L. acrimonia*, *fr. acri-*, sharp] sharpness or severity, as of language or temper.—*acrimonious* (ak'ri-mō-ni-us) *a.* sharp; bitter; sarcastic.—*acrimoniously*, *adv.*—*Syn.* harshness; bitterness; animosity; asperity.

acrobat (ak'rō-bat) *n.* [*G. akrobatos*, tiptoing; *fr. akron*, a point, *bassein*, walk] one that practices high vaulting, tumbling, and other gymnastic feats.—*acrobatic* (ak'rō-bat'ik) *a.* belonging to an acrobat.

acropolis (a-krop'ō-lis) *n.* [*G. fr. akros*, on high, and *polis*, city] a citadel, esp. the Acropolis, the citadel of Athens.

across (a-kros') [*E. on cross*] *adv.* and *prep.* from side to side, or transversely.

acrostic (a-kros'tik) *n.* [*G. akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, a verse] a composition, in verse, in which the first letters of the lines consecutively form a name or sentence;—*a.* relating to or containing an acrostic.—*acrostically*, *adv.*

act (akt) *v. t.* [*L. (part.) agere*, done, *fr. agere*] to perform, esp. upon the stage; to assume the office or character of;—*v. i.* to exert energy or force; to perform, as an actor; to behave;—*n.* that which is done;

deed; a decree, edict, law, judgment; one of the principal divisions of a play—*acting*, *a.* performing duty; doing temporary duty; performing dramatically.—*to act on*, to act according to.—*to act up to*, to equal in action.—*Syn.* to do; perform; make, work; operate.

actinism (ak'ti-nizm) *n.* [*G. aktis*, stem *aktin-*, ray] that power in the sun's rays by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.—*actinic* (ak-tin'ik) *a.* pert. to actinism; pert. to the chemical-changing rays of the sun.

action (ak'shun) *n.* the process or state of doing, exertion of power or force; a thing done; a deed; a legal process; an engagement in war; the main subject of a work of fiction.—*actionable*, *a.* affording ground for an action at law.—*actionably*, *adv.*

active (ak'tiv) *a.* having the power or quality of acting; constantly in action; hence, energetic, busy; [*Gram.*] expressing the transition or passing of an action from an agent to an object.—*actively*, *adv.*—*activeness*, *n.*—*activity* (ak-tiv'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being active; mbleness, agility.

actor (ak'ter) *n.* one that acts, one that represents characters on the stage or screen or on the radio;—*fem.*—*actress*.

actual (ak'chū-əl) *a.* [*L. actualis*] existing in act; existing at the present time.—*actually*, *adv.* in act or fact; really; truly.—*actuality* (ak'chū-əl'i-ti) *n.* the state of being actual; existence.—*actualize*, *v. t.* to make actual; to describe in a vivid manner.

actuary (ak'chū-ā-ni) *n.* [*L. actuarius*, one who writes deeds, a clerk—*fr. (part.) actus*] a registrar or clerk; a person skilled in calculations, esp. such as deal with the expectancy of life in insurance computations.

actuate (ak'chū-āt) *v. t.* to put into action; to move or incite to action.

acumen (a-kū'men) *n.* [*L. fr. acuere*, to sharpen] quickness of perception or discernment; sharpness; penetration.

acupressure (ak-ū-presh'ēr) *n.* [*L. acus*, needle, and *pressure*] a method of stopping bleeding from arteries by means of needles or wires [*Surg.*].

acupuncture (ak-ū-pungk'chūr) *n.* [*L. acus* and *punctura*] the introduction of needles into the living tissues for healing purposes [*Surg.*].

acute (a-kūt') *a.* [*L. acutus*, sharp, *fr. acuere*, to sharpen] sharp at the end; pointed; of nice discernment; shrill; [*Med.*] attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; [*Math.*] less than a right angle.—*acute-angled*, *a.* having sharp or acute angles.—*acutely*, *adv.*—*acuteness*, *n.*—*Syn.* sharp; shrewd; sagacious; keen; subtle; penetrating.

adage (ad'ij) *n.* [*L. adagium*, conn. with *aito*, say] a saying that has obtained credit by long use.—*Syn.* proverb; by-word; aphorism; maxim; axiom, saw; saying; apothegm.

adagio (a-dá'jō) *adv.* [It.] slowly;—*a.* slow.—*n.* a slow measure.

adamant (ad'a-mant) *n.* [G. (gen.) *adamant-os*, fr. *a.* un-, and *damao*, conquer. Doublet of **diamond**] a stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond;—*a.* very hard; unfeeling.—**adamantine** (ad-a-man'tin) *a.* made of, or hard as, adamant.

Adamic (a-dam'ik) *a.* pertaining to Adam, the first man.—**Adam's apple**, the projection formed by the cartilage in the throat.—**Adam's ale**, Adam's wine, water.

adapt (a-dapt') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *aptāre*, fit, fr. *aptus*] to make fit or suitable; to make to correspond.—**adaptable**, *a.* **adaptability**, *n.* suitability.—**adaptation** (ad-ap-tā'shun) *n.* the act of adapting or fitting; the modification of an organism in response to its environment.—*Syn.* to adjust; harmonize.

add (ad) *v.t.* [L. *addere*] to join or unite so as to form one sum or whole.—*Syn.* to join, append; annex; unite.

addendum (a-den'dum) *n.*; *pl.* **addenda** (a-den'da) [L. (gerund.) *addendum*, to be added] a thing to be added; an appendix to a work.

adder (ad'er) *n.* [M.E. *an addere* for a *nadder*, fr. A.S. *nædre*, snake] a venomous serpent; a viper.—**adder's-stone**, a rounded, perforated stone, supposed to cure adder bites.—**adder's-tongue**, fern.—**adderwort**, snakeweed.

addict (a-dikt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *addictus*, assigned, fr. *ad-dicere*] to apply habitually; to habituate.—**addict** (ad'ikt), *n.* one who is given to taking drugs, etc., habitually.—**addicted**, *a.* devoted; wholly given over to.

addition (a-dish'un) *n.* the act of adding; anything added; the branch of arithmetic that treats of adding numbers.—**additional**, *a.* added; supplementary.—**additionally**, *adv.*

addle (ad'l) *a.* [M.E. *adel-ey*, a filth-egg, fr. A.S. *adela*, mud] having lost the power of development by becoming diseased; unfruitful or barren;—*v.t.* to corrupt; to confuse.—**addle-brained**, -headed, -pated, stupid; muddled.

address (a-dres') *v.t.* [F. *adresser*. See **dress**] to direct discourse to, to direct in writing, as a letter; to apply oneself;—*n.* a formal speech; manner of speaking to another; direction of a letter;—*pl.* attentions in courtship.—*Syn.* of *n.* speech; discourse; oration; harangue; skill; readiness; dexterity.

adduce (a-dūs') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *dūcere*, lead] to bring forward by way of proof; to quote.—**adducible**, *a.*—**adductor** (a-duk'tor) *n.* a muscle that draws one part of the body toward another.—*Syn.* to advance; offer; cite; allege; quote; mention.

adenoids (ad'e-noids) *n.pl.* enlarged tonsil growths in the back and the upper part of the throat.

adept (a-dept') *n.* [L. (part.) *adepus*, having acquired, fr. *adipisci*] one

well skilled in any art;—*a.* well skilled; completely versed.

adequate (ad'e-kwit) *a.* [L. *ad* and *æquātus*, made equal, fr. *æquus*, equal] equal to; sufficient.—**adequacy**, *n.* the state or quality of being adequate.—**adequately**, *adv.*—*Syn.* enough; equal to; commensurate.

adhere (ad-hēr') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *hærrere*, stick] to stick fast; to be attached or devoted.—**adherence**, *n.* state of adhering; steady attachment.—**adherent**, *a.* united with or to;—*n.* one that cleaves to, or supports, some other person or a cause.—*Syn.* to cleave to; cling to.

adhesion (ad-hē'shun) [L. (part.) *hæresum*, stuck] *n.* the act of adhering; the force by which bodies adhere when their surfaces are brought into contact.—**adhesive**, *a.* sticky; tenacious.—**adhesively**, *adv.*—**adhesiveness**, *n.*

adhibit (ad-hib'it) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *adhibere*, added to, fr. *habere*] to use or apply; to attach.

adieu (a-dū') *int.* [F., meaning, "to God!"] good-bye; farewell.—*n.* a farewell; a leavetaking.

adipose (ad'i-pōs) *a.* [Late L. *adipōsus*] fr. stem, *adip-*, of *adeps*, fat, fatty;—*n.* the fat of adipose tissue.—**adipose tissue**, tissue containing fat cells.

adit (ad'it) *n.* [L. *aditus*, entrance, fr. *ad* and stem, *it-*, of *ire*, go] a horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine; a drift; passage.

adjacent (a-jā'sent) *a.* [L. *ad* and (part) *jacere*, lying near, fr. *jacere*] lying near.—**adjacently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* near to; close; contiguous; adjoining.

adjective (ad'jek-tiv) *n.* [L. *adjectivus*, fr. (part.) *adjectus*, put near, fr. *ad-jicere*, throw toward] a word used with a noun to define its application;—*a.* pert. to an adjective.—**adjectively**, *adv.*—**adjectival** (ad-jek-ti'val) *a.* of the nature or an adjective.

adjoin (a-join') *v.t.* [F. *adjoindre*, fr. L. *adjungere*, join to] to join or unite to;—*v.i.* to be next to; to be very near.—**adjoining**, *a.* near; next to.

adjourn (a-jurn') *v.t.* [O.F. *ajorner*, Late L. *adturnare*, to name a day. See **journal**, **diurnal**] to put off to another day, indefinitely suspend a meeting.—**adjournment**, *n.* the act of postponing; the interval during which a public body defers business.—*Syn.* to prorogue, postpone, delay; defer; put off.

adjudge (a-juj') *v.t.* [O.F. *ajuger*, L. *ad* and *judicare*, judge] to award or decree by authority; to sentence.—**adjudgment**, *n.* the act of judging; the judgment given.—**adjudicate** (a-juj-di-kāt) *v.t.* to try and determine as a court; *v.i.* to give judgment.—**adjudication** (a-juj-di-kā'shun) *n.* act of giving judgment; a judicial decision.—**adjudicator** (a-juj-di-kā-tor) *n.*—*Syn.* to adjudicate; award; determine; decree.

adjunct (ad'jungkt) *n.* [L. (part.) *ad-junctus*, united to, fr. *ad-jungere*. See **adjoin**] something joined to

another thing, but not an essential part of it; [Gram.] a word or phrase added to modify the meaning, — *a. added to*; united with.—**adjunctive** (ad-jung'tiv) *a.* joining.—**adjunctively**, *adv.*—**adjunctly**, *adv.* in connection with.

adjure (ad-jóor') *v.t.* [Late L. *adjūrāre*, to put on oath, fr. *ad* and *jūrāre*, swear] to charge, bind, under oath; to entreat.—**adjuration** (ad-joo-rā'shūn) *n.* act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath.

adjust (a-just') *v.t.* [F. *ajuster*, by confusion, fr. O.F. *ajouster*, fr. Low L. *adjutare*, to put aside by side; fr. L. *juxta*, near] to adapt; to reduce to order.—**adjustable**, *a.*—**adjustment**, *n.* the act of adjusting; arrangement; settlement.—*Syn.* to set right; arrange; settle; rectify; regulate.

adjutant (ad-joo-tant') *n.* [L. (acc. part.) *ad-jūt-ant-em*, assisting, fr. *ad* and (part.) *jūius*, of *jūvāre*] an assistant; an officer appointed to assist the commanding officer of a regiment; a very large species of stork, a native of India.—**adjutancy**, *n.* the office of an adjutant.

admeasurement (ad-mezh'germent) *n.* [L. *ad* and *measure*] act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of anything; measurement.

administer (ad-min'is-ter) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *ministrāre*, fr. *minister*, servant] to manage, as public affairs or a personal estate; to dispense or to apply, to tender, as an oath.—**administrative** (ad-min-is-tē-nal) *a.* pert. to the executive part of government.—**administration** (ad-min-is-trā'shūn) *n.* the executive part of a government.—**administrative** (ad-min'is-trā-tiv) *a.* pert. to administration.—**administrator**, *n.* one that manages, or dispenses laws and rights;—*fem.*—**administratrix** (ad-min-is-trā'triks) *n.*—*Syn.* to minister; manage; supply; conduct; dispense; apply.

admiral (ad-mi-ral) *n.* [Formerly often *amiral*, F. *amiral*, fr. A. See *amir*] a naval officer of the highest rank (graded as admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral), the ship of an admiral.—**admiralty** (ad-mi-ral-ti) *n.* a department, or high officers, having authority over naval affairs; the building where the English admiralty transacts business.

admire (ad-mir') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *mīrāre*, wonder] to regard with wonder mingled with approval, esteem, or affection; to prize highly;—*v.i.* to wonder; to marvel.—**admirer**, *n.*—**admiringly**, *adv.*—**admirable** (ad-mi-rā-bl) *a.* very excellent.—**admirableness**, *n.*—**admirably**, *adv.*—**admiration** (ad-mi-rā'shūn) *n.* wonder mingled with esteem, love, or veneration.—*Syn.* of "admiration," wonder; approbation.

admit (ad-mit') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *mītere*, send] to grant entrance to; to receive as true.—**admittance**, *n.* act of admitting; permission to enter.—**admissible** (ad-mis'ī-bl) *a.* [L. (part.) *ad-missus*, let go] capable or worthy of being admitted; allowable.—**admissibly**, *adv.*—**admissibility**, *n.*—**admission**, *n.* access; the granting of an argument.—*Syn.* to grant; permit; allow; suffer; tolerate; receive; acknowledge.

admix (ad-miks') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *mix*] to mingle with something else; to add to something else.—**admixture**, *n.* a mixing; what is mixed; a foreign element

admonish (ad-mon'ish) *v.t.* [M.E. *amonest-en*, fr. Late L. *admonestāre*, fr. L. *ad* and *monere*, warn] to reprove gently, or with mildness; to instruct or direct.—**admonisher**, *n.*—**admonition** (ad-mō-nish'un) *n.* gentle or friendly reproof or counsel; advice.—**admonitory** (ad-mon-ī-tō-n) *a.* pert. to or conveying counsel.—*Syn.* to advise; caution; reprove; warn; reprimand.

ado (a-dōd') *n.* [North. E. *at*=to, and *dō*] bustle; trouble, labor; difficulty.

adobe (a-dō'bi) *n.* sun-dried brick; the Mexican silver dollar.—**adobe house**, a simple, one-story dwelling built of sun-dried brick.



Adobe House.

adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens) *n.* the state of growing, youth; the period of life between childhood and adulthood.—**adolescent**, *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *adolescens-em*, growing up, fr. *adolescere*, growing; advancing to adulthood.

adopt (a-dopt') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *optāre*, choose] to receive the child of another, and treat it as one's own; to choose or select.—**adopter**, *n.*—**adoptable**, *a.*—**adoption**, *n.* the act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.—*Syn.* of "adoption," assumption; choice; formal acceptance.

adore (a-dōr') *v.t.* [L. *ad-ōrāre*, pray to; fr. *ōrāre*, pray, fr. *ōs*, *ōvis*, mouth] to worship with profound reverence; to love deeply.—**adorer**, *n.* one that worships or honors as divine; a lover.—**adorable**, *a.*—**adorably**, *adv.*—**adorableness**, *n.*—**adoration** (ad-ō-rā'shūn) *n.* worship paid to the Divine Being, homage paid to one in high esteem or in high place.—*Syn.* to worship; revere; reverence; venerate.

adorn (a-dawn') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *ornāre*, deck] to render beautiful; to decorate.—**adornment**, *n.* ornament; embellishment.—*Syn.* to decorate; ornament; beautify; embellish; deck; garnish; honor; dignify.

adrenal (ad-re'nal) *a.* and *n.* suprarenal.—**adrenalin** (ad-ren'ā-lin) *n.* an extract derived from the secretion of the suprarenal glands, used medically as an astringent or stimulant.

adrift (a-drift') *adv.* or *a.* [E. on *drift*] floating at random; at large; at a loss.

adroit (a-droit') *a.* [F. *à droit*, right-fully, fr. Late L. *directum*,

justice. See directed] dexterous; skillful.—**adroitly**, *adv.*—**adroitness**, *n.* dexterity; finesse.—*Syn.* clever; expert; ingenious.

adscript (*ad'script*) *a.* [L. (part.) *adscriptus*, written after, fr. *adscribere*] written after—as distinguished from *subscript*, written under; attached to the soil, as a serif;—*n.* a serif.

adulation (*aj-ü-lä'shun*) *n.* [L. (acc.) *adulationem*, flattery, fr. (part.) *adulatus*, having flattered] servile flattery.—**adulatory** (*aj'ü-lä-tö-ri*) *a.* flattering to excess.—*Syn.* praise; flattery; compliment.

adult (*a-dult'*) *a.* [L. (part.) *adultus*, grown up, fr. *adolescere*] having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength;—*n.* a person grown to maturity.

adulterate (*a-dul'ter-ät*) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *adulterätus*, corrupted, fr. *adulter*, a falsifier of money] to debase or make impure by mixture of baser materials;—*a.* debased;—**adulteration** (*a-dul-te-rä'shun*) *n.* act of adulterating; an adulterated substance.—*Syn.* to defile; debase; corrupt; vitiate; contaminate.

adultery (*a-dul'ter-i*) *n.* [L. *adulterium*] a violation of the marriage vows.—**adulterer**, *n.* [L. *adulter*, an adulterer] *fem.*—**adulteress**—**adulterous**, *a.* pert. to, or guilty of adultery.—**adulterously**, *adv.*

adumbrate (*ad-um'brät*) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ad-umbrätus*, shadowed forth, fr. *ad* and *umbra*, shade] to overshadow; to shadow faintly forth; to typify.—**adumbration** (*ad-um-brä'shun*) *n.* a faint resemblance; an imperfect representation.

advance (*ad-vans'*) *v.t.* [F. *avancer*, advance, fr. *avant*, before, fr. L. *ab* and *ante*] to bring forward; to raise in rank; to supply beforehand;—*v.i.* to move or go forward; to improve; to rise in rank, etc.—*n.* act of moving forward; approach; additional price or profit.—**advanced**, *a.* in the front rank; before one's age in opinion.—**advancement**, *n.* improvement; promotion.—**advance guard**, a body of troops in front of the main body.—**in advance**, in front; beforehand.—*Syn.* to proceed; forward; promote; adduce; raise; elevate; enhance.

advantage (*ad-van'tij*) *n.* [F. *avant* and suf. *-age*] any state or means favorable to some desired end; superiority of state, or that which gives it;—*v.t.* to benefit; to promote.—**advantageous** (*ad-van-tä'jus*) *a.* being of advantage; profitable.—**advantageously**, *adv.*—**to advantage of**, with effect.—**to have the advantage of**, to be superior.—**to take advantage of**, to cheat.—*Syn.* benefit; gain; profit; interest.

advent (*ad'vent*) *n.* [L. (acc.) *adventum*, a coming near, fr. *ad* and *venire*] a coming; the coming of Christ; a season including the four Sundays before Christmas.

adventitious (*ad-ven-tish'us*) *a.* [L. see *advent*] from without; accidental; out of the proper or usual place.—**adventitiously**, *adv.*—*Syn.*

additional; foreign; extrinsic; appearing casually.

adventure (*ad-ven'chür*) *n.* [L. (acc. fem. part.) *adventur-am*, about to happen] risk; chance; an enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking;—*v.t.* to risk;—*v.i.* to dare.—**adventurer**, *n.* one that relies for success on false pretenses; a speculator;—*fem.*—**adventress**—**adventuresome**, *a.* bold; daring; facing risk.—**adventuresomeness**, *n.*—**adventurous**, *a.* inclined to adventure; perilous; hazardous.—**adventurously**, *adv.*—**adventurousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* venture; enterprise; hazard; occurrence; accident.

adverb (*ad'verb*) *n.* [L. *ad* and *verbum*, verb] a word used to modify the sense of a verb.—**adverbial** (*ad-ver'bi-al*) *a.* relating to, or like, an adverb.—**adverbially**, *adv.*—**adverbial phrase**, a group of words equivalent to an adverb.

adverse (*ad'vers*) *a.* [L. (part.) *ad-versere*] acting in a contrary direction; opposite in position.—**adversely**, *adv.*—**adverseness**, *n.*—**adversary** (*ad'ver-ser-i*) *n.* an opponent; an enemy.—**adversative** (*ad-ver'sa-tiv*) *a.* expressing opposition;—*n.* a word or proposition expressing opposition.—**adversity**, *n.* adverse circumstances; misfortune; calamity.—**the Adversary**, the devil.—*Syn.* contrary; opposite; averse; hostile; inimical; unwilling; conflicting; antagonistic.

advert (*ad'vert'*) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *vertere*, turn] to turn the mind or attention.—**advertence**, **advertency**, *n.* attention; notice; regard.—*Syn.* to refer; regard; attend; allude; heed.

advertise (*ad'ver-tiz*) *v.t.* or *i.* [F. (part) *advertissant*, informing, fr. L. *advertere*, turn to] to give notice; to inform; to make known through the press.—**advertiser** (*ad'ver-tiz-er*) *n.* one that advertises; a journal that advertises.—**advertisement** (*ad'ver-tiz-ment*, *ad-vertiz-ment*) *n.* a public intimation or announcement; public notice through the press.—*Syn.* to announce; publish; proclaim; promulgate; notify.

advice (*ad-vis'*) *n.* [M E. *avis*, O.F. *avis*, fr. *a vis*, in my view; fr. L. *ad* and (part.) *visus*, seen, fr. *videre*] an opinion recommended or offered; counsel; information; [Com.] a notification to one person by another with regard to business transactions between them.

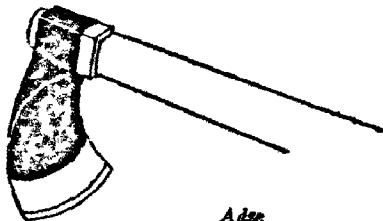
advise (*ad-viz'*) *v.t.* [O.F. *avisser*, to be of opinion, fr. *avis*] to give advice to; to counsel; to give information to,—*v.i.* to deliberate.—**advised**, *a.* acting with deliberation; marked by, or following on, deliberation.—**advisedly** (*ad-viz-ed-ly*) *adv.* purposely; with intention.—**advisedness** (*ad-viz-ed-ness*) *n.* deliberate consideration.—**adviser**, *n.*—**advisable** (*ad-viz-ä-bl*) *a.*—**advisably**, *adv.*—**advisableness**, *n.*—**advisability** (*ad-viz-ä-bl-i-ti*) *n.* advisableness; expediency.—**advisory** (*ad-viz-ö-ri*) *a.* having power to advise; containing advice.—*Syn.* to acquaint; recommend; inform; admonish.

advocate (ad'vō-kāt) *n.* [L. *advocātus*, one called upon, fr. *ad* and *vocāre*, to call] one that pleads any cause;—*v. t.* to plead in favor of, to maintain by argument.—**advocacy**, *n.* a pleading for; judicial pleading.—**devil's advocate**, a person appointed to oppose claims to canonization.

advowson (ad-vou'z'n) *n.* [O.F. *advouzon*, patronage; Late L. *advocātus*, a patron. See *advocate*] the right of presenting or nominating to a vacant benefice or living in the church.

adytum (ad'i-tum) *n.* [G. *a*, not, and *dytos*, to be entered, fr. *dyctin*] the most sacred part of a temple; a shrine.

adze, adz (adz) *n.* [A.S. *adesa*] a carpenter's tool for chipping, formed with a thin arching blade, and with its edge at right angles to the handle.



Adze

ædile (ē'dīl) *n.* [L. *ædilis*, fr. *ædēs*, building] an officer in ancient Rome who had the care of the public buildings, streets, public spectacles, etc.

ægis (ē'jis) *n.* [G. *aiçis*] a shield or defensive armor; anything that protects; the shield of Jupiter.

Æneid (ē-nē'id) the epic poem by Virgil. *Æneas* is the hero.

Æolian, Æolic (ē-ō'lī-an, ē-ō'l'ik) *a.* pert. to *Æolia*; pert. to, or produced by, the wind;—*n.* the *Æolic* dialect, one of the three great ancient Greek dialects.—**æolian harp**, a stringed instrument played by the wind.

æon (ē'on) *n.* See *eon*.

aerate (ā'er-āt) *v. t.* [fr. G. *air*, air] to charge with carbonic acid or other gas; to supply with common air.—**aeration** (ā'er-ā'shun) *n.* the act of exposing to the action of the air.—**aerator** (ā'er-ā-ter) *n.* a machine for aerating; an apparatus for making aerated waters.—**aerated bread**, bread made from dough into which carbonic acid has been forced.—**aerated waters**, beverages charged with carbonic acid.



Aerial

aerial (ā'erī-əl) *a.* [fr. L. *airius*, living in air] pert. to the air, consisting

of air;—*n.* radio antenna.—**aerially**, *adv.*—**aerial plants**, those growing in the air, independently of the soil.—*Syn.* lofty; graceful; ethereal; visionary.

aerie, aery (ā'ri, ē'ri) *n.* [Late L. *area*, the nest of a bird of prey] the nest or the young of a bird of prey.

aeriform (ā'er-i-fawrm) *a.* [L. stem *form* and *forma*] having the form or nature of air; gaseous.

aerodrome (ā'er-ō-drōm) *n.* See *air-drome*.

aerolite, aerolith (ā'er-ō-lit, -lith) *n.* [G. *air*, and *lithos*, stone] a meteorite; a meteoric stone.

aerology (ā'er-ol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *air*, and *logos*, discourse] that science which treats of the air and its phenomena.

aerometer (ā'er-om'ē-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and other gases.

aeronaut (ā'er-ō-nawt) *n.* [G. *air*, and *nautēs*, sailor] an aerial navigator; a balloonist; an aviator.

aeroplane (ā'er-ō-plān) *n.* See *air-plane*.

aerostatics (ā'er-ō-stat'iks) *n.* [G. *air*, air, and *statos*, standing, fr. *histemi*, cause to stand] the science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies sustained in them; aeronautics.—**aerostatic, aerostatical, a.** pert. to the art of aerial navigation.

Æsculapian (es-kū-lā'pi-an) *a.* [Æs-culapius, the god of medicine] of, or belonging to, *Æsculapius*; medical;—*n.* a medical man.

æsthete, æsthetic See *esthete, esthetic*.

æstivate (es'ti-vāt) *v. i.* [L. *æstivātus*, fr. *æstias*, summer] to pass the summer; [Zool.] to lie torpid in summer.—**æstivation** (es-ti-vā'shun) *n.* the arrangement of leaves in a flower bud [Bot.]; the act of remaining torpid during summer [Zool.].

ætiology (ē-ti-ol'ō-ji) *n.* See *etiology*.

afar (ā-fār') *adv.* [E. *on far*] from a distance; far away.

affable (ai'ā-bī) *a.* [L. *afābilis*, fr. *ad* and *facere*, speak] ready to converse; easy to speak to.—**affably, adv.**—**affableness, n.**—**affability** (af-ā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being affable.—*Syn.* courteous; civil; benign; complaisant; condescending.

affair (ā-fār') *n.* [O.F. *afaire*, a business, orig. *a faire*, i. e. (something) to do fr. L. *ad* and *facere*, do] business of any kind; that which is to be done; thing; an engagement of troops.—**affair of honor**, a duel.

affect (ā-jekt') *v. t.* [L. *affectare*, to apply oneself to, fr. *ad* and *facere*, do] to act upon; to produce a change in; to put on a pretense of.—**affected, a.** inclined or disposed; not natural.—**affectedly, adv.**—**affectedness, n.**—**affecting, a.** having power to excite the feelings; pathetic.—**affectingly, adv.**—**affectation** (af-ek-tā'shun) *n.* a striving after; assumption of what is not natural;

artificial appearance.—**affection**, *n.* disposition of mind; goodwill; tender attachment; disease.—**affectionate**, *a.* having great love; proceeding from love.—**affectionately**, *a.*—**affectionateness**, *n.*—**affectioned**, *a.* inclined; disposed.—**Syn.** to concern; influence; operate; overcome; subdue; move.

afferent (af'er-ent) *a.* [L. (part.) *afferens*, fr. *afferre*; fr. *ad*, to; *ferre*, to bear] in physiology, conducting inward, as applied to a nerve bearing impulses from the skin to the brain.

affiance (a-fi'ans) *n.* [O.F. *afiance*, trust, L. *ad* and *fides*, trust] plighted faith; the marriage contract; reliance; confidence;—*v.t.* to betroth.—**affianced** *a.* and *n.* betrothed.

affidavit (af-i-dā'vit) *n.* [Late L. (perf.) *af-fid-avi*, he has pledged his word, fr. L. *ad* and *fides*, faith] a statement in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorized magistrate.

affiliate (a-fil'i-āt) *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *filius*, son] to adopt as a son; to receive into fellowship or joint activity; to connect with, as minor colleges to a university; [Law] to assign to a father.—**affiliation** (a-fil-i-a'shun) *n.* adoption; connection.

affinity (a-fin'i-ti) *n.* [F. *affinité*, fr. L. *ad* and *finitis*, border] relationship by marriage; close agreement; [Chem.] that attraction which takes place between the dissimilar particles of bodies, and forms compounds.—**Syn.** relationship; kindred; resemblance; connection.

affirm (a-term') *v.t.* [O.F. *aferner*, to fix, fr. L. *ad* and *firmus*, firm] to assert positively; to maintain as true;—*v.t.* to make a solemn promise to tell the truth [Law].—**affirmable**, *a.*—**affirmably**, *adv.*—**affirmation** (af-er-mā'shun) *n.* [Law] a solemn declaration made by persons that decline taking an oath.—**affirmative** (a-fer-mā-tiv) *a.* affirming or asserting, ratifying;—*n.* that which affirms.—**affirmatively**, *adv.*—**In the affirmative**, yes.—**Syn.** to assert; declare; assure; avouch; asseverate; aver; ratify; conform.

affix (a-fiks') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *affixus*, fr. *affigere*; fr. *ad*, to; *figere*, to fix] to add at the close; to attach.—**affix** (af'iks) *n.* a syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.—**Syn.** to connect; join; annex; unite.

afflation (a-flā'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *afflatus*, breathed upon, fr. *ad* and *flare*] a blowing or breathing on.

afflatus (a-flā'tus) *n.* inspiration; the inspiration of a poet.

afflict (a-flikt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *afflictum*; fr. *ad* and *figere*, to dash to the ground] to give continued pain to; to cause distress.—**afflictingly**, *a.* in a grievous, distressing manner.—**affliction**, *n.* a cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, etc.; distress.—**Syn.** to pain; distress; grieve; wound; hurt; torment.

affluence (af'lū-ens) *n.* [L. *ad* and *fluere*, flow to] abundance of anything, esp. riches.—**affluent**, *a.* flowing to; wealthy;—*n.* a tributary of a river.—**affluently**, *adv.*—**Syn.** wealth; riches; opulence; abundance; plenty.

afford (a-förd') *v.t.* [A.S. *aforðian*, to further; fr. *ge* and *forð*] to yield or produce; to grant, or expend, without prejudice to one's circumstance.

afforest (a-for'est) *v.t.* [Low L. *afforestare*, fr. *ad* and *foresta*, fr. *foris*, out of doors] to convert bare or cultivated ground into forest.—**afforestation**, *n.*

affray (a-frā') *n.* [O.F. *affray*, fr. L. *ex*, and O. H. Ger. *frida*, peace] a fight in a public place, to the terror of others; a brawl.—**Syn.** tumult; scuffle; quarrel; fight; disturbance.

affright (a-frīt') *v.t.* [A.S. *afryhtian*, to terrify, fr. *a*, intensive; *forhtan*, to terrify] to impress with sudden fear; to terrify or alarm;—*n.* sudden and great fear; terror.—**Syn.** to terrify; alarm; intimidate; daunt; dismay.

affront (a-frunt') *v.t.* [O.F. *afronter*, to oppose face to face; fr. L. *ad* and *frons*, forehead] to front; to meet face to face; to insult; to abash;—*n.* insult.—**affronted**, *a.* insulted.—**Syn.** to offend; displease; nettled; defy.

afield (a-fēld') *adv.* [E. *on field*] to the field; abroad; off the beaten path.

afire (a-fir') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] on fire.

aflake (a-flām') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] flaming; in or into flame; on fire; ablaze.

afloat (a-flōt') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] borne on the water; in a floating condition; floating; adrift.

afoot (a-foot') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] on foot; able to walk about; afoot.

afore (a-for') *adv.* and *prep.* [A.S. *aforan*] before in place or time.—**aforementioned**, *a.* spoken of, or named before.—**aforenamed**, *a.* named before.—**aforesaid**, *a.* said or mentioned before (a common legal term).—**aforettime**, *adv.* in time past; at a former time; previously.

afoul (a-foul') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] in a state of collision; not free; entangled.

afraid (a-trād') *a.* [orig. *afraid*, frightened, see *affray*] struck with fear.—**Syn.** timid; alarmed; terrified.

afresh (a-fresh') *adv.* [E. *of fresh*] anew; over again; freshly; after intermission.

African (af'ri-kən) *a.* belonging to Africa;—*n.* a native of Africa.—**Afrikander**, **Africander** (af-ri-kan'der) *n.* a native of South Africa, born of white parents.

aft (aft) *adv.* or *a.* [A.S. *aftan*, behind] toward, or at, the stern [Naut.].—**fore and aft**, lengthwise.—**right aft**, in a direct line with the stern.

after (af'ter) *prep.* [A.S. *after*, farther away, conn. with *af*, old] behind in place; later in time; in pursuit of; in imitation of; according to;—*adv.* behind in time or place;—*a.* in the rear; succeeding;—**aftermost**, *a.* [A.S. *aftmost*, fr. *aft*] hindmost; nearest to the stern;—**afternoon** (af'ter-nōon') *n.* time from noon to evening.—**afterthought** (af'ter-thawt) *n.* reflection after the act.—**afterward**, **afterwards**, *adv.* subsequently; at a later period.—**afterdamp**, choke-damp.—**afterglow**, glow in the west

after sunset.—**aftergrass**, grass that grows after a preceding crop.—**aftergrowth**, a subsequent growth.—**afterguard**, the seamen that attend to the after sails [Naut.].—**aftermath** [A.S. *math*, a mowing] **aftergrass**.—**afterpiece**, piece performed after a play.—**aftertake**, part of the hull jutting out at the stern [Naut.].—**after sails**, sails on, or abaft, the mainmast [Naut.].—**aftertime**, the future.—**afterwise**, wise after the event.—**afterwit**, wit that comes too late.

again (a-gen') *adv.* [A.S. *ongegn*, fr. *on* and *gegn*, direct or straight] another time; once more; moreover.

against (a-geinst') *prep.* [M.E. *ageines*; the *t* is added; fr. A.S. *ongean*, *ongegn*] abreast of; opposite to; in opposition to, in preparation for.

agape (a-gāp') *adv.* or *a.* [E. *on gape*] gaping, as with wonder or expectation.

agate (ag'it) *n.* [O.F. fr. G. *achates*, so called because found near the river *Achates*, in Sicily] a precious stone, composed of layers of quartz, variegated with coloring matter.

agave (a-gā've) *n.* [G.] the American aloe, or century plant; a genus [Bot.].

age (āj) *n.* [O.F. *edage*, or *aage*, fr. Late L. *stātium*, fr. L. stem, *stātis*, of *stas*, age] whole duration of a being; the latter part of life; period when a person is enabled by law to act for himself; a particular period of time in history;—*v.* to cause to grow old, —*v.* to grow old.—**aged** (ā'jed; ājd) *a.* old, having lived long.—*Syn.* era; epoch; date; period; time; generation; maturity.

agenda (a-jen'dā) *n. pl.* [L. (neut. pl. gerund) *agenda*, requiring to be done] things to be done; a memorandum book.

agent (ā'jent) *n.* [L. (acc. part.) *agentem*, doing, fr. *agere*] a person or thing that exerts power, or has the power to act; one intrusted with the business of another; a factor; an active power.—**agency**, *n.* instrumentality; a mode of exerting power; office or duties of an agent.

agglomerate (a-glom'er-āt) *v. t.* and *s.* [L. (part.) *agglomerātus*, made into one mass, fr. *ad*, and stem, *glomer-*, of *glomus*, mass] to collect into a mass;—*a.* heaped up;—*n.* a mass of compacted volcanic debris [Geol.].—**agglomeration**, *n.* act of heaping up; a mass.—**agglomerative**, *a.* tending to agglomerate.

agglutinate (a-gloo'u-nāt) *v. t.* [L. (part) *agglutinātus*, glued together, fr. *ad* and stem, *glūin-*, of *glūen*, glue] to unite with glue or other sticky substance;—*a.* united, as by glue.—**agglutination** (a-gloo'u-nā'shun) *n.* act of uniting, or state of being united.—**agglutinative**, *a.* pert. to agglutination; [Phyl.] characterized by agglutination.

aggrandize (a-grān-dīz) *v. t.* [O.F. (part.) *aggrandisat*, making greater, fr. L. *ad* and *grandis*, fr. *grandis*, great] to enlarge; to make great in power or honor.—**aggrandizement** (a-grān'diz-ment) *n.* the act or state of being made greater —

Syn. to enlarge; exalt; increase; augment; advance.

aggravate (ag'ra-vāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *aggravātus*, increased in weight, fr. *ad* and *gravis*, heavy. Doublet of *aggrieve*] to make more grave; to provoke.—**aggravating**, *a.* making worse; provoking.—**aggravatingly**, *adv.*—**aggravation** (ag-ra-vā'shun) *n.* act of making worse; that which aggravates; provocation.—*Syn.* to exaggerate; magnify; exasperate; irritate.

aggregate (ag're-gāt) *v. t.* and *i.* [L. (part) *aggregātus*, gathered into a body, fr. *ad* and stem, *greg-*, of *grex*, a flock] to collect into a total;—*n.* a sum or assemblage of particulars;—*a.* collected together.—**aggregation** (ag-re-gā'shun) *n.* act of aggregating, or state of being aggregated; a combined whole.—*Syn.* to accumulate; collect.

aggression (a-gresh'un) *n.* [L. (acc) *aggressiōnem*, fr. *ad* and *gradis*, to step on] first act of hostility or injury.—**aggressive**, *a.* characterized by aggression; tending to attack; prone to begin a quarrel.—**aggressiveness**, *n.*—**aggressor**, *n.* the one that first attacks.—*Syn.* assault; injury; attack; invasion.

aggrieve (a-grev') *v. t.* [O.F. *agrevier*, to overwhelm, fr. L. *aggravare*, to increase in weight. Doublet of *aggravate*] to give pain or sorrow to; to bear hard upon; to vex.

aghost (a-gast') *a.* [M.E. (part.) *agasted*, terrified, fr. *agasten*; fr. A.S. *ā-gastan*. See *ghastly*] struck with amazement; stupefied with fright or horror.

agile (a'il) *a.* [L. *agilis*, nimble, fr. *agere*, drive] quick of motion; nimble; brisk.—**agilely**, *adv.*—**agileness**, *n.*—**agility** (a-ijl'i-ti) *a.* the state or quality of being nimble; briskness; activity.—*Syn.* alert; active; lively; sprightly.

agitate (a-j'i-tāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *agitātus*, fr. *agitare*, keep in motion, fr. *agere*] to throw into violent motion; to distract or excite; to discuss;—*v. i.* to engage in agitation.—**agitation** (a-j'i-tā'shun) *n.* prolonged disturbance; unsettling discussion.—**agitator** (a-j'i-tā-tor) *n.* one that agitates, as for a political or economic doctrine.—*Syn.* to rouse; stir; shake; move; disturb.

aglet (ag'let) *n.* [F. *aiguillette*, dim. of *asguille*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *acūtulam*, for L. *acu-m*, needle] the metal tag of a lace.

aglow (a-glō') *adv.* or *a.* [E. *on glow*] in a glow; glowing.

agnate (ag'nāt) *n.* [L. *agnātus*, a relative, fr. *ad* and (part.) *gnātus*=*nātus*, born] any male relation by the father's side,—*a.* related on the father's side; allied.

agnomen (ag-nō'men) *n.* [L. fr. *ad* and *gnōmen*=*nōmen*, name] an additional name given by the Romans, generally because of some famous exploit, as *Scipio Africanus*.

agnostic (ag-nōs'tik) *n.* [G. *a*=un-, and *gnōstik*] one that believes that human knowledge (as of God) is

limited to experience;—*a. pert.* to the agnostics or their doctrines.—**agnosticism** (ag-nos'ti-sizm) *n.* the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnus Dei (ag'nus dé'i) *n.* [L. *Lamb of God*] a figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the Cross; a part of the mass beginning with the words "Agnus Dei."

ago, agone (a-gō', a-gon') *adv.* and *a.* [M.E. (part) *ago*, *agon*, past, fr. *agow*; fr. A.S. *āgām*] past; gone; in time past.

agog (a-gog') *adv.* or *a.* [fr. O.F.] highly excited by eagerness.

agoing (a-gō'ing) *adv.* [E. *on going*] in motion; going on.

agony (ag'ō-ni) *n.* [G. *agōnia*, fr. *agōnē*, contest] extreme bodily or mental pain; the death struggle.—**agonize**, *v.i.* to distress with great pain; to torture;—*v.t.* to writh with agony; to suffer anguish.—**agonizingly**, *adv.* with extreme anguish.—**agony column**, that part of a newspaper which contains advertisements for lost relatives and friends, etc.—*Syn.* pain; anguish; pang; torment; throe; distress.

agora (ag'ō-rā) *n.* [G.] the public square and market place of an ancient Greek town.

agouti (a-gōō'ti) *n.* [native name] a genus of rodent or gnawing animals, natives of South America, allied to the guinea pig.

agrarian (a-grā'ri-an) *n.* [L. *agrarius*, regulating land, fr. *ager*, field] one that favors an equal division of property;—*a.* relating to equal division of lands; relating to lands.—**agrarianism**, *n.* equal division of land or property, or the principles of those that favor such a division.

agree (a-grē') *v.i.* [O.F. *agrēer*, to receive kindly, fr. *agre*, at pleasure, L. *ad* and *gratum*, pleasing] to be of one opinion; to yield assent; to come to terms; to resemble; to correspond in gender, number, or case.—**agreeable**, *a.* suitable, pleasing to the mind or senses; willing or ready to consent.—**agreeably**, *adv.*—**agreeableness**, *n.*—**agreement**, *n.* a state of agreeing; concord of one word with another in gender, number, or case; a bargain or contract.—*Syn.* to concur; assent; accord; suit; acquiesce; of "agreement," harmony; concord; conformity.

agriculture (ag'ri-kul-chūr) *n.* [L. (*gen*) *agri*, of a field, and *cultura*. See *culture*] the art or science of cultivating the ground.—**agricultural** (ag'ri-kul'chūr-al) *a.* relating to agriculture.—**agriculturist**, *n.* one skilled in agriculture, a farmer.

aground (a-ground') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] on ground.—*Syn.* stranded; beached.

ague (ā'gū) *n.* [O.F. *ague*, fr. L. *acūtia* (*febris*) acute (fever)] a malarial fever marked by successive fits, shivering, burning, and sweating.—**aguish** (ā'gū-ish) *a.* having the symptoms of an ague; subject to ague.—**ague tree**, sassafras.—*Syn.* chill.

ah (ā) *int.* an exclamation expressive of many feelings, according to the tone of utterance.

aha (a-hā') *int.* an exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise.

ahead (a-hed') [E.] *adv.* farther forward; in advance.—to forge ahead, [Naut.] to draw or shoot ahead.—to go ahead, to make rapid progress.—*Syn.* in advance; onward, farther on.

ahem (a-hem') *int.* [onomat.] a coughing sound intended to attract attention, to express doubt, etc.

ahoy (a-hoi') *int.* a word used at sea in hailing a ship; a sailor's call.

aid (ād) *v.t.* and *v.i.* [O.F. *aider*, L. *ad-jūdre*, help, fr. *ad* and *jūdre*] to assist; to help;—*n.* help; the person or thing that aids.—**aidless** (ād'les) *a.* giving no help; helpless.—*Syn.* to assist; succor; support; relieve.

aide-de-camp (ād'dē-kamp) *n.*; *pl.* *aides - de - camp* [F.] an officer selected to assist the general in his military duties.—*Syn.* adjutant.

agrette (ā'grēt) *n.* [F.] a tuft or spray, as of feathers, diamonds, etc.

ail (āl) *v.t.* [M.E. *ailon*, A.S. *eglan*, to pain] to cause pain to;—*v.i.* to feel pain.

ailment, *n.* disease; sickness.—*Syn.* "ailment," trouble; illness; infirmity; uneasiness; indisposition.

aileron (ā'gr-on) *n.* in an airplane, the movable part of a wing surface by which lateral balance is controlled during flight.

aim (ām) *v.t.* [O.F. *aïmer*, fr. L. *ad-essimāre*, estimate] to direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object.—*v.s.* to point with a missile weapon; to direct the intention toward.—*n.* manner of aiming; the object aimed at; intention.—**aimless**, *a.* without aim or purpose.—*Syn.* of *n.* "aim," object; end; purpose; scope; view.

air (ār) *n.* [G. *air*, air] the atmosphere; a gas; a light breeze; a tune; peculiar look, manner, or bearing of a person;—*pl.* an affected manner;—*v.t.* to expose to the air; to expose to heat, for the purpose of drying or warming; to parade before the public.
air bed, a bed inflated with air.—**air bladder**, a swimming bladder.—**air brake**, brake worked by compressed air.—**air brush**, a spray or atomizer applying paint, etc. by means of compressed air.—**air-cooled**, *a.* artificially cooled by a refrigerating plant, as theaters, restaurants, etc., in summer.—**air-conditioning**, *n.* artificial control of temperature and humidity.—**air fleet**, *n.* an assembly of aircraft.—**air gun**, a gun discharged by compressed air.—**air hole**, an opening permitting the passage of air; a spot in ice not frozen over, as on a pond; a local "spot" in the air which does not support an airplane normally.—**air line**, a bee line; the regular route of passenger airplanes on scheduled runs.—**air lock**, an intermediate chamber permitting safe passage of workers from outer air to a caisson.—**air mail**, mail transported by aircraft.—**air plant**, a plant living on air.—**air pocket**, an air hole.—**air post**, *air mail*.—**air pump**, a machine for exhausting the air from a closed space.—

air shaft, a passage built to provide air in a mine, or in the lower floors of a high building.—**air space**, a cavity or space for air.—**air-tight**, *a.* so tight as not to permit the passage of air.—**airway**, *n.* a passage for air currents; an air line of scheduled runs of commercial airplanes.—**to beat the air**, to make futile efforts.—**to take the air**, to go for an airing.—*Syn.* of *n.* "air," manner; men; bearing; carriage; appearance.

aircraft (ār'kraft) *n.* any kind of vehicle designed for navigation of the air.—**aircraft carrier**, a naval ship constructed to carry and launch aircraft at sea.

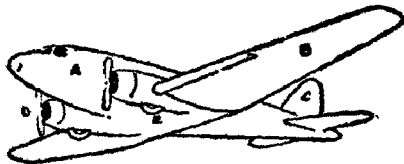
airdrome (ār'drōm) *n.* a field or enclosure providing equipment and proper conditions for the taking off and landing of aircraft, and their storage and repair.

Airedale (ār'dāl) *n.* a large terrier dog.

airing (ār'ing) *n.* a ride or walk in the open.—**airily**, *adv.* gaily; merrily; lightly.—**airiness**, *n.* openness to the air; light-heartedness.—**airy**, *a.* having the nature or properties of air; exposed to the wind or outer air.

airman (ār'man) *n.* an aviator, esp. a pilot or member of the crew of an aircraft.—*fm.*—**airwoman**.

airplane (ār'plān) *n.* a heavier-than-air flying machine, propelled by a motor or motors driving a propeller, and supported by planes extending horizontally from the body or fuselage. An airplane as distinguished from a seaplane is one that takes off from and lands on solid ground.



Airplane
(A, cabin or cockpit; B, wing; C, rudder;
D, propeller; E, landing wheel)

airport (ār'pōrt) *n.* a place for the taking off and landing of commercial aircraft.

airship (ār'ship) *n.* a lighter-than-air flying machine, as a dirigible, supported by an inflated envelope or balloon, propelled by a motor or motors.

airsickness (ār'sik-nes) *n.* a form of nausea overtaking some persons while riding in aircraft.

aisle (ī) *n.* [*F. aile* (a-eel'), *fr. L. ala*, wing] the wing of a building; one of the divisions of a Gothic church; a passage leading to rows of pews or seats.—**aisled**, *a.* furnished with aisles.—*Syn.* wing; passage.

aitchbone (äch'bōn) *n.* [*O F. naches*, *fr. Late L. (acc.) naticus*, buttocks, and bone] the rump bone.

ajar (ā-jār') *adv.* or *a.* [*E. on char*, on the turn; *fr. A.S. cieran*, to turn] partly open, as a door.—*Syn.* half-open; unclosed.

akimbo (ā-kim'bō) *adv.* or *a.* [*M E ¹² kenebow*, into a crook-bend] with hands on hips, and elbows turned outward.

akin (ākin') *a.* [*E. of kin*] related by blood; allied by nature; having the same properties.—*Syn.* related; allied; similar.

alabaster (al'a-bas-ter) *n.* [*fr. G.*] gypsum; a semi-transparent kind of soft marble mineral.—*a.* made of, or white as, alabaster.

alack (ā-lak') [*E.*] *int.* an exclamation expressive of sorrow.—**alackaday** (ā-lak'a-dā) *int.* an exclamation of regret or sadness; "ah! a loss today."

alacrity (ā-lak'r-i-ti) *n.* [*L. (acc.) alacri-tatem*, *fr. alacer*, brisk] cheerful readiness.—*Syn.* briskness, promptitude; cheerfulness.

alamode (al'a-mōd) *a.* or *adv.* according to the mode or fashion.—**pie alamode**, pie served with ice cream on it.

alarm (ā-larm') *n.* [*F. alarme*, Ital. *all'arme*, to (the) arms] *fr. Late L. ad illas armas*] a summons to arms; any sound or information giving notice of approaching danger;—*v. t.* to call to arms; to fill with apprehension.—**alarm bell**, a bell that gives notice of danger.—**alarm clock**, a clock made to ring loudly at a set hour.—**alarm gauge**, a contrivance for indicating a dangerous pressure of steam, or a deficiency of water, in a boiler.—**alarmingly**, *adv.*—**alarmist**, *n.* one given to exciting alarm.—*Syn.* of *n.* "alarm," fear; fright; terror; consternation; panic, affright; dismay; disquiet, apprehension.

alas (a-las') *int.* [*O.F. alas*, *fr. L. ah* and *lassus*, wretched] an exclamation of sorrow, pity, grief, etc.

alb (alb) *n.* [*Late L. alba*, *fr. L. albus*, white] a vestment of white linen, worn by the R.C. clergy.

albatross (al'ba-tros) *n.* [*Pg. alcatraz*; web-footed South Sea sea-bird.

albeit (awl-bē't) *conj.* [*E. al=although*, *be*, and *it*] although.

albino (al-bi'no, -bē'no) *n.* [*Sp.*, *fr. L. albus*, white] a person with an abnormal whiteness of the skin and hair, and a pink color in the eyes.

Albion (al'bi-on) *n.* [*fr. Gael. alp*, height] England; name used in poetry.

album (al'bum) *n.* [*L. album*, a white tablet] a blank book to contain autographs, photographs, visitors' names, a postage stamp collection, or the like.

albumen (al-bū'men) *n.* [*L.*] nourishing matter stored up in many seeds; a substance found in animals and plants, and nearly pure in the white of an egg.—**albuminize**, *v. t.* to convert into albumen.—**albuminoid**, *a.* resembling albumen;—*n.* a substance resembling albumen.—**albuminous**, *a.* full of, or containing albumen.

albumnum (al-ber'num) *n.* [*L.*, *fr. albus*, white] the soft or new part of wood, sapwood.

Albyn (al'bin) *n.* [fr. Gael. *alp*, height] a poetic name of Scotland.

Alcaic (al-kā'ik) *a.* [fr. *Alcaeus*, a poet of Mitylene] pert. to, or in, Alcaeus;—*n. pl.* verses in the forms invented by Alcaeus.

alchemy (al'ke-mi) *n.* [A. *al*, the, and *kīmīā*, fr. Late G. *chēmeia*, chemistry] the search for a process of turning the baser metals into gold; the art that professed to find a universal remedy, the philosopher's stone, the elixir vitæ, etc.—**alchemic** (al-kem'ik) *a.*—**alchemist** (al'ke-mist) *n.* one that studies, or is skilled in, alchemy.

alcohol (al'kō-hol) *n.* [A. *al-koh'l*, powder of antimony to stain the eyelids] pure or highly rectified spirits; applied to ardent spirits in general.—**alcoholic** (al-kō-hol'ik) *a.* pert. to alcohol.—**alcoholism** (al'kō-hol-izm) *n.* the effects of excessive use of alcohol.

Alcoran (al'kō-ran, al-kō-rān') *n.* [A.] see *Koran*.

alcove (al'kōv) *n.* [F. *alcôve*, fr. Sp. *alcoba*, fr. A.] a covered recess in a room; a covered seat in a garden.

aldehyde (al'de-hid) *n.* a volatile liquid obtained from alcohol by oxidation.—**aldehydic** (al-de-hi'dik) *a.*

alder (awl'der) *n.* [A.S. *aler*] a tree usually growing in marshy soils.

alderman (awl'der-man) *n.* [A.S. *ealdorman*, chief man] a member of the upper house in a municipal government.—**aldermanic** (awl'der-man'ik) *a.* relating or belonging to an alderman.

Aldine (awl'din) *a.* (of books) printed by Aldus Manutius, of Venice, in the 16th century.

ale (āl) *n.* [A.S. *alu*] a liquor made from malt by fermentation.—**aleberry**, ale boiled with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.—**alehouse**, a house where ale is retained.

aleatory (al'ē-ā-tō-ri) *a.* depending on chance, or on an event not yet certain [Law].

alee (ā-lē') *adv.* [E.] on the side opposite to the wind; on the lee side.

alembic (ā-lem'bik) *n.* [A.] a vessel used by the old chemists in distillation; anything that causes change.

alert (ā-ler't) *a.* [It. *alla*, on the, and *erig*, fr. *erig*, fr. L. *erectus*, erect] watchful; vigilant.—**alertly**, *adv.*—**alertness**, *n.*—on the alert, on watch.—*Syn.* active; brisk; smart; quick.

Alexandrian (al-egz-an'dri-an) *a.* (al-egz-an'dri-an) pert. to Alexandria, Alexander the Great, or the verse *Alexandrine*.

Alexandrine (al-egz-an'drin) *n.* a verse of twelve syllables, or six iambic feet.

alfa (al'fā) *n.* a North African grass, or its fiber used in paper-making.

alfalfa (al-fal'fā) *n.* a fodder plant, lucern.

alga (al'gā) *n.* [L. *alga*, seaweed] one of the algæ (al'jē), an order of plants, found mostly in salt or fresh water.—**algous**, *a.* pert. to, or abounding with, seaweed.

algebra (al'je-brā) *n.* [A.] universal arithmetic, in which letters express quantities, and signs denote operations.—**algebraic**, **algebraical** (al-je-brā'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* pert. to, or performed by, algebra, —**algebraically**, *adv.*—**algebraist**, *n.* one that is skilled in algebra.

Algerine (al-je-rin') *n.* an inhabitant of Algiers, or Algeria, in Africa;—*a.* pert. to Algiers or to Algeria.

alguazil (al-gwa-zel') *n.* (Sp., fr. A. *al*, the, and *wasir*, vicer] an inferior officer of justice; a constable.

Alhambra (al-ham'brā) *n.* [A.] a Moorish citadel and palace in Granada, Spain.

alias (ā'lī-ās) *adv.* [L. *adv.* fr. *alius*, another] otherwise;—*n.* an assumed name.

alibi (al'ī-bi) *n.* [L. *adv.* elsewhere] a plea of having been elsewhere when the crime was committed.

alien (ā'lī-ēn) *a.* [L. *aliēnus*, stranger; fr. *alius*, another] foreign; different in nature;—*n.* a foreigner.—**alienable**, *a.* capable of being sold or made over.—**alienability** (ā-lī-ēn-ā-bil'i-tī) *n.*—**alienate**, *v. t.* [L. (part.) *alienātus*, transferred] to transfer to another; estrange.—**alienation** (ā-lī-ēn-ā'shun) *n.* a transfer of title or property to another; state of being alienated.—*Syn.* of "alienation," estrangement; abstraction; withdrawal.

alight (ā-lī't) *adv.* or *a.* [E.] on fire; illuminated;—*v. i.* [M.E. *alshien*, to unload, alight] to get down; to dismount; to fall, or descend and settle.

align (ā-līn') *v. t.* [F. *à ligne*, into line; fr. L. *ad* and (acc) *lineam*] to adjust by a line;—*v. s.* to form in line—**alignment**, *n.* the act of adjusting to a line; ground-plan of a road or railway.

alike (ā-līk') *a.* [A.S. *onlic*, like] having likeness; similar;—*adv.* in the same manner, form, or degree.

aliment (al'i-ment) *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *al-ere*, nourish] that which feeds or supports; [Law] provision for support;—*v. t.* to maintain [Law].—**alimantal** (al-i-men'tāl) *a.* pert. to aliment; supplying food.—**alimentary**, *a.* pert. to food.—**alimentary canal**, the tube-shaped passage of the body, opening at the mouth and anus, through which food passes during digestion.—**alimentation** (al-i-men-tā'shun) *n.* the act or power of affording nutriment.

alimony (al'i-mō-nī) *n.* [L. *ali-mōnia*] an allowance made to a wife by her husband upon separation.

aline, alinement See *align, alignment*.

aliped (al'i-ped) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pēs*, *pedis*, foot] wing-footed, — *n.* an animal, like the bat, whose toes are joined by a membrane that serves as a wing.

aliquot (al'i-kwot) *a.* [L. *aliquot*, some, fr. *alius*, and *quot*, how many] dividing exactly, or without remainder. Thus 3 is an aliquot part of 6, 9, and 12.

alive (ā-liv') *a.* [E.] having life; active; open to impressions; filled with living beings.

alkali (al'ka-li) *n.*; *pl.* *alkalies, alkalis* (al'ka-liz, -liz) [A.] one of a class of chemical compounds that are soluble in water and have the power of changing certain vegetable colors and of neutralizing acid. — *alkaline*, *a.* *pert.* to alkali; having the qualities of alkali. — *alkaloid*, *n.* a vegetable principle that acts chemically like an alkali; — *a.* resembling an alkali in properties. — *fixed alkalies*, potash, soda, lithia. — *volatile alkali*, ammonia.

Alkoran (al'kō-ran, al-kō-ran') *n.* [A.] See *Koran*.

all (awl) *a.* [A. S. *ead*] the whole; every one; — *adv.* wholly; — *n.* the whole. — *All-father*, the father of all, used of Odin, Jupiter, and God. — *All Fools' Day*, the first of April. — *all hail*, a salutation of respect or welcome. — *Allhallowmas*, *All-hallowtide*, the time near All Saints' Day. — *All Saints' Day*, November 1. — *All Souls' Day*, November 2, set apart by the R. C. church for commemoration of the faithful dead. — *after all*, after everything has been considered. — *all but*, almost. — *all in all*, everything. — *all of a sudden*, suddenly. — *all one*, quite the same. — *all the better*, so much the better. — *all the same*, nevertheless. — *at all*, in any degree. — *on all fours*, on arms and legs; analogous. — *all right*, satisfactory. — *Syn.* whole; complete; entire.

Allah (al'ā) *n.* [A.] the Mohammedan name for God.

allay (al-lā') *v.t.* [M. E. *aleyen*, fr. A. S. *alēgan*, to lay down] to make quiet; to make less in pain or grief. — *Syn.* to soothe; calm; tranquilize.

allegation (al-e-gā'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *allegātus* adduced] affirmation; that which is asserted; a statement of what one undertakes to prove.

allege (ā-lej') *v.t.* [L. *ad*, and *lēgere*, send, tell] to bring forward with positiveness; to plead as an excuse.

allegiance (al-lē'jans) *n.* [F. *à* (L. *ad*) and *liege*] the obligation that a subject owes; loyalty; an oath of homage or fealty. — *Syn.* to declare; affirm; assert.

allegory (al'e-go-ri) *n.* [G. *allegoria*, fr. *allegorein*, to speak in parables] a comparison sustained through numerous details; a fiction with a meaning beyond the literal. — *allegorical* (al-e-gor'i-kal) *a.* consisting of, or *pert.* to, allegory; figurative. — *allegorically*, *adv.* — *allegorist* (al'e-go-ris't) *n.* one that allegorizes; a writer of allegory. — *allegorize*, *v.t.* to turn into allegory, — *v.i.* to use figurative speech.

allegro (al-lā-grō) *a.* [It. fr. L. (acc.) *alacrem*, brisk] quick; lively; — *n.* a brisk movement [Mus.]. — *allegretto* (al-lā-gret'tō) *a.* not so quick as allegro.

alleluia (al-e-loo'yā) *int.* See *hallelujah*.

allergy (al'gr-jī) *n.* a change in susceptibility to a foreign substance (as in hay fever) caused by a primary inoculation with that substance.

alleviate (al-lē'v-āt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *ad*, and *levātus*, lightened; fr.

levis, light] to make light; to lessen, as pain or sorrow. — *alleviation* (ā-lē-v-ā'shun) *n.* the act of alleviating; relief. — *Syn.* to assuage; mitigate; allay.

alley (al'i) *n.* [O. F. *alée*, passage, fr. *aler*, go] a narrow passage. — *blind alley*, a narrow street with no through passage; a cul-de-sac.

alliance (a-l'āns) *n.* state of being allied; union between families by marriage, and states by treaty.

allegation (al-i-gā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *allegātus*, bound, fr. *ad* and *lēgere*] an arithmetical rule for finding the price of a mixture of ingredients of different values.



Alligator

alligator (al'i-gā-tor) *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto*, fr. L. *ille*, that, and *laceria*, lizard] a large amphibious reptile; the American crocodile.

alliteration (ā-lit-e-rā'shun) *n.* [L. *ad*, and *litterātus*, lettered at. See *literate*] recurrence of a letter or letters at the beginning of two or more words or in close succession. — *alliterative* (ā-lit'e-rā-tiv) *a.* showing alliteration.

allocate (al'ō-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *ad*, and (part.) *locātus*, placed, fr. *locus*] to distribute; to assign to each his share. — *allocation* (al-ō-kā'shun) *n.* the act of allocating; the act of setting apart. — *Syn.* to allot; assign; divide; portion; apportion.

allocution (al-ō-kū'shun) *n.* [L. *ad* and *locution*] a formal address, esp. of the pope to his clergy.

allodium (ā-lō'di-um) *n.* [Late L.] freehold estate; land absolutely held by the owner. — *allodial* (ā-lō'di-āl) *a.* held independently of a superior; free of rent or service.

allopathy (al-op'ā-thī) *n.* [G. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, suffering] employment of medicines to produce effects different from those resulting from disease; opposed to *homeopathy*. — *allopathic* (al-ō-path'ik) *a.* *pert.* to, or practicing, allopathy.

allot (ā-lot') *v.t.* [L. *ad* and *lot*] to divide by lot; to parcel out. — *allotment* (ā-lot'ment) *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted, a share.

allow (ā-lou') *v.t.* [O. F. *a-louer*, hire out; fr. L. *ad*, and *locare*, place] to afford or yield; to acknowledge; to permit; — *v.t.* to deduct. — *allowable*, *a.* permissible. — *allowably*, *adv.* — *allowance*, *n.* act of giving leave to; permission; that which is allowed; a grant of money. — *Syn.* to grant; concede; admit; tolerate.

alloy (ā-lot') *v.t.* [O. F. *aleyey*, combine; fr. L. *ad*, and *ligare*, join] to reduce the purity by mixing with a less valuable metal; — *n.* any compound of metals,

as of copper and zinc to form brass; evil mixed with good.—*Syn.* combination; amalgam.

allspice (awl'ispis) *n.* the berry of the pimento, or Jamaica pepper, said to contain the flavors of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.

allude (ə-lūd') *v.t.* [*L. ad, at, and laedere, play*] to refer to something not directly mentioned.—*allusion* (ə-lū'zhun) *n.* [*L. (part.) allusio, alluded to*] a passing or casual reference.—*allusive, a.* referring to indirectly; marked by allusions.—*allusively, adv.*—*Syn.* to refer; hint at; suggest.

allure (ə-lūr') *v.t.* [*L. ad and lure*] to attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of good.—*allurement, n.* that which allures.—*alluringly, adv.*—*Syn.* to entice; tempt; decoy.

alluvium (ə-lū'vi-um) *n.* [*L. alluvius, fr. ad, and luere, wash*] deposits of earth, gravel, and other matter, by river or flood.—*alluvial, a.* deposited or laid down by means of water.

ally (ə-lī') *v.t.* [*O.F. alier, bind up; fr. L. ad, and ligare, bind*] to bring into connection by marriage or treaty.—*n.* (al'i, ə-lī') one allied; a confederate.—*Syn.* of *n.* helper; partner.

Alma Mater (al'mə mā'ter) *n.* [*L. fostering mother*] one's college or university.

almanac (al'mā-nak) *n.* [*Late L.*] a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical and other information is added.—*a nautical almanac, for the use of navigators and astronomers, is a register of astronomical observations and calculations.*—*Syn.* calendar.

almighty (awl-mī'tī) *a.* [*A.S. ealmih-tig*] all-powerful; the Almighty, God.—*almightiness* (awl-mī'ti-nes) *n.*—*Syn.* omnipotent.

almond (ə'mɒnd) *n.* [*M.E. almand, fr. O.F. amandré, fr. G. amugdalon, almond*] the kernel of the nut of the almond tree.—*almond cake, what is left after pressing the oil from almonds.*—*almond-eyed, a.* having slanting eyes.—*almond tumbler, a kind of pigeon.*

almoner (al'mon-er) *n.* one that distributes alms or bounty.—*almshouse, n.* a place for distributing alms; the residence of an almoner.

almost (awl'mōst) *adv.* [*E.*] very nearly; all but.

alms (əms) *n.* [*A.S. ealmisse, Low L. elemosina, fr. G. elemosinā, pity*] anything given to relieve the poor.—*alms-deed, an act of charity.*—*almshouse, a house appropriated for the use of the poor.* **almsman, a man supported by alms.—*Syn.* charity.**

aloe (al'ō) *n.* [*G. aloē, a bitter herb*] a bitter plant used in medicine; *pl. aloes, a drug made of the juice of the aloe plant.*

aloft (ə-loft') *adv.* [*E.*]—*on high; above the ground; at the masthead.*

alone (ə-lōn') *n.* [*E. all and one*] solitary; single.—*adv.* by itself; singly.

along (ə-lɒŋ') *adv.* [*A.S. and-lang*] in a line with; lengthwise; forward.—*prep.* by the length of.—*alongside, adv.* by the side of, esp. of a ship.

aloof (ə-loof') *adv.* [*E. a, on, and luff*] at a distance, but within view; apart.—*aloofness, n.* state of being or keeping aloof.

aloud (ə-loud') *adv.* [*E.*] with loud voice or noise; loudly.

alp (alp) *n.* [*Celt.*] a high mountain;—*pl.* [*L. Alpes*] the mountains of Switzerland.—**alpine** (al'pin, al'pin) *a.* pert. to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; living or produced on high mountains.—**alpenstock** (al'pen-stok) *n.* [*Ger.*] a long, stout staff, shod with iron, used by mountaineers on the Alps.

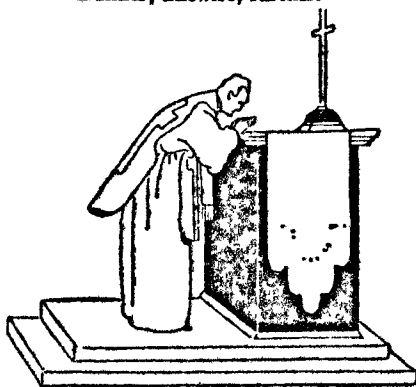
alpaca (al-pak'a) *n.* [*Sp., fr. A. al, the, and Peruv. paco, name of the animal*] an animal of Peru, having long, fine hair; a species of the llama; a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca.

alpha (al'fa) *n.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet, used to denote first.—*alpha and omega, the first and the last.*—*alpha test, an intelligence test given U.S. soldiers taken into the military service during the World War (1917-18).*—*alpha rays, rays low in penetrating power, emitted from radioactive substances.*

alphabet (al'fa-bet) *n.* [*G. alpha and beta, the first two Greek letters*] the letters of a language arranged in order; the a b c; first principles.—*alphabetic, alphabetical* (al'fa-bet'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pert. to or in the order of, the alphabet.—*alphabetically, adv.*

already (awl-red'i) *adv.* [*E.*] before this; even now; even then.

also (awl'sō) *adv.* and *conj.* [*E.*] in like manner; likewise; further.



Priest at Altar

altar (awl'ter) *n.* [*L. altare, a high place, fr. alius, high*] a table or raised place on which gifts and sacrifices are offered; the communion table.—*altar cloth, a cover for the altar.*—*altarpiece, a picture or sculpture over the altar.*—*altar screen, the*

screen behind the altar—**altar tomb**, a raised monument resembling an altar.

alter (awl'ter) *v.t.* [Late L. *alterare*, fr. L. *alter*, another] to make some change in;—*v.i.* to become different.—**alterable, a.**—**alterably, adv.**—**alterability** (awl'ter-ə-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**alteration** (awl'ter-ə'shun) [Late L. (part.) *alteratus*, altered] *n.* the act of altering; the change made.—**alterative** (awl'ter-ə-tiv) *n.* a medicine that restores the healthy functions of the body.—*Syn.* to change; vary, modify.

altercate (awl'ter-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *altercatus*, having disputed; fr. *alter*] to contend in words; to wrangle.—**altercation** (awl'ter-kā'shun) [L. (acc.) *altercātōnem*] *n.* warm contention in words.—*Syn.* of "altercation," quarrel; controversy; dispute; wrangle.

alternate (awl'ter-nāt, awl'ter-nāt) *a.* [L. (part.) *alternātus*, done by turns, fr. *alter*] being by turns; one following the other in succession.—**alternate** (awl'ter-nāt) *v.t.* to perform by turns, or in succession;—*v.i.* to happen by turns.—**alternately** (awl'ter-nāt-lī) *adv.* by turns.—**alternation** (awl'ter-nā'shun) *n.* the act of doing by turns; the act of taking one and leaving one in succession.—**alternative** (awl'ter-nā-tiv) *a.* offering a choice of two things;—*n.* a choice of two things.—**alternatively, adv.**

alternator (awl'ter-nā'ter) *n.* an electric generator for producing alternating current.

although (awl-thō) *conj.* [E.] admitting that; notwithstanding; though.

altimeter (al-tim'ē-ter) *n.* an instrument, esp. used in aviation, indicating altitude.

altitude (al'ti-tūd) *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus*, high] height; the elevation of a heavenly body above the horizon; highest point.—*Syn.* eminence; elevation; loftiness.

alto (al'tō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *altus*] a part once sung by the highest male voices, now sung by the lowest female voices.—**alto clef**, the C clef when on the third line of the staff.—**alto-relievo**, **alto-rilievo**, high relief; raised figures on a flat surface, so as to show one side of them.

altogether (awl-too-geh'ter) *adv.* [E.] wholly; entirely.

altruism (al'troo-izm) *n.* [It. *altrui*, another; and *-ism*] self-sacrifice for the good of others.—**altruist**, *n.* a person regardful of the interests of others.

alum (al'um) *n.* [L. *alumen*] a double sulphate of alumina and potash; a mineral salt.—**alumina**, **alumine** (al-ū'mi-na, al-ū'min) *n.* the clay, loam, or other substance from which alum is obtained.

aluminium (al-ū'min'i-um) *n.* the metal aluminium.

aluminum (ə-lū'mi-num) *n.* [L. *alumen*] a silver-white metal, esp. remarkable for its lightness.

alumnus (ə-lum'nus) *n. masc.* [L., fr. *alere*, nurse] a pupil; a grad-

uate of a college; *pl.* **alumni** (-ni).—*fem. sing.*—**alumna** (-ā);—*fem. pl.*—**alumnae** (-nē).

alvine (al'vin, al'vin) *a.* [L., fr. *alvus*, belly] pert. to the belly or the intestines.

always (awl'wāz) *adv.* [E.] at all times; for ever.—*Syn.* perpetually; regularly.

alyssum (ə-lis'sum) *n.* [G. *alysson*] an herb native to Europe and Asia; sweet alyssum; the genus of these herbs. (am) the first pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb to be.

amain (ə-mān) *adv.* [E. on and main, in strength] with all strength or force; violently and suddenly; vehemently.

amalgam (ə-mal'gam) *n.* [Late L. *amalgama*, prob. fr. G.] a compound of mercury with another metal; a mixture of different things.—**amalgamate, v.t.** to mix a metal with quicksilver; to compound;—*v.i.* to coalesce.—**amalgamation** (ə-mal-ga-mā'shun) *n.* act of amalgamating; the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury; the blending of different things.—*Syn.* of "amalgamate," to blend; unite; join.

amanuensis (ə-man-ū-ē'nīs) *n.* [L. *amanuēns*, a manū, by hand, and *-ensis*, suff.] a person who writes, what another dictates or copies what another has written; secretary; *pl.*—**amanuenses** (-sēz).

amaranth (am'ə-ranθ) *n.* [G. *amarantos*, unfading; fr. *a-*, neg., and *marainos*, wither] a flower that never fades; a color inclining to purple.—**amaranthine** (am-ə-ran'thin) *a.* never fading; of a purplish color.

Amaryllis (am-ə-ril'is) *n.* [a shepherdess in classical poetry] a pastoral sweetheart.—**amaryllis**, *n.* a plant bearing large red flowers.

amass (ə-mas') *v.t.* [L. *ad*, and *mass*] to heap up together; to collect many things.—*Syn.* to accumulate; gather.

amateur (am-ə-ter', am-ə-chūr) *n.* [F., fr. L. *amātor*, lover] one that cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment; so, often, superficially.—*Syn.* dilettante; connoisseur.

amatory (am'ə-tō-ri) *a.* [L. *amatorius*, loving, fr. *amātor*, a lover] relating to love; expressing love; designed to cause love.—*Syn.* affectionate; amorous.

amaurosis (am-aw-rō'sis) *n.* [G., fr. *amauros*, dark] loss of sight, due to paralysis of the optic nerves.

amaze (ə-māz') *v.t.* [A.S. *āmasian*. See *maze*] to strike with astonishment, with wonder.—**amazedly, adv.** with amazement.—**amazingly, adv.**—**amazement, n.** a feeling of surprise.—*Syn.* to perplex; confound; astonish.

Amazon (am'ə-zon) *n.* [G.] one of a female mythical race of female warriors; a masculine woman.—**Amazonian** (am-ə-zō'n-i-qn) *a.* pert. to an Amazon or to the River Amazon.

ambassador (amb-bas'ə-dor) *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*, fr. L. *am-*

bactus, a servant, through It] an envoy of the highest rank sent to a foreign government.—**ambassadress**, *n.* the wife of an ambassador.—**ambassadorial** (am-bas-a-dō' n-əl) *a.* of, or belonging to, an ambassador.—*Syn.* legate, representative.

amber (am'ber) *n.* [A.] a yellowish resin found as a fossil.

ambergris (am'ber-grēs) *n.* [F. *ambre gris*, gray amber] a fragrant, ash-colored, waxy substance found floating on tropical seas, and in the spermaceti whale, very valuable in the making of perfumes.

amberoid (am'ber-oid) *n.* [O F. *ambre*] a substance, resembling amber, made by heating and compressing various resins.

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'ter) *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right hand] one able to use both hands equally well; a double-dealer.—**ambidextrous**, *a.* able to use either hand.—**ambidextrously**, *adv.*—**ambidexterity** (am-bi-deks-ter'i-ti) *n.*

ambient (am'bi-ent) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *ambientem*, going around; fr. *ambi*, around, and *ire*, go] encompassing; surrounding.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti) *n.* a thing that may be understood more than one way.—**ambiguous** (am-bi-gū-us) *a.* [L. *ambiguus*; fr. *ambi*, around, and *egere*, to drive] doubtful or uncertain; having more meanings than one.—**ambiguously**, *adv.*—**ambiguoussness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "ambiguous," equivocal; indefinite; undeterminate.

ambition (am-bish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *ambitiōnem*, a going round (to canvass votes). Cf. *ambient*] an eager desire for the possession of power, fame, or superiority; in a good sense, a desire for excellence; the aim of a person ambitious.—**ambitious**, *a.* eager to attain something; aspiring.—**ambitiously**, *adv.*—*Syn.* aspiration.

ambivalence (am-biv'a-lens) *n.* [fr. *ambi*, both, and L. *valere*, to be strong] a coexisting attraction and repulsion, as in an attitude toward a person, thing, etc.—**ambivalent**, *a.*

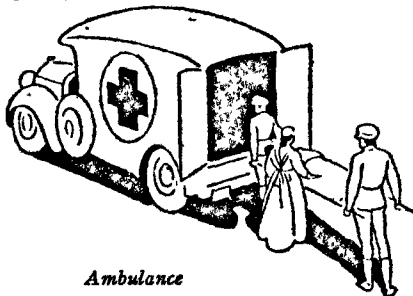
amble (am'bl) *v.s.* [F. *ambler*, to go leisurely; fr. L. *ambulāre*, walk] to move at a little more than walking pace, as a horse;—*n.* a peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time.—**ambler**, *n.*—**amblingly**, *adv.*

ambrosia (am-brō'zhi-ə) *n.* [G., fr. *ambrotos*, immortal; fr. *a-*, not, and *brotos*, mortal] the fabled food of the gods; any exquisite dish.—**ambrosial**, *a.* delicious; fit for the gods.—**ambrosially**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "ambrosial," fragrant; sweet; luscious.

ambrotype (am'bro-tip) *n.* [G. *ambrotos*, immortal, and *type*] a kind of photograph formerly made on glass.

ambulance (am'bū-lāns) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *ambulantiem*, moving about; fr. *ambulāre*. Cf.

amble] a moving hospital, so organized as to follow an army in its movements; a vehicle for the transport of the wounded, the injured, or the sick.



Ambulance

ambulation (am-bū-lā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *ambulātiōnem*] the act of walking.—**ambulatory** (am'bū-lā-tō-ri) *a.* moving from place to place;—*n.* a place for walking in, as a cloister or corridor.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād') *n.* [Sp., fr. Late L. (part.) *imboscātus*, set in a bush] a lying concealed with the aim of surprising the enemy; a hiding for such strategy; the force concealed,—*v.s.* to lie in wait.

ambush (am'boosh) *n.* and *v.* [O F. *imboscāre*; fr. *in* and *boscum*, a bush] same.—**ambuscade**.—*Syn.* snare; lying in wait.

ameer, amir (ā-mēr') *n.* [A. Doublet, a chief; the sovereign of Afghanistan.

ameliorate (ā-mē'l-yō-rāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *améliorer*, fr. L. *ad*, and Late L. *melsōrare*, to improve; fr. *melior*, better] to make better, to better.—**amelioration** (ā-mē'l-yō-rā'shun) *n.* the act of bettering, or the state of being made better; improvement.—**ameliorative** (ā-mē'l-yō-rā-tiv) *a.* producing improvement.—*Syn.* to amend; improve.

amen (ā-men', ā-men') *adv.* or *int.* [H] so be it; truly; verily;—*n.* a title of Christ; an expression of assent.

amenable (ā-mē'na-bl) *a.* [F. *amener*, lead near, fr. L. *ad*, and Late L. *minare*, drive; fr. L. *minac*, threats] liable to be brought to account; willing to yield.—**amenablely**, *adv.*—**amenability** (ā-mē-na-bl'i-ti) *n.* the state of being amenable; liability to answer.—*Syn.* tractable; submissive; docile.

amend (ā-mend') *v.t.* [F. *amender*, fr. L. *emendāre*, to free from errors] to change for the better;—*v.i.* to grow better.—**amendable**, *a.* capable of being made better.—**amendment**, *n.* a change for the better; correction of a fault; reformation of life; an alteration proposed in a bill, motion, or constitution.—*Syn.* to correct; rectify.

amends (ā-mendz') *n.pl.* [M.E. *amendes*; reparation. — **amende** (ā-mend') *n.* [F.] satisfaction; a pecuniary fine; reparation.—**amende honorable** [F.] public avowal of fault, and apology.

amenity (a-men'i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *amicabilitatem*, fr. *amicus*, agreeable] pleasant character in situation, climate, manners, or disposition.—*Syn.* pleasantness; desirability; affability.

amerce (a-mer's) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *ad*, and (acc.) *mercedem*, wages] to punish by fine fixed by the court.—*amercable*, *a.* liable to a fine.

American (a-mer'i-kan) *a.* [fr. *America*; named after Amerigo Vespucci, a successor of Columbus] pert. to America;—*n.* a native of America; a citizen of the United States.—**Americanism**, *n.* a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America.—**Americanize**, *v.t.* to render American in character.—**Americana** (a-mer-i-ka'na) *n.* historical, literary, etc. materials concerning America.

Amerind (am'er-ind) *n.* an American Indian or Eskimo.—**Amerindian**, *a.*

amethyst (am'e-thist) *n.* [G. *a-methystos*, not drunken; fr. *methuesin*, be drunk] a bluish-violet kind of quartz, formerly supposed to prevent intoxication.

amiable (ā'mi-a-bl) *a.* [O.F. *amiabile*; fr. *amicabilis*, friendly, fr. *amicus*] Doublet of *amicable* worthy of love, deserving of affection.—**amiably**, *adv.*—**amiability** (ā-mi-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* amiableness; gentleness of disposition.—*Syn.* lovely; charming; pleasing.

amicable (am'i-ka-bl) *a.* [Doublet of *amiable*] friendly; peaceable.—**amicably**, *adv.*—**amicability** (am-i-ka-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being amicable; friendliness.—**amicableness**, *n.*—*Syn.* friendly; harmonious; kind; agreeable.

amice (am'is) *n.* [O.F. *amisi*, fr. L. (acc.) *amicum*, cloak] a loose, flowing garment like a cloak; an oblong piece of embroidered linen, made to wear on the head like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders like a cape.

amid (a-mid') *prep.* in the midst of. See *amidst*.

amidships (a-mid'ships) *adv.* half-way between the stem and the stern.

amidst (a-midst') *prep.* [M. E. *amidde*; for *emide*=A.S. *on middan*] in the middle.

amir *n.* See *ameer*.

amiss (a-mis') *a.* [E.] wrong; faulty;—*adv.* in a faulty manner.—*Syn.* wrong; improper.

amity (am'i-ti) *n.* [O.F. *amistis* (3 syll.), fr. Late L. (acc.) *amicitatem*, friendship. See *amiable*] friendly relationship.—*Syn.* friendliness; goodwill, amicability; harmony.

ammeter (am'mē-ter) *n.* [fr. *am-*, first syl. of *ampere*, and *meter*] an instrument used for measuring electric current.

ammonia (a-mō'm-ā) *n.* [L., fr. Egypt] a gas having a strong pungent smell, spirit of hartshorn (first obtained near the temple of the Egyptian god Am-

mon).—**ammoniac**, *a.* **ammoniacal**;—*n.* a gum brought from Persia and used as an expectorant.—**ammoniacal** (am-ō-ni'ā-ka-l) *a.* pert. to ammonia.

ammonite (am'on-it) *n.* [L. *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Jupiter Ammon] one of the fossil shells of a genus of extinct cuttle-fishes.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'un) *n.* [O.F. *l'ammunition*, for *la munition*. See *munition*] military stores; the articles used in charging firearms and military stores of all kinds.

amnesia (am-nē'zhu-a) *n.* [G. *amnesia*, forgetfulness] loss of memory caused by shock; injury to the brain, etc.

amnesty (am'nes-ti) *n.* [F., fr. G. *amnesia*, a forgetting, fr. *a-*, not, and *mnasthai*, remember] an act of oblivion; pardon of political offenses; proclamation of such pardon.

amoeba (a-mē'ba) *n.* [L., fr. G. *amoibe*, change] a microscopic mass of living matter, of ever-changing form, which feeds itself by extending fingerlike processes.

among, amongst (ə - mung, ə - mungst') *prep.* [A.S. *among*, M.E. *amonge*. Cf. *amidst*] mixed with; making part of.—*Syn.* *amidst*.

amontillado (ā-mōn-tēl-yā'thō) *n.* [Sp] a kind of sherry, light in color and body.

amorous (am'or-us) *a.* [O.F. *amoros*, fr. L. *amōrosus*] inclined to love; relating to love.—**amorously**, *adv.*—**amoroussness**, *n.*—**amorist**, *n.* a lover; a gallant.—*Syn.* fond; loving, tender.

amorphous (a-mor'fus) *a.* [fr. G. *a-*, neg., and *morphē*, shape] without regular shape.—*Syn.* formless, heterogeneous; irregular; shapeless; unformed.

amortize (a-mawr'tiz) *v.t.* to make provision for eliminating an obligation by charging off a portion of it at intervals.—**amortization**, *n.*

amount (a-mount') *v.i.* [O.F. *amouter*, fr. L. *ad*, up to, and (acc.) *montem*, mountain] to rise to; to reach or extend in substance or influence; to be equal to;—*n.* the sum total; the whole.—*Syn.* whole; aggregate; the whole sum.

amour (a-moor') *n.* [F., fr. L. *amor*, love] a love intrigue; a love affair.—**amour-propre** (prō'pr) [cf. *proper*] self-esteem; readiness to take offense at slight.

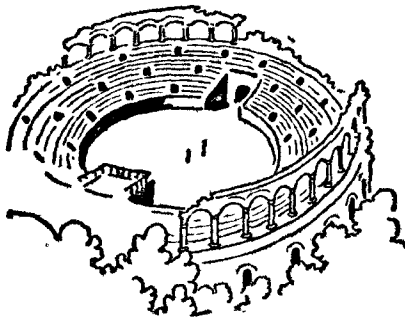
ampere (am'pēr, am-pār') *n.* [*Ampère*, a French electrician] the unit used in measuring the strength of an electric current.

ampersand (am'per-sand) *a.* [for *and per se and*, that is, *and by itself=and*] the sign & (for L. *et*, and).

amphibia (am-fib'i-ā) *n. pl.* [G., fr. *amphi*, on both sides; *bios*, life] animals that can live either on land or in water.—**amphibian** (am-fib'i-ān) *a.* pert. to amphibia;—*n.* an airplane that can take off or descend on either land or water; one of the amphibia.—**amphibious**, *a.*

amphibrach (am'fi-brak) *n.* [G., fr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *brachus*, short] in prosody, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short. In English, the term is applied to a foot of three syllables of which only the middle one is stressed or accented, as, for example, the word *a-dap'ted*.—**amphibrachic**, *a.*

amphitheater (am-fi-thē'a-ter) *n.* [G. *amphitheatron*, fr. *amphi*, around; *theatron*, theater] an edifice, having tiers of seats, encircling an open space, called the arena, used for public entertainments.—**amphitheatrical** (am-fi-thē-at'ri-kal) *a.* pert. to an amphitheater.—Also **amphitheatre**.



Ruins of an Ancient Amphitheater

amphora (am'fō-rā) *n.* [G.] among the Greeks and Romans a two-handed jar used as a measure, nearly 6 gallons.

ample (am'pl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *amplus*] of full dimensions; sufficient.—**ampleness**, *n.*—**amplly**, *adv.* largely; fully.—*Syn.* spacious; adequate; abundant; copious; large; full; plentiful.

amplify (am'pli-fi) *v.t.* [F. *amplifier*; fr. L. *amplificāre*, augment; fr. *facere*, make] to render larger; to treat copiously;—*v.i.* to dilate.—**amplification** (am-pli-fi-kā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *amplificātus*, augmented] development; act of enlargement.—**amplifier** (am'pli-fi-er) *n.* that which increases or enlarges; a loudspeaker attached to a radio receiver or microphone.

amplitude (am'pli-tūd) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *amplitūdinem*] largeness; extent.

ampoule (am-pōôf) *n.* a capsule of glass containing a dose of medicine for hypodermic use.—Also **ampule**.

amputate (am'pū-tāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *amputātus*, excised; *ambi*, round about, and *putāre*, prune] to cut off, as a limb.—**amputation** (am-pū-tā'shun) *n.* act of cutting off a limb or part of a body.

amuck, amok (a-muk, a-mok') *a.* or *adv.* [Malay] to run *amuck* is to rush about frantically, attacking all and sundry.—*Syn.* madly; frenziedly.

amulet (am'ū-let) *n.* [F. *amulette*; fr. L.] something worn to prevent evil.—*Syn.* a talisman; charm.

amuse (a-mūz') *v.t.* [F. *amuser*; fr. *a* = L. *ad*, and *muser*. See *mouse*] to entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner.—**amusable** (a-mū-zā-bl) *a.* fit or capable of being amused.—**amusement**, *n.* anything that diverts and pleases the mind.—**amusingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to divert; entertain; beguile; please.

an (an) *a.* [A.S. *an*, one] the form of the indefinite article used before a vowel sound. See *a*. Also *conj.* if—a form of *and*; **an if**, even if; **an't**, if it.

Anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist) *n.* [G. *ana*, anew, and *Baptist*] one who denies the validity of infant baptism, and maintains that those who have been baptized in infancy ought to be baptized again.

anabasis (a-nab'a-sis) *n.*; *pl.*—**anabases** (a-nab'a-sēz) [G. fr. stem *ana-ba-*, of *ana-basēs*, to go inland] a military expedition; esp. the story of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes, and of the retreat of his 10,000 allies under command of Xenophon.

anabolism (a-nab'ō-lizm) *n.* that part of metabolism which builds up the body, opposed to *catabolism*.—**anabolic**, *a.*—**anabolize**, *v.i.*

anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm) *n.* [G. fr. *ana*, back, and *chronos*, time] an error in point of time by which events are wrongly placed in relation to each other.

anacoluthon (an-a-kol-ū'thon) *n.* [G. *an-*, *a-*, neg., and *kolouthos*, following] a breaking off from one construction to another in the same sentence.

anaconda (an-a-kon'da) *n.* a boa, esp. of tropical South America.

anacreontic (a-nak-rē-on'tik) *a.* pert. to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon, 6th cent. B.C.;—*a.* a poem written in the style or meter of Anacreon's poems.—*Syn.* joyous; free; convivial; light.

anæmia (a-nē'mi-a) *n.* See *anemia*.

anæsthesia (an-es-thē'zi-a) *n.* See *anesthesia*.

anagram (an'a-gram) *n.* [G., fr. *ana*, distrib., and *gramma*, letter] a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence to form a new word or sentence;—*e.g.* *Honor est a Nelo*, from *Horatio Nelson*.—**anagrammatic**, **anagrammatical** (an-a-gra-mat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to, or making, an anagram.—**anagrammatically**, *adv.*—**anagrammatist** (an-a-gram'a-ust) *n.* a maker of anagrams.

analogy (a-nal'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *analogia*, relation; fr. *ana*, throughout, and *-logia*, fr. *legēs*, to speak] partial similarity; resemblance between one thing and another.—**analogous**, *a.* having analogy; presenting some resemblance.—**analogously**, *adv.*—**analogical** (an-a-loj'i-kal) *a.* according to, or founded on, analogy.—**analogism**

ana- (a-nal'ō-jizm) *n.* an argument from cause to effect; investigation by, or reasoning from, analogy.—**analogue** (an'ā-log) *n.* [G. *ana*, and *logos*] a thing containing resemblance to some other thing.—*Syn.* of "analogous," corresponding; resembling; similar; like.

analysis (a-nal'i-sis) *n.* [G. *analysis*, decomposition; *ana*, and *lyein*, loosen] the resolution of anything into its constituent elements, —*ses*, *n. pl.*—**analyst** (an'ā-list) *n.* one that analyzes, or that is skilled in analysis.—**analytic**, **analytical** (an-a-lit'ik, -i-kal) *a. pert.* to analysis; resolving into component parts.—**analytically**, *adv.*—**analyze** (an'ā-liz) *v. i.* to take to pieces; to resolve into elements; to examine critically.—*Also analyze.*

anapest (an'a-pest) *n.* [G.] in prosody, a foot of three syllables, the first two short, or unaccented, the last long, or accented—the word *in-ter-twine'* is an example of an anapest in one word.—**anapaestic** (an-a-pest'uk) *a. pert.* to an anapest.

anaphrodisiac (an-af-ro-diz'i-ak) *n.* [fr. G. *an*, not, and *aphrodisiakos*, pert. to venery] a substance that reduces sexual desire;—*a.*

anaphylaxis (an-a-fi-lak'sis) *n.* [fr. L. *ana-*, backward, and *phylaxis* sensitivity, as to a protein substance, produced by previous introduction of the substance into the body.

anarchy (an'ār-ki) *n.* [G. *anarchia*, fr. *an-*, *a.*, neg., and *archos*, ruler] want of government in society; a state of lawless disorder in a country.—**anarchic**, **anarchical** (a-nār'kik, -ki-kal) *a. pert.* to anarchy; without government.—**anarchism** (an'ār-kizm) *n.* confusion; disorder; anarchy.—**anarchist**, *n.* one that promotes disorder; one opposed to all government.—*Syn.* confusion; chaos; lawlessness.

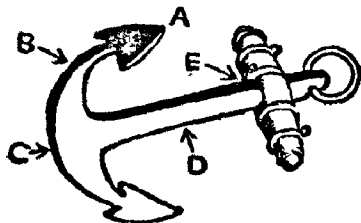
anathema (a-nath'ē-mā) *n.* [G., fr. *ana-tihēma*, I lay up (for divine wrath)] an offering to some deity, hung up in a temple; a solemn curse; excommunication; an accursed thing.—**anathematize**, *v. i.* to pronounce a curse against; to excommunicate or curse.

anatomy (a-nat'ō-mi) *n.* [G. *anatomia*, fr. *anatemnēn*, cut up] art or act of separating the various parts of an animal or a plant for examination; a skeleton or a plant for examination; a skeleton.—**anatomical** (an-a-tom'i-kal) *a.* belonging to anatomy; structural.—**anatomically**, *adv.*—**anatomist** (a-nat'ō-mist) *n.* one skilled in anatomy.—**anatomize**, *v. i.* to dissect; to lay open the interior structure of parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself.

ancestor (an'ses-ter) *n.* [O.F. *ancestre*, fr. L. *antecessor*, foregoer] one from whom a person is descended.—**ancestress**, *n.* a female ancestor.—**ancestral** (an-ses'tral) *a.* relating to ancestors; possessed by ancestors.—**ancestry** (an'ses-tri) *n.* a series of ancestors; lineage.—*Syn.* forefather; progenitor; forebear.

anchor (ang'ker) [L. *ancora*, fr. G. *agkura*] an iron instrument cast from a ship to grapple the bottom and hold the vessel at rest in water;—*v. i.* to place

at anchor;—*v. i.* to cast anchor.—**anchored**, *a.* at anchor.—**anchorage**, *n.* a place where a ship can anchor; dues imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.—to weigh anchor, to raise it.



Anchor
(A, fluke; B, arm; C, crown;
D, shank; E, stock.)

anchorite (ang'ko-ret); also **anchorite** (ang'ko-rit) *n.* [F. *anachorète*; fr. G. *anachōrētēs*, one who retires; fr. *anachōresis*, to go up, away] one who lives apart from others.—**anchorese**, *n.* a female hermit.—*Syn.* recluse.

anchovy (an-chō'vi) *n.* [Sp.] a small sea-fish of the herring family, caught in the Mediterranean and prepared as a sauce.

ancient (ān-shent) *a.* [F. *ancien*; fr. Late L. *antīanus*, old, fr. L. *ante*, before. Doublet of *ensign*] old, that happened or existed long ago,—*n.* a corruption of *ensign* in O.E., the flag of a ship, or its bearer; *pl.* those that lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*.—**anciently**, *adv.* in former times.—**Ancient of Days**, God.

ancillary (an'sil-ār-i) *a.* [L., fr. *ancilla*, female servant] giving help to, attending upon.—*Syn.* subservient; subordinate.

and (and) *conj.* [E] added to; together with—a word that joins words and sentences.

andante (an-dan'tē) *a.* [It] rather slow;—*n.* a moderately slow movement.

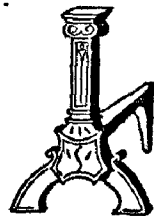
andantino (and-an-tē'nō) *a.* somewhat quicker than andante; a movement between *andante* and *allegretto*.

andiron (and'ī-ern) *n.* [M. E. *andirne*, fr. O.F. *andier*] a utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a fire-dog.

anecdote (an'ek-dōt) *n.* [G. *anekdotos*, not given out; fr. *an-* not, *ek*, out; and *dotos*, given; fr. *Andonai*, to give] a short story of interest in a man's life or conduct; an incident.—**anecdotal**, *a. pert.* to anecdotes.

anele (ā-nē'l') *v. i.* [A.S. *an*, on, and *ele*, oil] to anoint with holy oil; to give extreme unction.

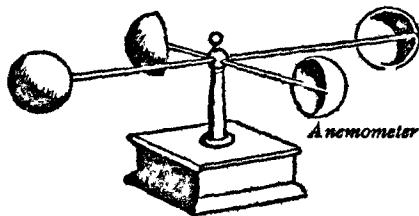
anemia (ā-nē'mi-ā) *n.* [L., fr. H. *an-*, *a.*, neg., and *haima*, blood] deficiency of blood or of its constituents, causing



Andiron

ill health.—**anemic** (a-nē'mik) *a.* bloodless, pale; suffering from anemia.

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-ter) *n.* [G. (stem) *anemo-*, of *anemos*, wind, and *meter*] an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.



anemone (a-nem'ō-nē) *n.* [G.] a genus of plants of the crow-foot family; the wind-flower.

anent (a-nent') *prep.* [A.S. *on* and *esen*, even, M.E. *onefens*] in respect of; as to; about.—*Syn.* regarding; respecting; concerning.

aneroid (an'gr-oid) *n.* [G. *a-*, not, *nēros*, wet, and *eidos*, form] a barometer, shaped like a watch, depending for its action on the pressure of the atmosphere on a metallic box almost exhausted of air; an air barometer.

anesthesia (an-es-thē'zhi-ā) *n.* [fr. G. *an-*, *a-*, neg., and *aisthesis*, feeling] loss of feeling or sensation, induced by an anesthetic or otherwise; insensibility to pain.—**anesthetic** (-thet'ik), *a.* producing loss of feeling or insensibility to pain—*n.* that which produces anesthesia, esp. a substance such as chloroform, ether, or the like, used to induce anesthesia in a patient preparatory to a surgical operation.

aneurism (an'ū-rizm) *n.* [G. fr. *ana*, up, and *eurnein*, widen, fr. *eurus*, wide] a widening or dilatation of an artery.—Also *aneurysm*.

anew (a-nū') *adv.* [M.E. of *newe*. See *new*] in a new form or manner; newly; over again; afresh.

angary (ang'ga-ri) *n.* in international law, the right of belligerents to seize or destroy neutral property provided compensation is made.

angel (an'jel) *n.* [L., fr. G. *angelos* (ang-el-os)] a messenger; a spirit employed by God to communicate His will to man; a ministering spirit; an ancient gold coin of England, worth from \$3 to \$4, bearing the figure of the archangel Michael.—**angelic**, **angelical** (an-jel'ik, -i-kal) *a.* belonging to, or resembling, an angel; of the nature of an angel.—**angelically**, *adv.*

angelus (an'je-lus) *n.* [L., fr. the opening words of the service "Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ"] in the Roman Catholic Church, a devotional service in memory of the Incarnation, said at morning, noon, and sunset.

anger (ang'ger) *n.* [Scand.] a strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury;—*v.t.*

to excite to anger.—*Syn.* wrath; rage; displeasure; ire; cholera; fury; passion.

angina (an-jī'nā) *n.* [L.] inflammation of the throat.—**angina pectoris**, spasm of the chest, an accompaniment of certain forms of heart disease.

angle (ang'gl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *angulus*, corner] a corner; opening between two lines meeting.—**angular**, *a.* having an angle or angles; pointed; forming an angle; stiff; formal.—**angularly**, *adv.*—**angularity** (ang-gū-lar'i-ti) *n.* the quality of having corners or angles.—**acute angle**, one less than 90°.—**adjacent angles**, such as have one leg common to both angles.—**angle of incidence**, the angle that a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the plane on which it falls.—**curvilinear angle**, one formed by two curved lines.—**external angles**, angles of any right-lined figure, without it when the sides are produced.—**internal angles**, those that are within any right-lined figure.—**obtuse angle**, one more than 90°.—**right angle**, one formed by a line falling on another perpendicularly.—**spherical angle**, an angle formed by the meeting of two arcs of a great circle.



angle (ang'gl) *n.* [A.S. *angel*] a fish-hook, a rod and line for fishing;—*v.t.* to fish with line and hook; to use artifice.—**angler**, *n.*—**angling**, *n.* the act or art of fishing with rod and line; rod-fishing.

Angle [A.S. *Engle*] one of a Teutonic tribe who passed over with the Saxons into Britain.

Anglican (ang'gli-kan) *a.* [L., fr. *Angli*] English; of, or belonging to, the English church;—*n.* a member of the church of England—**Anglicanism**, *n.* the principles of the English church.

Anglice (ang'gli-sē) *adv.* [L.] in English; in the English manner.—**Anglicism**, *n.* an English idiom, English political principles.—**Anglicize**, *v.t.* to make English; to render conformable to English idiom.

Anglo (ang'glō) a prefix meaning *English*.—**Anglomania** (ang-glo-mā'nī-ā) *n.* [G. *mania*, madness] excessive fondness for everything English.—**Anglophobia** (ang-glo-fō'bi-ā) *n.* [=F. *anglophobie*, fr. G. *phobos*, fear] intense fear or dislike of England, or whatever is English.—**Anglo-American**, *n.* an American of English parentage or descent;—*a.* pert. to Anglo-Americans.—**Anglo-French**, *n.* the Norman-French spoken in England after the Conquest;—*a.* English and French.—**Anglo-Indian**, *n.* an Englishman born or resident in India;—*a.* connected with both England and India.—**Anglo-Saxon**, *n.* one of the nations formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain; one of the English race; the

earliest form of the English language;—*a.* pert. to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.

angora (ang-gō'ra) *n.* [fr. *Angora*, Asia Minor] a cloth made from the wool of the Angora goat.—*Angora cat*, a domestic cat with rather long fur.

angostura (an-gōs-tū'ra) *n.* [fr. *Angostura*, Venezuela] an aromatic bark used in preparing bitters.

angry (ang'grī) *a.* touched with anger; showing anger; roused; displeased.—*angrily*, *adv.*

anguish (ang'gwish) *n.* [O.F. *anguisse*, fr. *L. angustia*, straitness, fr. *angere*, to choke] extreme pain, either of body or mind.—*Syn.* pain; agony; suffering; pang.

anhydrous (an-hī'drus) *a.* [G. *an-*, neg., and *hudōr*, water] destitute of water; dry.

aniline (an'ī-līn) *n.* [F. *anil*, indigo plant, fr. A.] a substance that furnishes brilliant dyes.

animadvert (an-i-mad-vert') *v. i.* [*L.*, fr. *animus*, mind, and *advert*] to consider; to turn the mind to.—*animadversion*, *n.* [*L.* (part.) *animadversus*, criticized] criticism; censure; reproof.—*Syn.* to remark on; refer to; criticize; comment; blame.

animal (an'ī-māl) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *anima*, breath, life] a living being endowed with sensation and the power of motion; a living creature;—*a.* of, relating to, or got from animals.—*animalism*, *n.* the state of mere animals; animal health.—*animalcule* (an-i-mal'kūl) *n.* [*L.* dim. of *animal*] a very minute animal.—*animal magnetism*, mesmerism.—*animal spirits*, natural buoyancy.—*animal kingdom*, one of the three great divisions of natural objects—the others being the *vegetable* and *mineral* divisions.

animate (an'ī-māt) *v. i.* [*L.* (part.) *animātus*, filled with life; fr. *anima*, life] to give natural life to; to give spirit or vigor to.—*animated*, *a.* alive; spirited;—*animated cartoon*, *n.* a series of comic drawings prepared for motion-picture reproduction.—*animatingly*, *adv.*—*animation* (an-i-mā'shun) *n.* the state of possessing life or spirit.—*Syn.* to inspire; enliven; stimulate; cheer; quicken.

animosity (an-i-mōs'ī-tī) *n.* [*L.* (acc.) *animositatem*, fr. *animosus*, full of spirit] violent hatred; active enmity.—*Syn.* hatred; acrimony; asperity; harshness; dislike.

animus (an'ī-mus) *n.* [*L.*] the feeling that prompts; temper.

anise (an'is) *n.* [F., fr. G. *anisum*, or *anisum*] a plant bearing aromatic seeds.—*aniseed* (an'is-ēd, an'is-ēd) *n.* the aromatic seed of the anise.

anker (ang'ker) *n.* [D.] a liquid measure formerly used in England, Holland and Germany, containing about 9 to 10 U.S. wine gallons.

ankle (ang'kl) *n.* [A.S. *andlōw*] the joint connecting the foot with the leg.—*anklet* (ang'klel) *n.* an ornament, fetter, or support for the ankle.

anna (an'ə) *n.* [Hind] in the East Indies, a coin worth about 2 cents.

annals (an'alz) *n. pl.* [F. fr. (*pl*) *annālēs*, yearly records, fr. *L. annus*] a history of events, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened.—*annalist*, *n.* a writer of annals.

anneal (ā-nē'l') *v. t.* [A.S. *an*, and *alan*, kindle] to heat, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to heat in order to fix colors.

annex (ā-neks') *v. t.* [*L.* (part.) *annexus*, bind, tie] to unite at the end; to add, as a smaller thing to a greater.—*annexation* (an-eks-ā'shun) *n.* act of uniting; addition.—*annex* (ā-neks', an'eks) *n.* [F.] anything annexed; a wing to a building, or an outbuilding communicating with the main one.—*Syn.* to affix; unite; bind to; join.

annihilate (ā-nī'hī-lāt) *v. t.* [*L.* (part.) *annihilātus*, brought to nothing; fr. *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing] to reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be; to destroy utterly.—*annihilation* (ā-nī-hī-lā'shun) *n.* total destruction.

anniversary (an-i-ver'sā-ri) *a.* [*L.* *anniversarius*, returning every year; fr. *annus* and (part.) *versus*, turned, fr. *vertere*] returning with the year, at a stated time;—*a.* a day celebrated as it returns each year; the yearly return of any event.

annotate (an'ō-tāt) *v. t.* [*L.* (part.) *annotātus*, marked with notes, fr. *ad*, and *notē*] to mark or note down in writing; to make comments upon;—*v. i.* to make written remarks.—*annotation* (an-ō-tā'shun) *n.* the act of annotating; a note or comment.—*annotator* (an'ō-tā-ter) *n.* a writer of notes; a commentator.—*Syn.* of "annotation" note; commentary, remark; observation.

announce (ā-nōns') *v. t.* [F. *annoncer*; fr. *L. ad*, and *munis-āre*, report, fr. *munis*, messenger] to give first public notice of; to make known.—*announcement*, *n.* act of giving public notice; proclamation; declaration.—*Syn.* to proclaim, promulgate; publish.

annoy (ā-nōi') *v. t.* [O.F. fr. *anoi*, *anni*, vexation; fr. *L. in odio*, in hatred] to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts.—*annoyance*, *n.* the act of annoying, or state of being annoyed; that which annoys.—*Syn.* to molest; pester; tease; trouble, vex.

annual (an'ū-āl) *a.* [*L. annuālis*, yearly, fr. *annus*, year] returning or happening every year; yearly; performed in a year; lasting only one year;—*n.* a literary work published once a year; a plant that lives but one year or season.—*annually*, *adv.*—*annuity* (ā-nū'ī-tī) *n.* [F., fr. Late *L.* (acc.) *annuitatem*] a sum of money payable yearly for a number of years, or for life.—*annuitant*, *n.* a person that has an annuity.

annul (ā-nūl') *v. t.* [*L. annullāre*, bring to nothing, fr. *ad*, and *null*] to make void or of no effect.—*annulment*, *n.*—*Syn.* to abolish; abrogate; repeal; cancel.

annular (an'ū-lār) *a.* [*L.* fr. *annulus*, dim. of *ānus*, ring] pert. to,

or having the form of, a ring.—**annularly**, *adv.*—**annulated**, *a.* having rings or belts.—**annulet**, *n.* a little ring.

annunciate (a-nun'shu-ät) *v. i.* [L. (part.) *annunciatus*, made known, fr. *ad.* and *nuntius*, messenger. Doublet of **announce**] to announce; to make known.—**annunciation** (a-nun-shu-ä'-shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *annunciatiōnem*] act of announcing.—**Annunciation**, a festival (March 25) in memory of the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary of the Incarnation; Lady-day.

anode (an'öd) *n.* [G. *ana*, up, and *bodos*, way] the positive terminal of an electric battery, or other source of current, opposed to *cathode*.

anodyne (an'ö-din) *a.* [L. *anödynus*, fr. G. *a-*, neg., and *odunö*, pain] serving to relieve pain or grief;—*n.* a drug that relieves pain.

anoint (a-noint') *v. i.* [O F. (part.) *enouit*, anointed, fr. *enouindre*, fr. L. *in*, and *ungere*, smear] to pour oil upon, to rub over with oil; to consecrate, by pouring oil on.—**anointed**, *a.* consecrated;—*n.* a consecrated person.—**anointment**, *n.* the act of anointing; consecration; a salve.—**The Lord's Anointed**, Christ.

anomaly (a-nom'a-li) *n.* [G. *anömalia*, an exception, fr. *a-*, not, and *homalos*, regular] departure from the common rule;—*pl.* **anomalies**.—**anomalous** *a.* departing from a general rule; irregular.—**anomalously**, *adv.*—**anomalistic** (a-nom-a-lis'tik) *a.* irregular; departing from common or established rules.—*Syn.* irregularity, exception; deviation.

anon (a-non') *adv.* [A.S. *on än*, in one] quickly; immediately.

anonymous (a-non'i-mus) *a.* [G. *anönumos*, fr. *an-*, neg., and *onoma*, name] wanting the name of the author.—**anonymously**, *adv.*—**anonymity** (an-o-nim'i-ti) *n.* the state of being without a name.

another (a-nuth'er) *a.* [E.] not the same; different; one more; anyone else.

anserine (an'se-rin) *a.* [L., fr. *anser*, goose] pert. to a goose; uneven.

answer (an'ser) *v. i.* [A.S., fr. *and*, against, and *swerian*, speak] to speak or write in return; to face;—*v. i.* to reply; to suit;—*n.* something said or written in return to a question, etc.; the solution of a problem.—**answerable**, *a.* capable of being answered; liable to pay, or make good.—**answerer**, *n.*—to answer for, to be responsible for.—to answer to, to correspond.—*Syn.* reply; response; rejoinder.

ant (ant) *n.* [M.E. *antie*, fr. A.S. *æmette*. Doublet of **emmet**] an emmet.—**ant bear**, the great anteater of South America.—**anteater**, an animal that feeds on ants.—**ant hill**, a mound raised by a colony of ants.

antagonist (an-tag'ö-nist) *n.* [G. *antagonistés*, fr. *anti*, against, and *agónomai*, struggle. See **agony**] one that contends with another,—

antagonism, *n.* opposition of action.—**antagonistic** (an-tag'ö-nis'tik) *a.* opposing, acting in opposition.—**antagonistically**, *adv.*—**antagonistic forces**, two powers in nature, as fire and water, the one counteracting the other.—*Syn.* adversary; enemy; foe; opponent.

antarctic (ant-ärk'tik) *a.* [G. *anti*, opposite to, and *arctic*] opposite to the northern or arctic pole; within a circle distant from the South Pole 23° 28'.

ante- (an'tē) *pref.* [fr. L.] before (as in *antedate*).—**ante**, *n.* a stake in poker, placed before a player sees his cards.

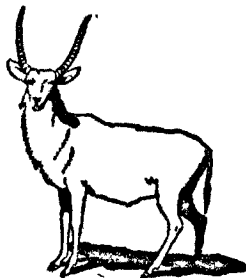
antecedent (an-tē-cēd'ent) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *antecēden-tem*, foregoing, fr. *ante*, before, and *cēdere*, to go] going before in time, place, rank, etc.;—*n.* that which goes before; the word to which a relative refers;—*pl.* the previous life and character of a person.—**antecedently**, *adv.*

antechamber (an'tē-chām-ber) *n.* [L. *ante*, and *chamber*] a chamber leading to the chief apartment.

antedate (an'tē-dāt) *n.* [L. *ante*, and *date*] a prior date; a date before the true time,—*v. i.* to date before the true time; to anticipate.

antediluvian (an-tē-di-lööv'i-an) *a.* [L. *ante*, and *diluvium*, flood, fr. *di-*, apart, and *lu-ere*, wash] before the deluge; pert. to the times before the flood;—*n.* one that lived before the flood, a very old, or old-fashioned, person.

antelope (an'tē-löp) *n.* [Late L. *antelopus*, fr. G.] a ruminant, partly like a deer and partly like a goat.



Antelope

antemeridian (an-tē-mer-id'i-an) *a.* [L. *ante*-, before, and *meridian*] being before noon; pert. to the forenoon or 12 o'clock.—A.M. [*ante meridiem*, before noon].

antenna (an-ten'a) *n.* [L. *antenna*, sailyard] the feeler or horn of an insect; a wire or wires used in radio transmission to emit or receive electric waves. also called the aerial.—**antennae** (-ē), *pl.*

antenuptial (an-tē-nup'sh'al) *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *nuptial*] before marriage.

antepenult (an-tē-pē-nult') *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *penult*] the last syllable but two of a word.—**antepenultimate**, *a.* last but two; to the last syllable but two.

anterior (an-tē'ri-ǝ) *a.* [L., fr. *ante*, before] before, in time or space.—*Syn.* antecedent, prior; precedent; previous.

anteroom (an-tē-rōom) *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *room*] a room giving entry to another.

anthem (an-tēm) *n.* [A.S. *antefn*, fr. G. *antiphōna*, a response sung. Doublet of *antiphon*] a hymn sung in alternate parts; any church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures; any song of praise.

anther (an'ther) *n.* [G. *anthēros*, in flower, fr. stem, *anthe*, of *anθος*, flower] the little sac in a flower containing the pollen.

anthology (an-thol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *anthologia*, fr. *anθος*, flower, and *legein*, gather] a collection of flowers; a collection of beautiful passages from literature, esp. from poetry.—**anthologist**, *n.* the compiler of an anthology.

anthracite (an'thra-sit) *n.* [G., fr. stem, *anthrak*, of *anthrax*, coal] a variety of coal, nearly pure carbon, that burns with little smoke and flame.

anthrax (an'thraks) *n.* [G. *anthrax*, coal. Cf. *carbuncle*] a carbuncle; a malignant disease in cattle, communicable to man.

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid) *a.* [G. *anthrōpō-eidos*, fr. *anthrōpō-s*, man, and *eidos*, form] manlike; a term applied to those species of the monkey that most nearly approach the human form.

anthropology (an'thrō-pō-ō-ji) *n.* [G., fr. *anthrōpō-s*, man, and *-logia*, science] the natural history of man.—**anthropological** (an'thrō-pō-ō-ji-kal) *a.*

anthropometry (an'thrō-pom'e-tri) *n.* [G., fr. *anthrōpō-s*, and *metron*, measure] the scientific measurement of the human body; the art of measuring the remains of past races of men with the view of comparing different races; the recording of the measurements of criminals, for purposes of identification.

anthropophagi (an'thrō-pō-fa-ji) *n. pl.* [G. (*pl.*) *anthrōpō-phagoi*, fr. *anthrōpōs*, and *phagein*, eat] men that eat human flesh.—**anthropophagous**, *a.*—**anthropophagy**, *n.* cannibalism.—*Syn.* man-eaters; cannibals.

anti- (an'ti) *pref.* [fr. Gr.] against, opposed to, etc. (as in *anti-government*).

antiaircraft (an-ti-ār'kraft) *a.* used in war against enemy attacks by air.

antic (an'tik) *a.* [It., fr. L. *antiquus*, ancient. Doublet of *antique*] odd; fanciful; fantastic;—*a.* a buffoon or merry-andrew; odd appearance;—*pl.* odd, grotesque, and foolish actions.

antichrist (an'ti-krist) *a.* [G. *anti*, against, and *Christos*, Christ] a great adversary of Christ, the man of sin (1 John ii. 18, 22).—**antichristian** (an-ti-krist'yan) *n.* [G. *anti*, and *Christian*] an enemy of Christianity;—*a.* hostile to Christianity.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt) *v. t.* [L. (*part.*) *anticipatus*, anticipated, fr. *ante*, and *capere*, take] to be before another, or beforehand, in thought or action.—*v. i.* to take up beforehand, or before the proper time.—**anticipation** (an-tis-i-pā'shun) *n.* the act of anticipating; opinion; view or impression of what is to happen later; expectation.—**anticipatory**, *a.*—*Syn.* to foresee; precede; forestall.

anticlimax (an-ti-klif'maks) *n.* [G. *anti*, opposite to, and *climax*] a sentence in which the ideas become less important and striking at the close—the opposite of *climax*.

anticyclone (an'ti-si'klōn) *n.* [G. *anti*, opposite to, and *cyclone*] an outflow of weak spiral winds from an area of high pressure.

antidote (an'ti-dōt) *n.* [F., fr. L. *antidotum*, remedy, fr. G. *anti*, against, and (*neut. a.*) *doton*, given, fr. *didōmi*, I give] a counterpoison, that which tends to counteract anything noxious.—**antidotal** (an-ti-dō'tal) *a.*

antifebrile (an-ti-feb'rīl, -fē'brīl) *a.* [G. *anti*, against, and *febrile*] of use against fever.

antimacassar (an-ti-ma-kas'ar) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *Macassar*, in Celebes] an ornamental covering for chair-backs, etc., to keep them from being soiled.

antimony (an'ti-mō-ni) *n.* [Low L. *antimonium*] a whitish, brittle metal, used as an alloy in medicine, metallurgy, etc.—**antimonial** (an-ti-mō'ni-əl) *a.* of, or pert. to, antimony;—*n.* a preparation of antimony.—**antimonious**, *a.* consisting of, or containing, antimony.—**antimonial wine**, sherry wine containing tartar emetic in solution.

antinomial (an-ti-nō'mi-an) *n.* [G. *nomos*, law] one of a sect maintaining that, under the Gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no obligation;—*a.* pert. to the antinomians.

antipathy (an-tip'a-θi) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *pathos*, See *pathos*] aversion; dislike; repugnance;—**antipathetic**, **antipathetical** (an-ti-pa-thet'ik, -i-kal) *a.* [G. *anti*, against, and *pathetic*] having a natural aversion.—*Syn.* hatred; enmity.

antiphlogistic (an-ti-flō-jis'tik) *a.* counteracting inflammation; cooling;—*n.* anything that allays inflammation.

antiphon; antiphony (an'ti-fōn, -fōn) (an-tif'ō-ni) *n.* [Late L. *antiphōna*. Doublet of *anthem*] the chant, or alternate singing, in choirs; an anthem; a response.—**antiphonal** (an-tif'ō-

nal) *a.* pert. to alternate singing;—*n.* a book of antiphons or anthems.

antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz) *n. pl.* [G. (*pl.*), fr. *anti*, against, and stem, *pod-*, of *pous*, foot] those that live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite; the opposite side of the globe.—**antipodal**, **antipodean** (an-tip'ō-dal, an-tip'ō-dē'an) *a.* pert. to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.—**antipode** (an'ti-pōd) *n.* one of those that dwell on opposite sides of the globe.

antipyretic (an-ti-pi-ret'ik) *a.* effective against fever;—*n.* a remedy for fever.

antique (an-tēk') *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus*, ancient, fr. *ante*, before] of old fashion; made in imitation of antiquity;—*n.* a remnant of antiquity.—*Syn.* ancient; antiquated; obsolete; aged; old-fashioned; venerable.

antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *antiquitatem*] very ancient times; former ages; great age; the people of ancient times;—*pl.* the remains of ancient times.—**antiquarian** (an-ti-kwā'n-an) *a.* pert. to antiquity or to antiquarians.—**antiquarianism**, *n.*—**antiquary** (an-ti-kwer-i) *n.* one versed in antiquities; a collector of old things.—**antiquated** (an-ti-kwā-ted) *a.* grown old, or out of fashion.

antiscians, antiscii (an-tish'-anz, tish'-i) *n. pl.* [G. fr. *anti*, opposite, and *skias*, shadow] inhabitants of the earth living on the same meridian, but on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.

antiscorbutic (an-ti-skawr-bū'tik) *a.* good against scurvy;—*n.* a remedy for scurvy, as lemon juice, etc.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik) *n.* [G. *anti*, and *sepsikos*, putrefying; fr. *sepsis*, rot] stopping putrefaction;—*n.* a substance that prevents putrefaction.

antislavery (an-ti-slāv'er-i) *n.* opposition to slavery;—*a.* (an-ti-slāv'er-i) *a.* opposed to slavery.

antisocial (an-ti-sō'shal) *a.* opposed to society; inimical to social intercourse.—**antisocialist**, *n.*

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē) *n.* [G.] the stanza succeeding the strophe, in the lyric choruses of ancient Greek drama.—**antistrophic** (an-ti-strof'ik) *a.*

antithesis (an-tith'e-sis) *n.*; *pl.* antitheses [G., fr. *anti*, and *thesis*] an opposition of words or thoughts; a figure in which words or thoughts are set in contrast.—**antithetic**, **antithetical** (an-ti-thet'ik, -i-kal) *a.* full of antithesis, as a style.—**antithetically**, *adv.*

antitoxin (an-ti-toks'in) *n.* a substance formed in the body which opposes infection, used in medicine to immunize others against such diseases as tetanus, diphtheria, etc.—**antitoxic**, *a.*

antitrades (an'ti-trāds) *n. pl.* the upper tropical winds that blow northeast or southeast in directions opposite to the trade winds.

antitype (an'ti-tīp) *n.* [G. *anti*, and *type*] that which is prefigured by a type, as Christ (antitype) by the lamb of the Passover (type).

antler (an'tlgr) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *antilocuram*, before the eyes, fr. *ante* and *oculus*] a branch of the horn of a stag.—**antlered**, *a.* having antlers, furnished with antlers.—*Syn.* tine.



Antlers

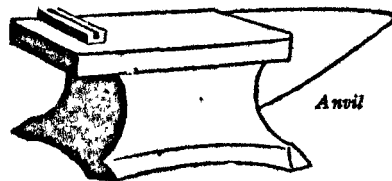
antonomasia (an-tōn-ō-mā'zi-ə) *n.* [L., fr. G. *anti*, instead of, and *onoma*, a name] a figure whereby an epithet stands for a proper name, or an individual for a species.

antonym (an'tō-nim) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *onoma*, name] a word of contrary meaning; *antonym* is the opposite of *synonym*.

antrum (an'trum) *n.*; *pl.* antra [L., fr. G. *antron*] a cave; a cavity, esp. in a bone, as a sinus.—**antré** (an'trē) *n.* a cave.

anus (ā'nus) *n.* the opening at the posterior part of the alimentary canal, below the rectum.

anvil (an'vil) *n.* [A.S. *anflite*, M.E. *anwell*] an iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are



Anvil

hammered and shaped.—**to be on the anvil**, to be in a state of preparation; not yet matured.

anxious (angk'ahus) *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere*, cause pain] greatly concerned; distressed in mind.—**anxiously**, *adv.*—**anxiousness**, *n.*—**anxiety** (ang-zī'e-ti) *n.* the state of being anxious; distress of mind about something.—*Syn.* uneasy; distressed; restless; unquiet.

any (en'i) *a.* [A.S. *anig*, fr. *ān*, one] one out of many; some;—*adv.* to any extent; at all.—**anybody**, *n.* any person; an ordinary person.—**anyhow**, *adv.* at any rate; in a careless manner; in any case.—**anyone**, *pron.* any person at all.—**anything**, *n.* any one thing, no matter what.—**anyway**, *adv.* anyhow; at all.—**anywhere**, *adv.* in any

place.—anywise, *adv.* in any manner; anyhow.

Aonian (ā-ō'n-ān) *a. pert.* to the Muses, or to Aonia in Bœotia, a haunt of the Muses.

aorist (ā-ō-ris't) *n.* [G.] a Greek tense which expresses past time indefinitely.

aorta (ā-awr'tā) *n.*; *pl.*—*aortæ* (ā-awr'tē) [L. fr. G. *aortē*, the "rising" vein] the great artery rising from the left ventricle of the heart.—*aortal*, *mortic*, *a.*

apace (ā-pās') *adv.* [E. *a*=on, and *pace*] at a quick pace; quickly; fast.

apache (ā-pāsh') *n.* a gangster of Paris; a criminal of a vicious type found in Paris.

Apache (ā-pach'ē) *n.* any of a group of warlike Indians of southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico;—*a.*

apart (ā-part') *adv.* [F. *à part*, fr. L. *ad partem*, to one side] separately; aside; at a distance.—*apartment*, *n.* [F. *appartement*, a separate suite of rooms, fr. L. *ad*, and *partem*] a room in a house; a suite of rooms, lodgings.

apathy (ap'ā-thī) *n.* [G. *apatheia*, fr. *a*, neg., and *pathos*. See *pathos*] want of feeling; freedom from passion, or feeling.—*apathetic* (ap-ā-thet'ik) *a.* void of feeling; insensible; indifferent.—*Syn.* insensibility; indifference; unconcern; supineness.

apatite (ap'ā-tit) *n.* [G. *apatē*, deceit] a native phosphate of lime, varying greatly in color.

ape (āp) *n.* [A.S. *apa*] a tailless monkey; a silly imitator;—*v.t.* foolishly to try to imitate.—*aper*, *n.* one that apes; one that imitates servilely.—*apish*, *a.* having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a foolish manner.—*apishness*, *n.* mimicry; foolery; foppery.—*Syn.* mimic; imitate; mock.

aperçu (ā-per-sū') *n.* a rapid survey of a subject.

aperient (ā-pe'rī-ent) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *aperientem*, opening] gently opening;—*n.* a laxative or opening medicine.—*Syn.* purgative; laxative.

aperture (ap'er-chūr) *n.* [L. (acc.) *aperitūram*, fr. *aperis*, open] an opening; a hole through; a gap.

apex (ā'pi-siz, ā'pek-sez) [L.] the top, tip, or summit of anything.

aphæresis, apheresis (ā-fer'ē-sis) *n.* [G. *aphairesis*, fr. *apo*, away, and *hairesis*, take] the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

aphasia (ā-ā'zhu-ā) *n.* [G., fr. *a*, neg., *phasis*, speech] loss of the faculty of speech, as the result of brain disease; loss of the memory of words.

aphelion (ā-fē'lī-on) *n.* [G. fr. *apo*, far from, and *hēlios*, sun] that point of a planet's or a comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun.

aphid (ā'fid, ā'fid) *n.* a plant louse, living on plants by sucking the juices.—*Aphs.*, the genus to which aphids belong.

aphorism (af'o-riz'm) *n.* [G. *aphorismos*, a definition, fr. *apo*, off, and *horizōn*. See *horizon*] a precept or principle expressed in a few words.—*aphoristic* (af-o-ris'tik) *a.* having the form of an aphorism.—*aphoristically, adv.*—*Syn.* maxim; proverb; apothegm; axiom; adage; saying; saw.

apiary (ā'pi-er-i) *n.* [L. *apsarium*, fr. *api*, a bee] a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.—*apiarian* (ā'pi-ā'ri-an) *a.* relating to bees, or to beekeeping.—*apiarist* (ā'pi-ā-ris't) *n.* one that keeps or studies bees.—*apiculture* (ā'pi-kul'chūr) *n.* [L. *apo*, and *culture*] beekeeping.

apiece (ā-pēs) *adv.* [E. *a*, indef. art., and *piece*] for each; to each, to the share of each.

aplomb (ā-plōm') *n.* [F., fr. L. *ad*, and *plumbum*, lead] true to the plumb line; self-possession due to self-confidence.

apocalypse (ā-pok'ā-lips) *n.* [L., fr. G. *apokalypsis*, a revelation; fr. *apo*, off, and *kaluptein*, hide] an uncovering of hidden things; revelation;—*Apocalypse*, the name of the last book in the Bible.—*apocalyptic*, *apocryphal* (ā-pok-ā-lip'tik, -trī-kal) *a.* containing or pert. to revelation, or to the Apocalypse; obscure, or allegorical, in style.—*apocalyptically, adv.*—*apocalyptic number*, the mystical number 666 (Rev. xiii. 18).

apocope (ā-pok'ō-pē) *n.* [G., fr. *apo*, off, and *koptein*, cut] the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apocrypha (ā-pok'rī-fā) *n. pl.* [G. *apokrypha*, hidden things; fr. *apo*, away, and *kruptein*, hide] things wholly kept back or concealed; books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are not sacred Scripture.—*apocryphal* (ā-pok'rī-fal) *a.* pert. to the Apocrypha; not canonical; unauthentic.—*Syn.* of "apocryphal" spurious; doubtful; uncertain; fictitious; aneonical.

apogee (ap'ō-jē) *n.* [F. *apogée*, fr. G. *apo*, and *gē*, earth] that point in the orbit of a heavenly body at the greatest distance from the earth.

apologue (ap'ō-log) *n.* [F., fr. G. *apologos*, fable] a moral fable; a story.—*Syn.* allegory.

apology (ā-pol'ō-jī) *n.* [L., fr. G. *apologia*, a defense; fr. *apo*, and *legō*] an excuse; an atonement; a defense.—*apologetic*, *apologetical* (ā-pol'ō-jet'ik, -i-kal) *a.* excusing; defending by words.—*apologetically, adv.*—*apologetics, n.* the branch of theology concerned with the defense of Christianity.—*apologist, n.* one that makes an apology; a defender.—*apologize, v.t.* to make an apology or defense; to offer an excuse.—*Syn.* justification, plea; exculpation; vindication; makeshift.

apophthegm (ap'ō-them) *n.* See *apothegm*.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-sī) *n.* [G. *apoplexia*, fr. *apo*, and *plēssein*, strike] a disease characterized by stupor, caused by a sudden stroke, usually

effusion on the brain.—**apoplectic** (ap-ō-plek'tik) *a.* pert. to apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy;—*n.* a person liable to, or afflicted with, apoplexy.

apostasy, apostacy (a - pos'ta - si) *n.* [F., fr. late G. *apostasía*, a standing apart, revolt. See *statics*] desertion of one's faith, principles, or party.—**apostate**, *n.* [G. *apostates*] a person guilty of apostasy;—*a.* false; traitorous.—**apostatize** (a-pos'ta-tiz) *v.i.* to abandon one's faith, party, church, or profession.—*Syn.* of "apostate," renegade; traitor; deserter.

apostle (a-pos'l) *n.* [A.S. *apostol*, fr. G. *apostolos*, one sent out; fr. *apo*, away, and *stellain*, send] one sent out by another; and a person sent to perform important business; one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the Gospel; one vowed to advocate a cause.—**apostleship**, *n.* the office of an apostle.—**apostolate** (a-pos'tō-lāt) *n.* the office or dignity of an apostle.—**apostolic, apostolical** (ap'os-tol'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pert. to the apostles, or to the office of an apostle.—**apostolically, adv.**—**Apostles' Creed**, a creed supposed to have been used by the apostles.—**Apostolic Fathers**, five Christian authors and preachers, supposed to have been disciples of the apostles.—**apostolic see**, the jurisdiction of the Pope.—**apostolic succession**, unbroken succession of spiritual authority from the apostles through bishops.—*Syn.* preacher; herald; ambassador.

apostrophe (a-pos'trō-fē) *n.* [G. *apostrophē*, a turning away (to address another); fr. *apo* and *strophē*] an address delivered to the absent or the dead, as if present; a mark (') indicating the possessive case, or the omission of one or more letters of a word.—**apostrophize, v.t.** and *i.* to address by, or to use, apostrophe.

apothecary (a-poth'e-ker-i) *n.* [Late L. *apothēcarius*, store-keeper; fr. G. *apothēkē*, store-house; fr. *apo*, away, and *it'hē-mi*, I place] one that prepares and sells drugs for medicines.—*Syn.* druggist; chemist; pharmacist.

apothegm (ap'ō-them) *n.* [G.] a thing uttered; a short, pithy, and instructive saying.—*Syn.* aphorism; proverb; maxim.

apotheosis (ap-ō-thē'ō-sis, a-poth-ē-ō'sia) *n.* [G. fr. *apo*, apart, and *theos*, god] the act of raising to the rank of the gods, as Roman emperors were raised; deification.

appal (a-pawl') *v.i.* [O.F. *appalir*, to weak with sudden fear.—**appalling, a.** causing dismay or horror.—**appallingly, adv.**—*Syn.* terrify; overwhelm; dismay; daunt; scare; frighten. Also **appall**.

appanage, apanage (ap'a - nij) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *appānagium*, provision; fr. *ad*, and *pānis*, bread] an allowance for bread and other victuals; lands assigned by a prince for the maintenance of his younger sons;—*Syn.* adjunct; dependency; ailment; sustenance; subsistence.

apparatus (ap-a-rā'tus) *n.* [L. fr. *ad*, and *parāre*, prepare] things provided as means to some end; a set of implements, or utensils for performing a particular purpose.

apparel (a-par'el) *n.* [O.F. *apareiller*, to dress, to put like to like; fr. *a* and *pareil*. See *nonpareil*] clothing.—*v.t.* to dress or clothe; to adorn.—*Syn.* dress; clothes; garments; attire; vestments; raiment; costume; array.

apparent (a-par'ent) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *ap-pārentem*, appearing] visible; obvious; plain; seeming.—**apparently, adv.**—**heir apparent**, one whose right to succeed is indefeasible.

apparition (ap-a-rish'un) *n.* [F. fr. L. (acc) *apparitōnem*] appearance; visibility; a ghost; a specter.

appeal (a-pel') *v.t.* [O.F. *apeler*, to call; fr. L. *appellāre*] to call to or invoke;—*v.i.* and *s.* to reopen a case before a higher court; to refer to another; to call on for aid;—*n.* act of appealing; an application for justice; recourse.—**appealable, a.**—*Syn.* of *v.* plead; request; beg.

appear (a-pēr') *v.i.* [F., fr. L. *ap-pāre* fr. *ad*, and *pāre*, come forth] to come in sight; to stand in presence of some superior; to be visible; to seem.—**appearance, n.** a coming in sight; semblance; likeness; personal presence; outward show; introduction to the public in a particular character.

appease (a-pēz') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *ad*, and *pacē*] to put into a state of peace; to make quiet.—**appeasable, a.** capable of being appeased, calmed, or quieted.—*Syn.* to pacify; quiet; allay; soothe; calm; tranquilize.

appellant (a-pel'ant) *n.* [L. (acc. part.) *appellāntem*] one that appeals; a case.—**appellate, a.** [L. (part.) *appellātus*, appealed to] having cognizance of appeals, as the appellate division of a state legal system.—**appellation** (ap-e-lā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *appellātōnem*] a name; title.—**appellative** (a-pel'a-tiv) common, as opposed to proper;—*n.* a common noun, as distinguished from a proper noun.—**appellatively, adv.**—*Syn.* of "appellation," designation; denomination.

append (a-pend') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ad*, and *pēndere*, hang] to hang or attach to; to add to.—**appendage, n.** something added to without being absolutely necessary.—**appendant, a.** hanging to; annexed;—*n.* an appendage.

appendectomy (ap - en - dek'tō - mi) *n.* the surgical removal of the vermiform appendix.

appendicitis (a-pen-di-sit'is) *n.* inflammation of the appendix of the cæcum [Path.].

appendix (a-pen'diks) *n.*; *pl.*—**appendices, appendices** (a-pen'dik-sez, -di-sēz) [L.] something added to, as to the end of a book; a supplement; the vermiform appendix of the cæcum in the human body.

apperception (ap-er-sep'shun) *n.* the act of knowing

through relating new ideas to familiar ones.—

apperceptive, *a.*

appertain (ap-er-tān') *v. i.* [L. *ad*, and *pertain*] to belong to; to relate to.

appetite (ap'e-tīt) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *appētium*; fr. *ad*, and *petere*, attack] a desire for food or drink; desire either of the body or of the mind.—**appetize**, *v. i.* to create, or whet, an appetite, to excite a craving in.—**appetizer**, *n.* something that creates, or whets, an appetite.—*Syn.* craving; hunger; longing; eagerness.

applaud (a-plawd') *v. t.* and *i.* [L. *applaudere*; fr. *ad*, and *plaudere*, clap the hands] to praise by clapping the hands, or by other loud noise; to express approval of.—**applause**, *n.* the act of applauding, approval publicly expressed.—**applausive**, *a.* applauding.—*Syn.* to approve; praise; commend, extol' of "applause," commendation, acclaim, acclamation; plaudits.

apple (ap'l) *n.* [M.E. *appel*, A.S. *æppel*] a well-known tree and its fruit.—**apple of discord**, a cause of contention.—**apple of Sodom**, a fruit described as beautiful externally, but filled with ashes—hence, anything that disappoints high hopes.—**apple of the eye**, the pupil; a favorite.—**apple-pie order**, perfect order.

applejack (ap'l-jak) *n.* brandy made from apples.

applicable (ap'h-ka-bl) *a.* fit to be applied; suitable; adapted.—**applicableness**, *n.*—**applicably**, *adv.*

applicability (ap-li-ka-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being applicable or suitable.

applicant (ap'li-kant) *n.* one that applies; a candidate

application (ap-h-kā'shun) *n.* [F. *ap-plication*] the act of applying; the thing applied; close attention.

appliqué (ap-lé-kā') *n.* [F. (part.)=*appliqué*] any work added for ornamentation to an object.

apply (a-plī') *v. t.* [O.F. *applier*; fr. L. *applicāre*, join to. See *ply*] to lay or place; to employ for a particular purpose; to keep at work;—*v. i.* to suit or agree; to have recourse to.—**applicant**, *n.* act of applying, or thing applied; instrument or means to an end.

appoint (a-point') *v. t.* [O.F. *apointer*; fr. Late L. *appunciāre*, settle. See *point*] to fix; to settle; to name for an office; to equip;—*v. s.* to determine; to ordain.—**appointable**, *a.*—**appointment** (a-point'ment) *n.* act of appointing; *pl.* equipments; being named for an office; a situation or established order.

apportion (a-pōr'shun) *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. *ad*, and *portio*] to divide and share in just proportion.—**apportionment**, *n.* dividing into shares or portions.—*Syn.* to allot; assign; ordain; nominate; constitute.

apposite (ap'ō-zit) *a.* [L. (part.) *ap-positus*, put near, suitable; fr. *appōnere*] well put in respect of time, place, or circumstance; well adapted.—**appositively**, *adv.*—**appositeness**, *n.*—**apposition** (ap-ō-zish'un) *n.* the act of placing

beside; the relation to a noun (or pronoun) of a noun, adjective, or clause, added by way of explanation.

appraise (a-prāz') *v. t.* [M.E. *apraisen*; fr. O.F. *a*, and *preis*, praise. See *price*] to put a price upon; to fix the value of.—**appraisement**, *n.*—**appraiser**, *n.* one appointed and sworn to fix the value of goods and estates.

appreciate (a-prē'shu-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *ap-preciātus*, priced; fr. *ad*, at, and *pretium*, price] to value justly or truly;—*v. i.* to rise in value; to become of more value.—**appreciation** (a-prē'shu-ā'shun) *n.* the setting of a value on; a just valuation or estimate, rise in value.—**appreciative**, **appreciatory** (a-prē'shu-ā-tiv, -tor-i) *a.*—**appreciatively**, *adv.*—**appreciable** (a-prē'shu-ā-bl) *a.* capable of being estimated or appreciated.

apprehend (ap-rē-hend') *v. t.* [L., fr. *ad*, at, and *prehendere*, to grasp] to seize or lay hold of; to understand; to think on with fear.—**apprehensible**, *a.*—**apprehension**, *n.* the act of taking or seizing; the faculty by which ideas are conceived, fear.—**apprehensive**, *a.* fearful.—**apprehensively**, *adv.*—**apprehensiveness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to suppose; imagine, presume; fear; dread; capture; arrest, understand.

apprentice (a-pren'tis) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *apprehendere*] one bound to another to learn a trade or art; a novice;—*v. i.* to bind as an apprentice.—**apprenticeship**, *n.* the condition of an apprentice; the time for which he serves.—*Syn.* learner; beginner.

apprise (a-prīz') *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. *ap-prehendere*] to inform; to give notice, oral or written.—*Syn.* to tell; instruct.

approach (a-prōch') *v. i.* [O.F., fr. L. *ad*, and *propius*, nearer] to come, or draw, near;—*n.* the act of drawing near; a path or avenue; *pl.* the works thrown up by besiegers in their advances toward a fortress; siege-works.—**approachable**, *a.*—*Syn.* of *n.* "approach," access; admittance; approximation; arrival.

approbation (ap-rō-bā'shun) *n.* the act of approving; approval.

appropriate (a-prō'pri-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *ap-propriātus*, made one's own; fr. *ad*, and *propius*, one's own] to set apart for a particular purpose, or for oneself;—*a.* set apart for a particular use or person; suitable.—**appropriately**, *adv.*—**appropriateness**, *n.*—**appropriation** (a-prō-pri-ā'shun) *n.* the act of setting apart for a purpose; anything, esp. money, thus set apart.—**appropriable**, *a.* capable of being appropriated, or set apart, to a particular use.—*Syn.* to claim; annex; assume; usurp; arrogate; of *a.* peculiar; particular; conform.

approve (a-prōv') *v. t.* [O.F. *approver* fr. L. *approbare*, fr. *ad*, and *probare*, to test] to be pleased with; to commend; to sanction officially.—**approvingly**, *adv.* in a commendatory manner.—**approvable**, *a.*—**approval**, *n.* act of approving; sanction.—**approvalment**, *n.* approbation;

act of becoming an approver.—**approver**, *n.* one that approves; one that confesses a crime, and reveals his accomplices.

approximate (ə-prək'si-māt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ap-proximātus*, brought near; *fr. ad.* and *proximus*, very near] to come near to; to cause to approach; —*a.* near to; nearly correct.—**approximation** (ə-prək-si-mā'shun) *n.* a coming near; an estimate not far off; an accurate result.—**approximative** (ə-prək'si-mā-tiv) *a.*

appurtenance (ə-per'te-nans) *n.* [O. F. *apartenance*, a belonging] that which appertains, or belongs to something else.—**appurtenant**, *a.*

apricot (ə'pri-kot) *n.* [Fr. *abricot*, *fr. Port. albricoque*, *fr. Arab.* The form *apricock* was formerly in use] a fine fruit allied to the plum.

April (ə'pril) *n.* [L.] the 4th month of the year.—**April fool**, one sportively imposed upon on April 1.

a priori (ə-pri-ō'ri) *a.* [L. *a*, from, and *prior*, former] deduced from principles believed absolute; assumed.—**apriority**, *n.* state of being assumed; presumptiveness.

apron (ə'pron) *n.* [O. F. *naperon*, a large cloth, *fr. nappe*, a cloth, *fr. L. (acc.) mappam*. Formerly, *napron*] a cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body.—**tied to the apron strings**, unduly controlled.

apropos (əp-ro-pō') *adv.* or *a.* [F.] to the purpose; seasonably.

apse (aps) *n.* [G. *apsis*, arch] a semi-circular recess in a church, etc., having a dome or vaulted roof.

apsis (əp'sis) *n.* [L. *apsis*] the point in an orbit at which the body is farthest or least distant from the center of attraction.

apt (apt) *a.* [L. *aptus*] fit; suitable; liable; ready; prompt.—**aptitude**, *n.* natural disposition to something, talent.—**aptly** (apt'lī) *adv.* properly; fitly; appropriately; readily; wittily.—**aptness**, *n.* the state or quality of being apt; fitness; readiness.—**Syn.** clever; quick; inclined; disposed; dexterous.

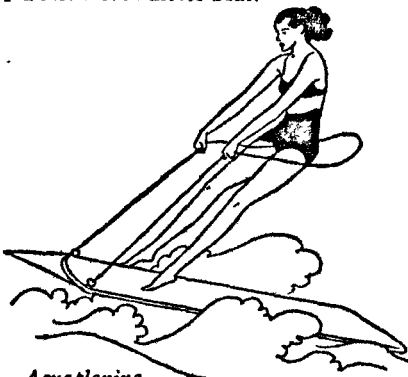
Apteryx (əp'te-riks) *n.* [G. *a*, neg., and *pteryx*, wing] a genus of wingless and tailless birds.

aqua (ā'kwā) *n.* [L.] water.—**aqua fortis**, weak, impure nitric acid.—**aqua vitae** [L. (gen.) *vita*, of life] ardent spirits.

aquamarine (ak-wā-mā-rēn') *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *marina*, sea] a greenish-blue color; a gem—transparent beryl.—*a.*

aquaplane (ak'wā-plān) *n.* a long board or plank on which

a person rides as it is pulled over the water by a fast-driven motor boat.



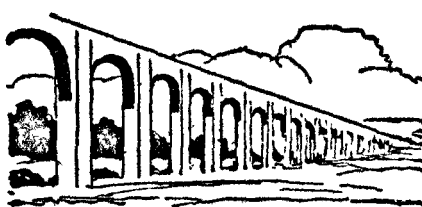
Aquaplaning

aquarium (ə-kwā'ri-um) *n.* a vessel or tank for keeping water animals and plants.

Aquarius (ə-kwā'ri-us) *n.* the water-bearer, a sign in the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

aquatic (ə-kwat'ik) *a.* growing or living in water; practiced on, or in, water (of sports).

aqueduct (ak'wē-duk't) *n.* [L. (acc.) *aqueductum*; *fr. (gen.) aquae*, of water, and *ductus*. See *duct*] a course or channel made for conveying water either under or above ground.—**aqueous** (ā'kwē-us) *a.* of the nature of water; made by means of water.—**aqueous humor**, the watery fluid between the cornea and the crystalline lens of the eye.—**aqueous rocks**, sedimentary rocks.



Aqueduct

aquiline (ak'wi-lin, -lin) *a.* [F., *fr. L. aquilinus*; *fr. aquila*, an eagle] belonging to the eagle; curving; hooked like the beak of an eagle.

Arab (ar'əb) *n.* a native of Arabia; an Arabian horse; an outcast child of the streets;—*a.* Arabian.—**Arabian** (ə-rā'bi-ən) *a.*—*n.* an Arab.—**Arabic** (ar'ə-bik) *n.* the language of the Arabians;—*a.*—**Arabic numerals**, the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., as distinguished from *Roman numerals*.

arabesque (ar-ə-bēk') *n.* [F., *fr. It. Arabesco*, Arabian-like] an ornament after the Arabian manner, intricate



Apron

from the interlacing of foliage, fruits, etc.—
 a. Arabian.

arable (ar'a-bl) a. [F., fr. L. *arabilis*; fr. *arare*, to plow] fit for tillage or plowing.—*Syn.* cultivable; agricultural.

Aramaic (ar-a-mā'ik) a. pert. to the Biblical region, Aram, Aramea, or to the language of the people; —*n.* the dialects of Syria and Mesopotamia in the time of Christ. Also Aramean, Aramsean.

arbiter (ar'bi-ter) n. [L. *arbiter*, a judge] an umpire; a person appointed by contesting parties to settle their differences.—*arbitress*, *fem.*, n.—*arbitrament* (ar-bit'rā-ment) n. *decision*; award of arbitrators.

arbitrary (ar'bi-trer-i) [L. *arbitrarius*, belonging to an umpire] a. guided by will only; despotic.—*arbitrarily*, *adv.* absolutely.—*arbitrariness*, n.—*arbitrate*, *v.t.* and *i.* [L. (part.) *arbitratus*, judged] to hear and decide, in a disputed matter.—*arbitration* (ar-bi-trā'shun) n.—*arbitrator* (ar-bi-trā-ter) n. an arbiter.—*Syn.* arbitrator; umpire; controller; judge; referee.

arbor, arbour (ar'ber) n. [L.] a bower shaded by trees.—*arbor Judae*, the Judas tree.—*arbor vitae*, tree of life, the popular name of certain species of *Thuja*.—*arborescent* (ar-bō'rē-us) a. pert. to trees; living on, or among trees.—*arborescence* (ar-bo-rē'tum) n. a botanical garden for the cultivation of trees.—*arboriculture* (ar-bō-ri-kul'chūr) cultivation of trees.—*arboriculturist*, n.—*arboricultural*, a.

arbutus (ar'bū-tus) n. [L.] a genus of evergreen shrubs, including the strawberry tree.—*trailing arbutus*, the Mayflower or ground laurel of eastern N. America.

arc (ark) n. [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *arcum*, bow. Doublet of *arch*, n.] part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; the arch-shaped band of light formed by the passage of an electric current between two carbon points.



Arc

arcade (ar-kād') n. [F., fr. It. (fem. part.) *arcata*, arched, fr. L. *arcus*, bow] a series of arches; a walk arched above; a covered street.

Arcadian (ar-kā'di-an) a. pert. to the Peloponnese; in Greece; simple; —*n.* an inhabitant of Arcadia; an ideal rustic.

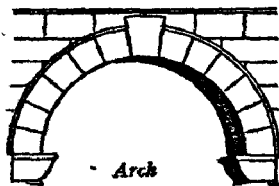
arcana (ar-kā'num) n.; pl. *arcana* (ar-kā'na) [L.] a secret;—generally pl., mysteries.

arch (arch) a. [the pref. *arch-* used as a] cunning or sly; mischievous; roguish.—*archly*, *adv.*—*archness*, n.

arch (arch, ark) *pref.* [A.S. (pref.) *arce-*, G. *arch-*, fr. *archein*, rule] chief; first of the class, as in *archbishop*, *archbutler*.—*archangel*, n. an angel of the highest order.—*archbishop* (arch-bish'op) n. a chief bishop in a Church province.—

archbishopric, n. the office of an archbishop.—*archdeacon* (arch-dē'kn) n. a Church dignitary next below a bishop.—*archdeaconate*, n. the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.—*archdeaconship*, n. the office of an archdeacon.—*archduke* (arch-dük') n. a grand duke; a son of the Emperor of Austria.—*archduchess* (arch-duch'es) n. the wife of an archduke; a princess of Austria.—*archduchy*, n. the territory of an archduke.—*archducal* (arch-dū'kal) a. pert. to an archduke.—*archfiend* (arch-fēnd) n. the chief of fiends; Satan.—*archiepiscopacy* (ar-ki-ē-pis'kō-pā-si) n. the office or tenure of an archbishop.—*archiepiscopal*, a.—*archiepiscopate*, n. an archbishopric.

arch (arch) n. [O.F. *arc*, bow. Doublet of *arc*] any stonework or other construction, forming a bridge, in a curve or curves;—*v.f.* or *t.* to form an arch.



Arch

archæology (ar-kē-ol'ō-jī) n. See *archeology*.

archaic (ar-kā'ik) a. [G. *archaios*, primitive, fr. *archē*, beginning] antique; ancient; obsolete.

archaism (ar'kā-izm) n. [G. *archaismos*, fr. *archaios*, to use ancient phrase] a word, expression, or idiom not now used.

archeology (ar-kē-ol'ō-jī) n. [G. *archē*, beginning, and *logos*, science] the science of ancient monuments and arts.—*archeological* (ar-kē-ō-loy'ī-kal) a.—*archeologist* (ar-kē-ol'ō-jist) n. one versed in archeology.

archer (arch'er) n. [O.F. *archier*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *arcivrum*, fr. L. (acc.) *arcum*, bow] one that shoots with a bow; a Bowman.—*archery*, n. the art of shooting with a bow and arrow.

archetype (ar'ke-tip) n. [G. *architypos*] the pattern or model from which a thing is made.—*archetypal*, *archetypical*, a.

archimandrite (ar-ki-man'drit) n. [G. *archimandritēs*, fr. (pref.) *arch-*, chief, and *mandra*, monastery] the ruler of one or several monasteries in the Greek church.

Archimedean (ar-ki-mē'dē-an) a. pert. to Archimedes of Syracuse, d. 212 B.C.—*Archimedean screw*, an instrument for raising water, formed (1) by winding a tube spirally around an axis or (2) by enclosing a screw in an open cylinder. Also called *Archimedes screw*.

archipelago (ar-ki-pel'a-go) n. [It., fr. G. (pref.) *arch-*, chief, and *pelagos*, sea] a name, originally for

the Aegean, as *chief sea*; a stretch of water sown with isles; a group of islands.

architect (ár'ki-tek't) *n.* [F. *architecte*, fr. L. (acc.) *architectum*, master-builder, fr. G. (pref.) *archi-*, chief, and *tekton*, worker] one that plans buildings; one that contrives or builds up.—**architectural** (ár-ki-tek'tchür-ál) *a.*—**architecturally**, *adv.*—**architecture**, *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *architecturam*] the art of building and ornamenting; style of building.

architrave (ár'ki-tráv) *n.* [F., fr. It. See *arch*, *pref.*, and *trave*] the lower division of an entablature, which rests the chief beam of a building on the column.

archives (ár'kivz) *n. pl.* [F., fr. L. *archivum*, *archives*, fr. G. *archeson*, magistrate's residence, fr. *arché*, magistracy] place in which public records are kept; public records.

archway (árch'wá) *n.* a passage under an arch; an arched entrance.

arctic (árk'tik) *a.* [F. *arctique* (ár-kték'), fr. L. (acc.) *arcticum*, northern; fr. G. *arktikos*, near the constellation *arktos*, the Bear] pert. to the regions near the N. Pole; frigid;—*n.* the arctic regions; a kind of overshoe.—**arctic circle**, a circle 23° 28' from the N. Pole.—**arctic fox**, a small fox, with a fine, beautiful fur.

ardent (ár'dent) *a.* [L. (acc.) *ardentem*, fiery, fr. *ardere*, to burn] burning; glowing; zealous; passionate.—**ardently**, *adv.*—**ardency**, *n.* warmth of passion.

ardor (ár'dér) *n.* [O.F. *ardor*=F. *ardeur*, fr. L. *ardor*] heat; warmth of feeling; eagerness. Also *ardour*.

arduous (ár'jū-us) *a.* [L. *arduus*, steep] high and lofty; difficult to surmount; hard-working.—**arduously**, *adv.* laboriously.—**arduousness**, *n.*

are (ár) [Northumb. O.E. *aron*] present indicative plural of the verb *to be*.

area (á-ré-á) *n.* [L.] any plane surface, as the floor-space of a room, church, or other building; a space round a sunk flat in a building, range; extent.

areca (á-ré'ká, ár'é-ká) *n.* [native name] a genus of palma, including the betel palm.

arena (á-ré'ná) *n.* [L.] the sand-strewn central space of a Roman amphitheater, in which the gladiators fought; any place of contest.

arenaceous (ar-é-ná'shus) *a.* sandy; made up of powdered quartz.

areola (á-ré'ó-lá) *n.* a small surrounding area, as the part of the iris around the pupil of the eye.

Areopagus (ar-é-op'á-gus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *Areos*, belonging to *Ares*, Mars, and *pagos*, hill] a court of justice of ancient Athens, from the hill on which it stood, the Hill of *Ares*, the war-god, Mars; any final court.—**Areopagite** (ar-é-op'á-gít-jít) *n.* a member of the court of the Areopagus.

argent (ár'jent) *a.* [F., fr. L. *argentum*, silver] silvery, bright;—*n.* the white color on a coat of arms.—**argenti-**

ferous (ár-jen-tíf'e-rus) *a.* [L., *ferus*, bearing] containing silver.—**argentine** (ár'jen-tín) *a.* resembling or yielding silver.

argil (ár'jil) *n.* [F. *argile*, fr. L. (acc.) *argillum*, white clay, fr. G. *argillos*, fr. *argos*, white] clay, or potter's earth.

Argive (ár'jív) *a.* [L., fr. G. (adj.) *Argiva*, (land) belonging to Argos] pertaining to Argos in Greece; Greek;—*n.* a native of Argos; a Greek.

argol, argal (ár'gol, -gal) *n.* [M. E. *argol*, of uncert. etym.] impure cream of tartar.

argon (ár'gon) *n.* [G. *a*, neg., and *ergon*, work] a recently discovered chemical element, a gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, commercially useful for filling the bulbs of electric lights.

Argonaut (ár'gō-nawt) *n.* [G. *Argo-nautés*. See *nautical*] one that sailed with Jason, in the *Argo*, for the golden fleece; a seeker after gold in the rush to California in 1849.—**Argonautic**, *a.*

argosy (ár'gō-sí) *n.* [formerly also *ragusy*, *ragusy*, fr. *Ragusa*, a port in Dalmatia] a large merchant ship; a merchantman richly laden.

argot (ár'gō, ár'got) *n.* [F.] thieves' slang; slang; cant speech.

argue (ár'gü) *v. t.* [M. E. *arguen*, fr. O.F. *arguer*, fr. L. *argütäre*, fr. L. (part.) *argütus*, made clear by argument, fr. *arguere*] to debate;—*v. i.* to reason; to dispute.—**arguer**, *n.*—**argument**, *n.* [L. *argumentum*, proof] a reason offered in proof, debate, an outline of a play, poem, etc.—**argumentation** (ár'gü-men-tá'tshun) *n.*—**argumentative** (ár'gü-men-tá-tív) *a.* given to arguing.—**argumentatively**, *adv.*—**argumentativeness**, *n.*—**arguable**, *a.* capable of being argued; admitting argument.—*Syn.* to discuss; deliberate; contend; expostulate.

Argus (ár'gus) *n.* [G.] a watcher fabled to have had a hundred eyes; a watchful person.

argyrol (ár'ji-rol) *n.* [a trade-mark] silver vitellin, used in the treatment of irritated mucous membranes.

aria (á-rí-á) *n.* [It.] a solo sung in operas, cantatas, etc.

Arian (á-rí-an) *a.* pert. to Arius of Alexandria, d. 336 A.D., who denied Christ's divinity;—*n.* a follower of Arius.—**Arianism**, *n.* the heresy of the Arians.

arid (ár'id) *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *arere*, be dry] dry; parched; uninteresting.—**aridity**, **aridness** (á-ríd'í-tí, ár'id-nes) *n.* absence of moisture; dryness.

Ariel (á-rí-el) *n.* "a spirit of air" in the fables of the Middle Ages.

Aries (á-rí-éz) *n.* [L.] the Ram, a constellation; the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

aright (á-rít') *adv.* [E. on right] rightly; without mistake.

arise (á-ríz') *v. s.* [A.S. *arisan*, fr. *pref.* *á-* and *rise*] to get up from a lower to a higher position; to come into view.—**arisen**, *past. part.* of *arise*.

aristocracy (ar-ís-tok'rás-i) *n.* [F. *aristocracie*, fr. G.

aristo-krata, fr. *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, power] government by nobles; the nobility of a state.—**aristocrat** (a-ris'tō-krat) *n.* one of the aristocracy; a proud or haughty person.—**aristocratic** (ar-is-tō-krat'ik) *a.* pert. to aristocracy.—**aristocratically**, *adv.*

Aristophanic (ar-is-tō-fan'ik) *a.* pert. to Aristophanes, the great Athenian comic poet (*d.* about 380 B.C.); witty; broadly comic.

Aristotelian (ar-is-tō-tel'i-an) *a.* pert. to Aristotle, the instructor of Alexander the Great, his works, or his disciples;—*n.* a disciple of Aristotle.

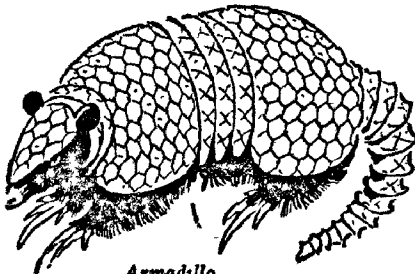
arithmetic (a-rit'h-me-tik) *n.* [G. (neut. pl. adj.) *arithmētika*, fr. *arithmos*, number] the science of numbers; the art of reckoning by figures; a work on reckoning by figures.—**arithmetical** (ar-ith-met'i-ka) *a.*—**arithmetically**, *adv.*—**arithmetician** (a-rit'h-me-tish'an) *n.* one skilled in arithmetic.

ark (ark) *n.* [A.S. *arc*, box, fr. L. *arca*, fr. L. *arcāre*, keep] a chest which held the Tables of the Mosaic Law; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved.

arm (arm) *n.* [E.] the limb that extends from the shoulder to the hand; the branch of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea.—**armless**, *a.* without arms or branches.—**armful**, as much as the arms can hold.—**armpit**, the hollow under the shoulder.—**armchair**, a chair with arms.—**at arm's length**, at a distance.—**with open arms**, cordially.

arm (arm) *n.* [made from pl.] a branch of the military service, a weapon of warfare (see *illus.*, page 44);—*pl.* [O.F. pl. *armes*, fr. Low L. *armas*, for L. *arma*, weapons] war; the military profession; armor; heraldic bearings;—*v.t.* to equip with weapons;—*v.i.* to take up arms.—**armed**, *a.* equipped with, or supported by, arms; fortified—**armed neutrality**, the condition of holding aloof from a contest while ready to repel attack.—**small arms**, hand weapons.

armada (ar-mā'da) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. (fem. part.) *armata*, armed. Doublet of *army*] a fleet of armed ships.—Invincible Armada, the Spanish fleet sent against England, A.D. 1588.



Armadillo

armadillo (ar-mā-dil'ō) *n.* [Sp.] an animal peculiar to tropical America, having the body encased in an armor composed of small, bony shell plates.

Armageddon (ar-mā-ged'on) *n.* a battle to be fought on the day of judgment between the powers of good and evil (Rev. xvi. 16).

armament (ar'ma-ment) *n.* [L. (pl.) *armamenta*, tackle] land or naval forces equipped for war; the munitions of a ship of war.

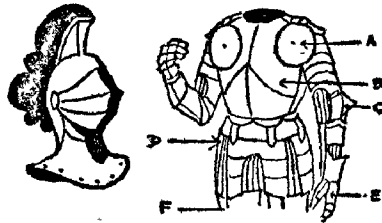
armature (ar'ma-chūr) *n.* [See *armor*] armor; piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet; a part of an electric motor or dynamo through which current is induced.

Armenian (ar-mē'ni-an) *a.* pert. to Armenia,—*n.* a native, or the language, of Armenia.

Arminian (ar-min'i-an) *a.* pert. to Arminius or his doctrines;—*n.* a follower of Arminius, *d.* 1609, who denied the doctrine of predestination.

armistice (ar'mis-tis) *n.* [F., fr. Low L. *arms-sistum*, fr. L. *arma* and (part.) *-sistum*=*statum*, made to stand, fr. *sistere*] a temporary suspension of hostilities; a truce.

armor (ar'mor) *n.* [O.F. *armēure*, fr. L. (acc.) *armātūram*, fr. (part.) *armātus*, armed, fr. *armāre*] defensive arms for the body; anything worn to protect in battle; the steel or iron covering of ships of war.—**armorial** (ar-mō'ri-əl) *a.* fr. *armor*] pert. to heraldic bearings.—**armorers**, *n.* a maker of arms; one in charge of arms.—**armory**, *n.* [L. *armārium*, closet, fr. (pl.) *arma*, arms. Doublet of *ambry*] a place where weapons of war are stored; an arsenal.—**armor-bearer**, one who carries the armor of another; an esquire. Also *armour*, etc.



Helmet and Body Armor

(A, palette; B, breastplate; C, elbow piece; D, visor; E, gauntlet; F, cuisse)

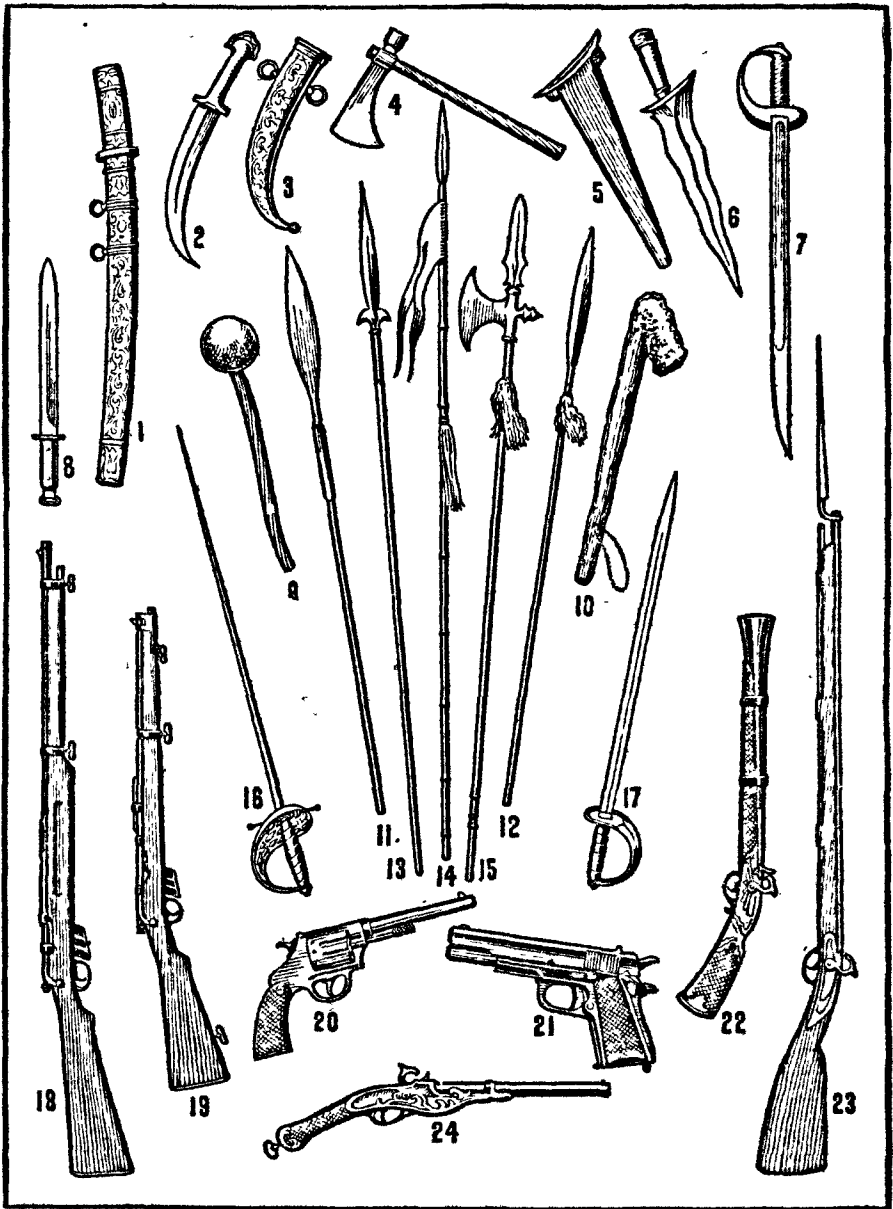
Armoric (ar-mor'ik) *a.* pert. to Brittany (Armorica);—*n.* the language of lower Brittany.—**Armorican**, (ar-mor'i-kan) *a.* Armoric;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Armorica.

army (ar'mi) *n.* [O.F. *armes*, fr. L. *armāto*, armed, fr. *armāre*. Doublet of *armada*] a body of men armed for war.

arnica (ar'ni-ka) *n.* an herb used in pharmacy to make a tincture for soothing bruises, etc.

aroint (a-roint') *v.t.* [Scand.] to drive away;—*v.i.* begone!

aroma (a-rō'ma) *n.* [G.] the fragrance in plants, etc.; a subtle quality or flavor.



TYPES OF ARMS

1. Samurai sword in sheath. 2 and 3. Afghan knife and sheath. 4. Indian tomahawk. 5 and 6. Malay dagger and sheath. 7. Cutlass. 8. Bayonet. 9. Knobkerry. 10. Shillelagh. 11. Assagai. 12. Spear. 13. Pike. 14. Lance. 15. Halberd. 16. Rapier. 17. Sword. 18. Rifle. 19. Carbine. 20. Revolver. 21. Colt automatic pistol. 22. Blunderbuss. 23. Musket with bayonet. 24. Early pistol.

aromatic (ar-ō-mat'ik) *a.* [F. *aromatique*, fr. *aromate*, fr. G. (pl.) *aromata*, perfumes] fragrant; spicy;—*n.* a plant, or drug, having a fragrant smell.—**aromatic vinegar**, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, etc., to acetic acid.

around (a-round') *adv.* [E. *a.*, on, and round] in a circle near;—*prep.* on all sides of; about.

arouse (a-rouz') *v.t.* [E. (pref.) *a.* and rouse] to excite to action; to awaken,—*v.i.* to wake; to become active.

arpeggio (ar-pej'ō) *n.* [It.] the sounding of notes in rapid succession.

arquebus (ār'kwē-bus) *n.* [also *harquebus*, F. *arquebuse*, fr. *harkebuse*, a form of D. *haakbus*] a handgun supported upon a forked rest.

arrack (ār'ak) *n.* [A.] a spirit distilled in the E. Indies from rice or the coconut tree, etc.

arraign (a-rān') *v.t.* [M.E. *arainen*, fr. O.F. *araisner*, cite, fr. Low L. *arationare*, fr. L. *ad* and (acc.) *raisonem*] to call or set a prisoner at the bar; to call to account; to accuse publicly.—**arraignment**, *n.* the act of arraigning; accusation.—**Syn.** to accuse, impeach; charge; indict.

arrange (a-rān') *v.t.* [F. *arranger*, fr. *a* = L. *ad*, and *rengier*. See range] to put into order; to adjust.—**arrangement**, *n.* act of arranging; adjustment; the adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments.—**Syn.** to adapt; dispose; settle, determine.

arrant (ar'ant) *a.* [By-form of *errant*] very bad; notorious; thorough.—**arrantly**, *adv.*

arras (ar'as) *n.* tapestry; hangings of tapestry, made first at Arras.

array (a-rā') *n.* [O.F. *array*=F. *arroi*, trappings, fr. L. *ad*, and Scand. root, seen in ready, meaning order] order; arrangement in regular lines, as for fighting; apparel.—*v.t.* to draw up, as troops for battle; to deck or dress.—**Syn.** costume; habit, raiment, vesture; clothing.

arrear (a-rēr') *n.* [M.E. (adv.) *arere*, fr. O.F. (adv.) *arriere*=F. *arrière*, behind, fr. L. *ad* and *retra*. See rear] the state of being behind, what remains unpaid (usually pl.).

arrest (a-rest') *v.t.* [O.F. *arrestar*, stop, fr. L. *ad* and *restare*. See rest] to bring to a stand; to take by authority of law;—*n.* the apprehending of a person by authority of law; any seizure, physical or moral.—**arrestment**, *n.* an arrest or detention of a criminal; the seizure of a person's wages, etc., in payment of debt.

arrive (a-riv') *v.s.* [F. *arriver*, reach, fr. Low L. *ar-rivare*, to land, fr. L. *ad*, to, and (acc.) *ripam*, shore] to come to; to reach a place.—**arrival**, *n.* act of arriving, act of reaching a place by water or land; the person or thing arriving.

arrogant (ar'ō-gant') *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *arrogantem*] assuming too much; overbearing; haughty.—**arrogantly** (ar'ō-gant-li) *adv.* haughtily; with contemp-

tuous pride.—**arrogance**, *n.* [L. (acc.) *arrogantiam*] insolent pride.

arrogate (ar'ō-gāt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *arrogatus*, claimed, fr. *ad*, and *rogare*, to ask] to claim unduly as one's own; to demand overbearingly, to assume.—**arrogation** (ar'ō-gā'shun) *n.* the act of making insolent claims.

arrondissement (ā - rawn - dēs - mān') *n.* [F] the subdivision of a French department.

arrow (ar'ō) *n.* [M.E. *arwe*, fr. A.S. *arwe*] a pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.—**arrowy** (ar'ō-i) *a.* like an arrow; swift; darting.—**arrowroot** (ar'ō-root) *n.* a tropical plant, so called because used to counteract the poison of arrows; the highly nutritious farinaceous substance or starch which it yields.—**arrow-headed**, shaped like the head of an arrow.—**arrow-headed characters**. See *cuneiform*.



Arrow

arroyo (a-roj'ō) *n.* a gully or channel.

arsenal (ār'se-nal) *n.* [Sp., fr. A.] a depot or factory for military and naval arms and stores.

arsenic (ār'se-nik, ār's'nīk) *n.* [G. fr. *arsēn*, male. The alchemists classed metals as male and female] a poisonous mineral substance in the form of a white or steel-gray powder.—**arsenic**, **arsenical** (ar-sen'ik, ar-sen'i-kal) *a.* pert. to arsenic.

arson (ar'son) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (part.) *arsus*, burnt, fr. *ardere*. See ardent] the crime of setting fire to property.

art (art) [E. See are] second person, present indicative, of the verb *to be*.

art (art) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *artem*, fr. *ars*] employment of means and methods to do a thing well; applied esp. to creation depending on taste.—**artful**, *a.* made with art, exhibiting art or skill; cunning.—**artfully**, *adv.*—**artless**, *a.* free from art, simple.—**artlessly**, *adv.*—**artlessness**, *n.*—**art and part** [Scots Law] a share in planning and carrying out.—**black art**, sorcery.—**faculty of arts**, a university department dealing with the subjects of liberal, not professional, education.—**fine arts**, painting, sculpture, architecture, music.—**liberal arts**, the higher branches of learning.—**mechanical arts**, those involving manual labor.—**Syn.** skill; knowledge; adroitness; dexterity;—of "artless," unaffected, sincere; guileless; frank; straightforward.

artery (ār'te-ri) *n.* [L. *arteria*, the wind-pipe, an artery, fr. G.] a vessel that conducts the blood from the heart.—**arterial** (ār'tē-ri-āl) *a.* pert. to an artery;—*n.* a through highway.—**arteriosclerosis** (ār'tē-ri-ō-sklē-rō'sis) *n.* thickening and hardening of the arteries.

Artesian (ar-tē'zhan) *a.* [F. *Artésien*] belonging to Artois, in France.—**artesian wells**, bored wells in which water flows upward by internal pressure.

arthritis (ár-thrít'is) *n.* [L., fr. G. *arthron*, joint] inflammation of a joint; gout.—**arthritic**, **arthritical** (ár-thrít'ik, -i-kál) *a.* [L. *arthriticus*] pert. to the joints, gouty.

artichoke (ár'ti-chök) *n.* [It., fr. A.] a vegetable somewhat resembling a thistle.—**Jerusalem artichoke**, a species of sunflower [Jerusalem is here corr. fr. It. *girasole* (4 syll.), sunflower].

article (ár'ti-kl) *n.* [F. fr. L. *articulus*, little joint. See **articulate**] a clause in a contract, treaty, etc.; a point of faith; an item; a prose composition in a magazine, etc.; a substance or commodity; one of the words *a, an, the*.—*v. t.* to set forth in particulars; to bind by conditions.

articulate (ár-tik'ü-lät) *v.* [L. (part.) *articulatus*, jointed, fr. *articulare*, fr. *articulus*, dim. fr. *artus*, joint. See **article**] formed with joints; clear.—*v. i.* to unite by a joint; to form into syllables or words.—*v. i.* to utter articulate sounds.—**articulately**, *adv.*—**articulateness**, *n.*—**articulation** (ár-tik'ü-lä'shun) *n.* the act of articulating; distinct pronunciation.

artifact (ár'ti-fakt) *n.* in archeology, an early product of human manufacture.

artifice (ár'ti-fis) *n.* [F., fr. L. *artificium*, a trade, fr. stem, *artific-*, of *artifex*, one who plies an art, fr. *art* and *facere*, make] an artful or skilful contrivance; a trick.—**artificer** (ár-tif'i-ser) *n.* a skilful workman; a contriver.—**artificial** (ár-ti-fish'äl) *a.* made by art; manufactured; contrived.—**artificially**, *adv.*—**artificiality** (ár-ti-fish-i-äl'i-tü) *n.*—*Syn.* finesse; stratagem; subterfuge.

artillery (ár'til'er-ri) *n.* [F. *artillerie*, fr. O.F. *artiller*, to equip, fr. a dim. of L. *ars*, art] cannon or great guns; the troops employed about the guns.—**artilleryman**, *n.* one of the artillery; a cannonier.—**artillery train**, mounted ordnance ready for marching, including their munitions of war and their means of transportation.

artisan (ár'ti-zän) *n.* an expert in his trade, esp. a mechanic or master of a handicraft; a skilled workman.

artist (ár'tist) *n.* [F. *artiste*] one that practices a fine art, esp. painting or sculpture.—**artiste** (ár-téat) *n.* [F., fr. It. *artista*, fr. L. See **art**] an expert in some art, not one of the fine arts.—**artistic**, **artistical** (ár-tis'tik, -ti-kál) *a.* pert. to art; made well and tastefully.

Aryan (á'ri-an) *a.* [fr. *Aria*, L. form of the ancient name of E. Persia] Indo-European, applied to one of the great families of mankind, or to the languages spoken by the various nations composing it;—*n.* an Indo-European.

as (áz) *adv.* [M.E. *as*, *als*, *alse*, also] like; similar to; for example;—*conj.* since; because.

as (as) *n.*; *pl.* asses (as'ez) [L.] a Roman weight of 12 oz.; a Roman copper coin.

asafetida, **asafoetida** (as-a-fet'-i-da, as-a-fét'i-dä) *n.* [Pers. *asa*, name of a gum, and L.

fatidus. See **fetid**] a gum-resin, having an offensive odor, derived from a tree in the East Indies—much used in medicine.

asbestos (as-bes'tos) *n.* [G., fr. *a-*, not, and *-bestos*, to be quenched] a fibrous variety of hornblende, like flax, which cannot be consumed by fire.

ascend (a-send') *v. t.* [L. *ascendere*, fr. *ad*, and *scendere*, climb] to move upward; to climb; to mount.—**ascendable**, *a.*—**ascendant**, *a.* [F. (adj.) *ascendant*, ascending] above the horizon; surpassing.—**ascendancy**, *n.* superior or controlling influence.—**to be in the ascendant**, to have commanding influence.—*Syn.* to arise; rise; soar; scale;—of "ascendancy" influence; authority; domination; sway; dominion.

ascension (a-sen'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *ascensionem*, fr. (part.) *ascensus*] the act of going up; the visible going up of Christ to heaven.—**ascend**, *n.* the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence.—**Ascension Day**, the day on which Christ's ascension is commemorated, ten days before Pentecost.

ascertain (as-gr'tän') *v. t.* [O.F. *ascertainer*, fr. *a=L. ad*, and *certain*. See **certain**] to make certain; to find out.—**ascertainable**, *a.*—**ascertainment**, *n.*—*Syn.* to discover; establish; settle.

ascetic (a-set'ik) *a.* [G. fr. *askētēs*, one who exercises the body, fr. *askēin*, work] sternly self-denying,—*n.* one that practices self-denial.—**asceticism**, *n.* the practice of ascetics.—*Syn.* of *n.* anchorite; hermit.

ascribe (as-krīb') *v. t.* [L. *ascribere*, to add in writing, fr. *ad* and *scribere*. See **scribe**] to attribute to; to impute.—**ascribable**, *a.*—**ascription**, *n.*

aseptic (a-sep'tik) *a.* [G. fr. *a=un-*, and *septic*] not liable to putrefaction.

asexual (ä-sek'shü-äl) *a.* without sexual function.

ash (ash) *n.* [M.E. *asch*, fr. A.S. *æsc*] a genus of forest trees; the wood of the ash tree.—**ashen**, *a.* made of ash.

ash (ash) *n.* [M.E. *asche*, fr. A.S. *æscel*] the earthy or mineral particles remaining after burning any substance; a dead body (usually *pl.*).—**ashen**, *a.* of the color of ashes; **ashy**, *a.* pert. to ashes; ash-colored.—**Ash Wednesday**, the first day of Lent (so called from the sprinkling of ashes on the heads of penitents).

ashamed (ä-shämd') *a.* [A.S. *ā-*, very much, and *scamnan*. See **shame**] affected by shame; confused by a feeling of wrong.

ashlar, **ashler** (ash'lar, -ler) *n.* [O. F. *asseler*, wooden shingling, fr. *axella*, L. *axilla*, a little board, fr. *axis*, board] freestone hewn for facing.

ashore (ä-shör') *adv.* [E.] on, or to, shore; on land, opposed to aboard.

Asian, **Asiatic** (ä'shan, ä'zhan; ä-shi-at'ik, ä-zhi-at'ik) *a.* pert. to Asia; of, or belonging to, Asia.—**Asiatic cholera**, a malignant contagious disease endemic in Asia.

aside (ə-sid') *n.* [E. on *side*] something said or done aside;—*adv.* on or to one side; apart.

asinine (as'i-nīn) *a.* [L. *asinus*] belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass; stupid.—*asininity*, *n.*

ask (ask) *v.t.* [M.E. *asken*, fr. A.S. *āscian*] to seek to obtain by words;—*v.i.* to request; to inquire.—*asker*, *n.*—*Syn.* to beg; beseech; implore; entreat; crave; seek; solicit; claim; petition.

askance, askant (ə-skans', ə-skant') *adv.* [Ety. unknown] toward one corner of the eye, sideways.

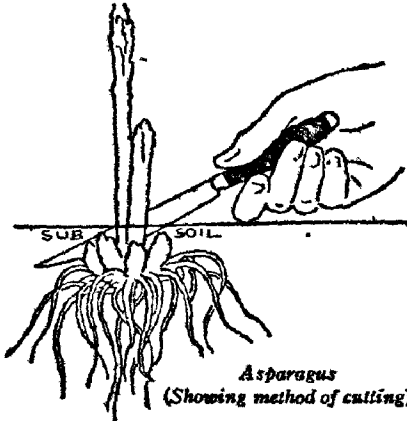
askew (ə-skū') *adv.* [Scand.—on the *skew*] askant; awry.

aslant (ə-slant') *adv.* [Scand. See *slant*] in a slanting manner, obliquely;—*prep.* across; athwart.

asleep (ə-slep') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] in a state of sleep; at rest.—*Syn.* dead; dormant; benumbed; inactive.

asp (asp) *n.* [G. *aspis*] a small, hooded, poisonous serpent.

asparagus (as-par'ə-gus) *n.* [G.] a kitchen-garden plant whose tender shoots are eaten.



aspect (as'pekt) *n.* [L. *aspectus*, look, fr. (part.) *aspectus*, seen, fr. *ad*, and *spicere*] look; appearance; position or situation.

aspen (as'pen) *n.* [also *asp*, fr. A.S. *aspe*, whence *asp-en* (tree)] a species of poplar.

asperate (as'pe-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part) *asperatus*, made rough, fr. *asper*, rough] to make harsh or uneven.

asperity (as-per'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *asperitatem*, roughness] roughness of surface, taste, or sound; harshness.—*Syn.* moroseness; tartness; roughness; acrimony; sharpness; crabbedness.

asperse (as-per's) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *aspersum*, bespattered, fr. *aspergere*, fr. *ad*, and *spargere*, sprinkle. See *sparsed*] to slander; to sprinkle all over with evil

reports.—*asperser*, *n.* one that slanders.—*aspersions*, *n.* [L. *aspersio*] false reports or charges; calumny.—*Syn.* to defame; detract; vilify; calumniate.

asphalt (as'fawlt, as'falt) *n.* [G.] hard bitumen; a pitchy substance used for pavements.—*asphaltic*, *a.* Also *asphaltum*.

asphodel (as'fō-del) *n.* [G. Doublet of *daffodil*] any plant of the genus *Asphodelus* or *daffodil*; the mythical flower of Hades.

asphyxia, asphyxy (as-fik'si-ə, -si) *n.* [G. fr. *a-* neg., and *sphuxis*, pulse] suspended animation; cessation of the motions of the heart, as in drowning or suffocation.—

asphyxiate, *v.t.* to produce asphyxia in; to suffocate.—*asphyxiator*, *n.* that which asphyxiates; an apparatus for putting out fire by smothering it, or one for killing animals by suffocation.—*asphyxiation*, *n.*

aspic (as'pik) *n.* a jelly containing meat, eggs, fish, etc.

aspire (as-pir') *v.i.* [L., fr. *ad* and *spirare*, breathe] to desire with eagerness; to pant after.—*aspirer*, *n.*—*aspirant*, *a.* [L. (acc. part) *aspirantem*, reaching towards] ambitious;—*n.* one that aspires.—

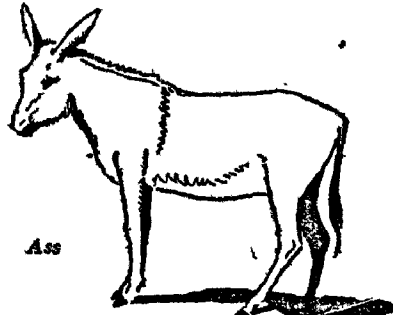
aspirate (as'pi-rat) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *aspiratus*, exhaled] to pronounce with a breathing; to add an *h* sound to;—*n.* a letter marked with a note of breathing; a breathed sound;—*a.* pronounced with a rough breathing.—

aspiration (as-pi-rā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *aspiratio*] the act of aspiring; seeking of the soul for what is better.

aspirin (as'pir-in) *n.* [orig. a trade name] a drug sold in tablet form to relieve pain and reduce fever.

asquint (ə-skwiŋt') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] to the corner of the eye; furtively; obliquely.

ass (as) *n.* [A.S. *assa*] a quadruped of the horse family; a dullard.—*asses'* bridge, Euclid, I. 5, being the first difficult proposition. See *asinine*.



Ass

assagai, assegai (as'a-gi, ə-gi) *n.* [A.] a slender iron-tipped lance or javelin used by the Zulus.

assail (ə-sail') *v.t.* [O.F. *assailler*, fr. L. *ad*, and *salire*, leap] to leap or fall on; to ply with arguments, etc.—*assailable*, *a.*—*assailant*, *a.* [F. *assaillant*] attacking

with violence;—*n.* one that assails.—*Syn.* to attack, assault, invade; encounter.

assassin (a-sas'in) *n.* [A. fr. *hashish*, an intoxicant, taken by a band of Syrians before engaging in massacres of Christian Crusaders] treacherous murderer.—**assassinate**, *v. t.* to murder by guile or by sudden violence.—**assassination** (a-sas-i-ná'shun) *n.* the act of murdering by violence or treachery.—the Assassins, band of murderers (13th cent.), with headquarters in Mount Lebanon, the founder being known as "the old man of the mountains."—*Syn.* of "assassinate," to kill; murder; slay; slaughter.

assault (a-sawlt') *n.* [O.F. *assalt*, fr. L. *ad*, and (acc.) *saltum*, leap, fr. *salire*] a violent open attack;—*v. t.* to attack with violence; to storm.—**assaultable**, *a.*—**assaulter**, *n.*—**assault and battery**, the crime of violently attacking and beating a man.—*Syn.* to attack; assail; invade; storm; charge; encounter.

assay (a-sā') *n.* [O.F. *essayer*, try, Doublet of *essay*] trial; examination; fixing of the quantity of metal in ores, coin, etc.—*v. t.* to test, esp. for the presence of metal.—**assayer**, *n.*

assemble (a-sem'bl) *v. t.* [F. *assembler*, gather, fr. L. *ad*, and *simul*, together] to bring or call together;—*v. i.* to meet together.—**assemblage**, *n.* the act of assembling; a gathering of individuals; a collection.—**assembly**, *n.* a meeting; a company gathered, usually, for some common purpose.—**assembly room**, a room for balls, etc.—**general assembly**, the supreme court in some churches.—*Syn.* to muster; convene; convoke;—of "assembly," company; meeting; congregation; diet; congress; council.

assent (a-sent') *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. *assentire*, agree with, fr. *ad*, and *sentire*, think] to think with some one; to admit a statement;—*n.* the act of admitting, or agreeing to anything.—**assenter**, *n.*—*Syn.* to agree; acquiesce; concur; comply; approve.

assert (a-assert') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *assertus*, declared free, fr. *as-serere*] to affirm positively; to maintain or defend.—**assertion**, *n.* [L. (acc.) *assertionem*, a declaration (of freedom)] the act of asserting; affirmation.—**assertive**, *a.* positive; self-confident.—**assertiveness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to aver; affirm; declare; vindicate; asseverate.

assess (a-ess') *v. t.* [F., fr. L. fr. *assessor*, assistant, fr. (part.) *assessus*, seated near, fr. *assidere*, sit near. Doublet of *assize*] to charge a certain sum as a tax; to fix taxable value; to estimate.—**assessable**, *a.*—**assessably**, *adv.*—**assessment**, *n.* act of assessing; valuation for the purpose of taxation; fixing the amount of damages by a jury.—**assessor**, *n.* [L.] (one that sits by another as) an adviser; one who assesses property for taxation.

assets (as'ets) *n. pl.* [O.F. *asets* (a-sets') enough, fr. L. *ad satis*, (up to) enough. See *sate*] funds or property available for payment of debts, etc.; the estate of an insolvent.

asseverate (a-sev'er-ät) *v. t.* [L. (part) *as-severatus*, firmly asserted fr. *asseverare*, fr. *ad* and *severus*. See *severe*] to affirm with solemnity.—**asseveration** (a-sev-g-rá'shun) *n.* positive assertion.—*Syn.* to aver; assert; affirm; declare; protest.

assiduous (a-sij'ü-us) *a.* [L. *assiduus*, constantly near, fr. *assidere*. See *assess*] constant in application or attention.—**assiduously**, *adv.*—**assiduousness**, *n.*—**assiduity** (as-i-dü'i-tü) *n.* close application or attention.—*Syn.* diligent; industrious; unwearied; unremitting; indefatigable.

assign (a-sin') *v. t.* [F. *assigner* (a-sen-yá') fr. L. *assignare*, allot, fr. *ad*, and *signum*, mark] to appoint, to apportion; to make over to another.—**assignable**, *a.*—**assignat**, (á-sen-yá') *n.* [F., fr. L. (3rd sing. pres. indic.) *assignis*] paper money issued in France (1789-1796), guaranteed by assignments on the Treasury.—**assignment** (as-ig-ná'shun) *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment, chiefly of love meetings; [Law] an assignment, or the deed by which it is made.—**assignee** (as-i-né') *n.* [F.] one to whom something is assigned.—**assignment** (a-sin'ment) *n.* an allotting to a particular person or use; a transfer of title or interest.

assimilate (á-sim'i-lät) *v. t.* [L. (part) *as-simulus*, likened, fr. *ad*, and *similis*, like] to make like, to change into a like substance; *v. i.* to become similar.—**assimilation** (a-sim-i-lá'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *as-similationem*] act of assimilating; the process by which plants and animals change food into the various tissues of their own substance.—**assimilative** (a-sim'i-la-tiv) *a.* capable of assimilating.

assist (a-sist') *v. t.* [L. *as-sistere*, stand by, fr. *ad* and *sistere*] to give support to; to succor;—*v. i.* to lend aid.—**assistance**, *n.* help; aid; furtherance; relief.—**assistant**, *a.* [F. (part.) *assistant*, helping] helping, —*n.* one that assists.—*Syn.* to help, relieve, back, sustain, benefit.

assize (a-siz') *n.* [M.E. *assise*, fr. O.F. *assise*, a bench of judges, fr. *asseoir*, fr. L. *as-sidere*. Doublet of *assess*] a sitting of a court of justice, *pl.* circuit sessions of the superior criminal courts in England.

associate (a-ös'shi-ät) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *as-sociatus*, united, fr. *associare*, fr. *ad*, and *socius*, companion] to join as a friend or confederate, to a person or society; to class together;—*v. i.* to keep company;—*n.* a companion; a partner; a member of an association.—**associationship**, *n.*—**association** (a-so-shi-ä'shun) *n.* act of associating; connection; union of persons for some particular purpose.—**association of ideas**, the process by which one idea suggests to the mind other ideas connected with it.—*Syn.* of "associate" *n.* a comrade; colleague; fellow; coadjutor, of "association," union; connection, fellowship; confederation.

assonant (as'sonant) *a.* [L. (acc. part) *as-sonantem*, responding to, fr. *assonare*, fr. *ad*, and *sonus*, sound] having a resemblance of sounds.—**assonance**, *n.* resemblance of sounds; a verse effect con-

sisting in the repetition of the same vowel sound in different words.

assort (ə-sawrt') *v.t.* [O.F. *assortir*, fr. L. *ad*, and (acc.) *sortire*, lot] to separate into classes; to suit or agree.—**assortment**, *n.* act of assorting; a number of things assorted.

assuage (ə-swəj') *v.t.* [O.F. *asuager*, *pacify*, fr. L. *ad* and *suavus*. See *suave*] to soften, to allay; to abate.—**assuagement**, *n.*—**assuager**, *n.*—*Syn.* to alleviate; appease; mitigate; soothe; relieve.

assume (ə-sūm') *v.t.* [L. *ir. ad*, and *sūmere*, take] to take upon oneself; to take for granted;—*v.i.* to claim unduly.—**assuming**, *a.* taking upon oneself more than is just.—**assumedly**, *adv.* as may be taken for granted.—*Syn.* to arrogate; usurp; affect; pretend, presume.

assumption (ə-sūmp'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *assumptus*, taken to oneself] act of taking to, or upon, oneself; act of taking for granted; the thing supposed; a taking up into heaven, as in the *Assumption of the Virgin*, a festival celebrated on Aug. 15.—**assumptive**, *a.* that is or may be assumed.—**assumptively**, *adv.*

assure (ə-shoor') *v.t.* [O.F. *aseurer* (4 syll.) fr. L. *ad* and *securus*. See *sure*] to make sure or certain; to affirm; to insure.—**assured**, *certain*, *confident*.—**assuredly**, *adv.*—**assuringly**, *adv.*—**assuredness**, *n.*—**assurer**, *n.*—**assurance**, *n.* act of assuring; certitude; self-confidence; a contract for the payment of a sum on a person's death, etc. See *insurance*.—*Syn.* to assert; aver; vouch.

Assyrian (ə-sūr'i-ən) *a.* of Assyria or its people;—*n.* a native, or the language, of Assyria.—**Assyriology** (ə-sūr-i-ol'ō-jī) *n.* the archeology of ancient Assyria.—**Assyriologist**, *n.*

aster (as'tēr) *n.* [G.=star] a genus of plants with star-like flowers.

asterisk (as'te-risk) *n.* [G. *aster-iskos*, a little star] the mark (*), a small star used in printing and writing to refer to a note, to an omission, etc.

astern (ə-stern') *adv.* [E.] in, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

asteroid (as'te-roid) *a.* [G. *aster-o-eidos*, fr. *aster*, star, and *eidos*, form]; star-shaped;—*n.* one of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

asthma (az'mə, as'mə, ash'mə) [G. *asthma*, panting] a malady marked by difficulty in breathing.—**asthmatic**, **asthmatical** (as-, ash-, or ast-uat'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* troubled with asthma.

astigmatism (ə-stig-mə-tizm) *n.* [G. *o-neg.*, and (stein)] *o-neg.*, and (stein)] a defect in the eye, or in a lens, such that rays of light are not brought to a focus at one point.

astir (ə-stēr') *adv.* or *a.* [E.] on the move.—*Syn.* stirring; lively; alert.

astonish (ə-ston'ish) *v.t.* [Formerly, also *astony*. O.F. *estoner*; fr. L. *ex-tonāre*, to thunder out] to strike dumb, as with wonder; to confound.—**astonishing**, *a.* marvelous; wonderful.—**astonishment**,

n.—*Syn.* to amaze; astound; surprise; overwhelm.

astound (as-tound') *v.t.* [By-form of *astony*, *astonish*] to strike with amazement.—**astounding**, *a.* amazing, astonishing.

astraddle (ə-strad'l) *adv.* [E.] with the legs across a thing.

astrakhan (as'trā-kan) *n.* the name for lamb-skins with fleece, prepared and curled, obtained from Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea.

astral (as'trəl) *a.* [L. *astrālis*, fr. *astrum*, G. *astron*, star] pert. to the stars.—**astral body**, a spiritual body.

astray (ə-strā') *adv.* and *a.* [E.] out of the right way; wrong.

astrict (as-trikt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *astrictus*, drawn close] to bind fast.—

astriction, *n.* the act of binding.

astride (ə-strīdē') *adv.* [E.] with the legs apart;—*prep.* with one foot on each side of.

astrigent (as-trin'jent) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *astringentem*, binding closely; fr. *ad*, and *stringere*] binding; strengthening;—*n.* a medicine that causes contraction of the muscular fibers; the principle in bark that tans hides into leather.—**astringency**, *n.* the power of contracting.—**astringently**, *adv.*—**astringer**, *n.* an astrigent.

astrolabe (as'trō-lāb) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, and stem *lab*, of *lambanem*, to take] an instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun, stars, etc., superseded now by the quadrant and sextant.

astrology (as'trol'ō-jī) *n.* [L. fr. G. *astro-* and *logia*, science] the discredited science of foretelling events by studying the positions and motions of heavenly bodies.—**astrologer**, *n.* one versed in astrology.—**astrologic**, **astrological** (as'trō-lōj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.*

astronomy (as'tron'ō-mī) *n.* [L. fr. G. *astro-* and *nomos*, law] the science of the stars and other heavenly bodies.—**astronomer**, *n.* one versed in astronomy.—**astronomic**, **astronomical** (as'trō-nom'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pert. to astronomy.—**astronomically**, *adv.*—**astronomical clock**, one that keeps sidereal or star time.

astrophysics (as'trō-fiz'iks) *n.* the scientific study of the chemical and physical characteristics of stars, planets, etc.—**astrophysical**, *a.*

astute (as-tūt') *a.* [L. (ace) *astūtum*, crafty; fr. *astus*, guile] cunning; shrewd; crafty.—**astutely**, *adv.*—**astuteness**, *n.*—*Syn.* wily; sly; subtle; keen.

asunder (ə-sun'dēr) *adv.* [A.S. *onsun-dran*. See *sunder*] apart; separately; into pieces.

asylum (ə-sī'lum) *n.* [L. fr. G. *asylon*] a place of refuge, for debtors and accused or guilty people; any retreat; an institution for the deaf and dumb, the blind, or the insane.—*Syn.* a refuge; retreat; sanctuary; shelter.

asyndeton (ə-sin'de-ton) *n.* [G. *a-syn-detos*, not bound together, fr. *a-neg.*, *syn*, and *de-sin*, to bind] a

civil rights in consequence of a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.

attaint (a-tánt') *v.t.* [M. E. *ateynit*; O. F. (part.) *ateint*, convicted] to stain; to disgrace; to corrupt;—*n.* a stain, spot, or taint.

attar (at'er) *n.* [A.] a perfume made from flowers.—**attar of roses**, the fragrant oil made from rose-petals. Also **otto**.

attemper (a-tem'per) *v.t.* [O. F., fr. L. *ad*, and *temperare*. See *temper*] to reduce or moderate, by mixture; to mix in just proportion.—*Syn.* to modify; soften; adapt.

attempt (a-temt') *v.t.* [O. F. *atempter*, fr. L. *ad*, and *temtare*. See *tempt*] to make an effort; to make trial;—*n.* trial or endeavor.—**attemptable**.

attend (a-tend') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ad*, toward, and *tendere*, stretch] to go or stay with, as companion or servant; to wait on; to be present with;—*v.i.* to pay attention; to wait or be in waiting.—**attendant**, *a.* being present; following as consequent;—*n.* one who, or that which, attends or accompanies.—**attendance**, *n.* act of attending; the persons attending.—**attention**, *n.* [L. (part.) *attentus*, stretched toward] act of attending; watchful observation; act of civility.—**attentive**, *a.* full of attention; regarding with care.—**attentively**, *adv.*—**attentiveness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to serve; heed; mind; regard; listen; escort.

attenuate (a-ten'ü-ät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *at-tenü-ätus*, made thin; fr. *ad*, and *tenus*, thin] to make thin or fine; to make slender;—*a.* slender; thin.—**attenuation** (a-ten-ü-ä'shun).

attest (a-test') *v.t.* [L. *attestari*, to witness to; fr. *ad*, and *testis*, witness] to bear witness to; to affirm;—*v.i.* to bear witness.—**attestation** (at-est-tä'shun) *n.* testimony; signing a writing to show that it is authentic.—**attester**, *attestor* (ä-tes'ter) *n.*

Attic (at'ik) *a.* [G. *Attikos*, Athenian] pert. to Attica, or to Athens;—*n.* a native of Attica; an Athenian.—**attic**, *n.* a room just under the roof [so called because its construction suggested *Attic* architecture]; a low story above a cornice; a garret.—**Atticism** (at'i-sizm) *n.* an idiom used by the Athenians; elegant Greek.—**Atticize** (at'i-siz) *v.t.* to use Atticisms or affect Attic ways.—**Attic dialect**, the standard form of Greek.—**Attic faith**, faith that may be fully trusted.—**Attic order**, an order of small square pillars at the uppermost part of a building.—**Attic salt** or wit, delicate, refined wit.—(a-tir') *v.t.* [O. F. *attirer*, arrange; fr. *a*=L. *ad*, and *trere*, row] to dress; to array with splendid garments;—*n.* apparel; dress.

attitude (at'i-tüd) *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. (acc.) *attitudinem*. Doublet of *attitude*] posture of a person; position.—**attitudinal** (at-i-tü'di-nal) *a.* pert. to attitude.—**attitudinize**, *v.t.* to assume affected attitudes.—*Syn.* posture; pose; appearance; bearing.

attorney (a-ter'mi) *n.* [O. F. (part.) *atorne*, appointed to; fr. L. *ad*, and *torñere*, turn] one put in the turn

or place of another; one legally appointed by another to transact business for him; a lawyer.—**attorneyship** (a-ter'mi-ship) *n.*—**attorney general**, the head law-officer of a state or of a nation.—**power, letter, or warrant of attorney**, a legal document by which a person authorizes another to transact business for him.—*Syn.* solicitor; lawyer.

attract (a-trakt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *attractus*, drawn toward, fr. *ad* and *trahere*. See *tract*] to draw toward; to draw to.—**attractable**, *a.*—**attractability** (a-trak-ta-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**attractingly**, *adv.*—**attraction** (a-trak'shun) *n.* the act of drawing to; a power in nature acting between bodies and tending to draw them together.—**attractive**, *a.* having the power of attracting.—**attractively**, *adv.*—**attractiveness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to draw; allure; arrest; entice.

attribute (a-trib'üt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *attributus*, associated to; fr. L. *ad*, and *tribuere*, bestow] to consider as belonging to; to ascribe to;—(at'ri-büt) *n.* an inseparable property; [Gram.] a qualifying word.—**attributable** (a-trib'ü-ta-bl) *a.* that may be ascribed to.—**attribution** (at-ri-bü'shun) *n.* the act of ascribing to; the quality attributed.—**attributive** (a-trib'ü-tiv) *a.* relating to an attribute;—*n.* a word that denotes an attribute.—**attributively**, *adv.*

attrition (a-trish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *at-ritus*, rubbed away, fr. *ad*, and *trite*] act of wear and friction; state of being worn; forced repentance.

attune (a-tün') *v.t.* [L. *ad*, and *tune*] to put in tune; to make musical; to fit for a purpose.

auburn (aw'bern) *a.* [O. F. *alborne*, fr. Low L. *alburnus*, blond] reddish-brown;—*n.* a rich chestnut color.

auction (awk'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *auctio-nem*, an increase; fr. (part) *auctus*, increased, fr. *augere*] a public sale of property to the highest bidder; bidding at cards;—*v.t.* to sell by auction.—**auction bridge**, a form of bridge in which the players bid for naming the trump suit.—**auctioneer** (awk-shun-er') *n.* one licensed to sell by auction.—**Dutch auction**, an auction at which the starting price is very high, and is gradually lowered till a purchaser is found.

audacious (aw-dä'shus) *a.* [F. *audaceux*, fr. L. stem, *audacia*, of *audax*, daring] bold; daring; insolent.—**audaciously**, *adv.*—**audaciousness**, *n.*—**audacity** (aw-das'i-ti) *n.* daring spirit; impudence.—*Syn.* of "audacity," hardness; hardihood; boldness; effrontery.

audible (aw'di-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *audire*] capable of being heard; loud enough.—**audibly**, *adv.*—**audibleness**, *n.*

audience (aw'di-ens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *audientiam*, a hearing] admittance to a hearing; an assembly of hearers.

audit (aw'dit) *n.* [L. *auditus*, a hearing] an official examination of accounts; a final account;—*v.t.* to examine and adjust accounts.—**auditor**, *n.* a hearer; a person authorized to examine accounts.—**auditorium**, *n.* a large hall or other place

for an audience.—**auditorship**, *n.*—**auditory**, *a.* [*L. auditorius*] pert. to the sense of hearing;—*n.* an assembly of hearers.

auger (*aw'ger*) *n.* *lat. auger* for a *nauger*, fr. *A. S. naufa*, nave, and *gar*, dart] a carpenter's boring tool, somewhat like a large gimlet.

ought (*awt*) *n.* [*E. a whis*] anything; any part.

augment (*awg-ment'*) *v.t.* [*F., fr. L. augmenäre*, fr. *augere*, increase] to increase; to add to;—*v.s.* to grow larger,—(*awg'ment*) *n.* a prefix to mark past time—**augmentable** (*awg-men'ta-bl*) *a.*—**augmentation** (*awg-men-tä'shun*) *n.* act of enlarging; an increase.—**augmentative** (*awg-men'ta-tiv*) *a.* increasing—*Syn.* of "augmentation," addition; accession.

augur (*aw'ger*) *n.* [*L., conn. with avis*, a bird] one that prophesied from the cries, flight, and feeding of the birds; a soothsayer,—*v.t.* to foretell.—**augury** (*aw'gü-ri*) *n.* art of the augur; an omen; prediction—*Syn.* of *v.* to presage; betoken; prognosticate; portend; forebode.

august (*aw-gust'*) *a.* [*L., fr. augere*] majestic; venerable.—**augustness**, *n.*—*Syn.* grand; sublime; magnificent; solemn.

August (*aw'gust*) *n.* [*L.*] the eighth month, named after *Augustus* Cæsar (*d. A. D. 14*).

Augustan (*aw-gus'tan*) *a.* pert. to Augustus or his times (the Augustan age of a literature is its golden period);—*n.* a writer of the Augustan age.

Augustine (*aw-gus'tin*) *n.* friar of St. Augustine. See *Austin*.—**Augustinian** (*aw-gus-tin'i-an*) *a.* relating to St. Augustine or his doctrines;—*n.* a believer in St. Augustine's theology.

auk (*awk*) *n.* [*Scand.*] a diving bird of northern seas; the great auk became extinct recently.

aulic (*aw'lik*) *a.* [*L., fr. G. aulê*, a court] pert. to a court.—**Aulic Council**, the highest court of the old German empire.

aunt (*änt*) *n.* [*O. F. ante*, fr. *L. (acc.) amata*, paternal aunt] a father's or a mother's sister.

aura (*aw'ra*) *n.* a kind of atmosphere or emanation supposedly surrounding a person or thing.

aural (*aw'ral*) *a.* [*L., fr. auris*, ear] belonging to the ear.

aureola, aureole (*aw - rē' o - la*, *aw'rē-ö-l*) *n.* [*L. aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden] a radiance round a sacred figure, in art, a halo; a luminous ring around a bright center of light, as the sun.

auricle (*aw'ri-kl*) *n.* [*L., fr. auris*] the external ear; one of two cavities of the heart to which the blood returns.

auricula (*aw-rik'ü-lä*) *n.* [*L.*] a garden flower; bear's ear.

auricular (*aw-rik'ü-lär*) *a.* pert. to the ear, or to hearing; told in the ear, of confession.—**auricularly**, *adv.*

auriferous (*aw-ri'e-rus*) *a.* [*L., fr. aurum*, gold, and *-ferus*, bearing, fr. *fero*] yielding gold.

auriform (*aw'ri-fawrm*) *a.* [*fr. L. auris*, ear, and *forma*, form] ear-shaped.—**auriscope**, *n.* fr. *G. skopos*, view] an instrument for examining the ear.—**aurist**, *n.* ear doctor.

aurora (*aw-rö'ra*) *n.* [*L.=the goddess of dawn*] the dawn;—**auroral**, *a.* belonging to the aurora; dawn; roseate.—**aurora borealis** (*bö-rē-ä'lis*) a luminous meteoric phenomenon; the northern lights or streamers; in the southern hemisphere, called **aurora australis** (*aw-strä'lis*).

auscultation [*L., fr. (part.) auscultatus*, listened to, fr. *auscultäre*] (*Med.*) a method of examining heart or lungs by an ear-tube, called the stethoscope.—**auscultatory** (*aws-kul'tä-tö-ri*) *a.*

auspice (*aws'pis*) *n.* [*L., fr. auspex=auspex*, fr. *avis*, bird, and root, *spic*, of *specere*. Cp. *augur*] an omen drawn from birds; pl. protection; patronage.—**auspicious** (*aw-spish'us*) *a.* having omens of success; fortunate; favorable.—**auspiciously**, *adv.*—**auspiciousness**, *n.*

austere (*aws-tēr'*) *a.* [*G. austeros*] sour; severe in judging, or living.—**austerely**, *adv.*—**austerity**, **austereness** (*aws-ter'i-ti*, *aws-tēr'nes*) *n.* severity; strictness.—*Syn.* rigid; harsh; stern.

Austin (*aws'tin*) *a.* a contraction of *Augustine*, as, an *Austin* friar.

austral (*aws'tral*) *a.* [*L., fr. auster*, south wind] of, or tending to, the south; southern.

Australasian (*aws-tral-ä'zhan*) *a.* pertaining to Australia and the neighboring islands,—*n.* a native there.—**Australian** (*aws-träl'yan*) *a.* pert. to Australia;—*n.* a native of Australia.

authentic (*aw-then'tik*) *a.* [*L., fr. G. authentikos*, warranted, fr. *authéntis*, one who acts for himself] not false; genuine.—**authentically**, *adv.*—**authenticity**, *n.*—**authenticate**, *v.t.* to prove to be genuine.—**authentication** (*aw-then-ti-kä'shun*) *n.*—**authenticity** (*aw-then-tis'i-ti*) *n.* genuineness.

author (*aw'ther*) *n.* [*L. autor=audor*, fr. (part.) *audus*, increased, fr. *augere*] the beginner, or first mover of anything; one that writes a book, poem, or article.—**authoress**, *n.* a female author.—**authorship**, *n.*—**authority** (*aw-thor'i-ti*) *n.* legal power; influence of character, office, or station; official opinion, furnishing a precedent; a book by a master of the subject; an expert.—**authoritative**, *a.*—**authoritatively**, *adv.*—**authoritativeness**, *n.*—**authorize** (*aw'thor-iz*) *v.t.* to clothe with authority; to empower.—**authorization** (*aw-thor-i-zä'shun*) *n.*—*Syn.* originator; creator; of "authority," dominion; government; jurisdiction; rule.

autism (*aw'tizm*) *n.* absorption in fantasy, esp. to the exclusion of external interests.—**autistic**, *a.*

auto- (*aw'tö*) *pref.* [*fr. Gr.*] self (as in *autograph*).—**auto**, *n.* an automobile.

autobiography (*aw-tö-bl-og'ra-fi*) *n.* [*G. auto-*, for

autos, self, and biography] a life of a person written by himself.—**autobiographical** (aw-tō-bi-ō-graf'ī-kal) *a.*—**autobiographically**, *adv.*—**autobiographer** (aw-tō-bi-ō-gr'fā-fer) *n.* one that writes a life of himself.

autocar (aw'tō-kār) *n.* (fr. *G. auto-*, and *car*) an automobile.

autocracy (aw-tōk'rā-si) *n.* [*F. auto-*, *cratie*] independent or self-derived power; government by one person exercising uncontrolled power.

autocrat (aw'tō-krat) *n.* [*G. auto-*, *kratōr*, fr. *auto-*, self, and *kratōn*, rule] an absolute ruler.—**autocratic**, (aw-tō-krat'ik) *a.* absolute; of unlimited power; overbearing.—**autocratically**, *adv.*

auto-da-fé (aw-tō-dā-fā) *n.*; *pl. autos-da-fé* [Pg.—an actor of judgment of faith] a sentence (esp. of burning) passed by the Inquisition on heretics.

autogiro (aw-tō-jī'rō) *n.* [trade name] a kind of airplane in which, for additional lift, the wings are supplemented by blades that rotate on a vertical shaft.



Autogiro

autograph (aw'tō-graf) *a.* [*G. auto-*, self, and *graphein*, write] written by oneself.—*n.* one's own handwriting.—**autographic**, (aw-tō-graf'ik) *a.*

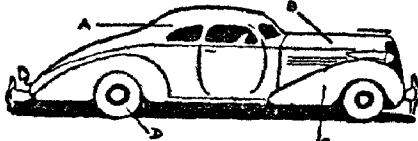
autointoxication (aw-tō-in-tok-si-kā'shun) *n.* poisoning caused by the production of toxic substances within the body (Med.).

automat (aw'to-mat) *n.* a restaurant serving food by means of coin slot machines.

automatic (aw-tō-mat'ik) *a.* self-acting;—*n.* an automatic firearm or pistol.—**automatically**, *adv.*

automaton (aw-tom'a-ton) *n.*; *pl. automata* (aw-tom'a-ta) [*G. auto-matos*, self-acting] a machine moved by springs, which imitates the actions of a living body; a self-moving machine.

automobile (aw-tō-mō'bīl) *a.* [fr. *G. auto-*, and *mobilis*] moving itself by internal forces;—*n.* a motor car.



Automobile
(A, body; B, hood over engine; C, fender; D, wheel and axle)

automotive (aw-tō-mō'tiv) *a.* self-propelling, or pert. to anything moving under its own power.

autonomy (aw-ton'ō-mi) *n.* [*G., fr. auto-*, self, *nomos*, law] right of self-government; independence.—**autonomous**, *a.* self-governing.

autopsy (aw'top-si) *n.* (fr. *G. auto-*, self, and *opsis*, sight) the opening and inspecting of a body, after death.

autosuggestion (aw-tō-sug-jes'chun) *n.* a process of influencing the mind (toward health, etc.) done by the subject himself.

autotype (aw'tō-tīp) *n.* [fr. *G. auto-*, self, and *typos*, type] a photographic process for reproducing works of art; a photographic reproduction.

autumn (aw'tum) *n.* [*L. autumnus*, the season of increase, fr. *auctus*, fr. *augēre*] the third season of the year.—**autumnal** (aw-tum'nal) *a.* of, or belonging to, autumn.—**autumnal equinox**, the time when the sun crosses the equator, proceeding southward (Sept. 22).

auxiliary (awg-zī'ya-ri) *a.* [*L. auxiliā-*, help, fr. *augēre*, increase] helping; assisting, additional;—*n.* a helper; a verb helping to form moods or tenses of other verbs; *pl.* foreign or supplementary troops.

avail (ā-vā'l) *v.t.* [*O.F. a*, and *valoir*, be strong] to be of value, fr. *L. ad*, and *valēre*, to profit; to assist;—*v.i.* to be of use;—*n.* advantage.—**available** (ā-vā'lā-bl) *a.* capable of being used to advantage; obtainable.—**availably**, *adv.*—**availability** (ā-vā'lā-bil'itē) *n.*—to avail oneself, to take advantage.—*Syn.* of *n.* "avail," benefit; profit, utility.

avalanche (ā-vā'lansh) *n.* [*F., fr. O.F. a val*, into the valley, fr. *L. ad*, and (acc.) *vallem*] a movement of snow, ice, or earth down a declivity.

Avalon (ā-vā-lon) *n.* in Celtic myth, the Island of the Blessed.

avarice (ā-vā-ris) *n.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) avaritiā*] excessive love of money or gain; greediness.—**avaricious** (ā-vā-rish'us) *a.* [*F., fr. avarē*, miser, fr. *L. (acc.) avarum*] actuated by greed; covetous; grasping.—**avariciously**, *adv.*—**avariciousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "avaricious," penurious, parsimonious; miserly.

avast (ā-vast') *int.* [*D. houd vast*, hold fast] cease! hold! stop! enough!

avatar (ā-vā-tār') *n.* [*Skt.*] the descent of a deity incarnate to earth; an embodiment.

avaunt (ā-vawnt') *int.* [*F.*; for *en avan*, forward] begone! withdraw!

ave (ā've, ā'vā) *int.* [*L. (imper.)*] halt! farewell!—*n.* an Ave Maria; a salutation.—**Ave Maria**, **Ave Mary**, the "Hail, Mary" (Luke i. 28).

avenge (ā-venj') *v.t.* and *i.* [*O.F. avengier*, fr. *L. ad* and *vindicare*] to take satisfaction for injury; to punish the wrongdoer.—**avengeful**, *a.* avenging; full of vengeance.—**avenger**, *n.*—**avenger of blood**, see Numbers xxxv. 12.

aventail (ā'ven-tāl) *n.* on a suit of armor, an adjustable piece of mail, to cover the chun. See ventail.

Aventine (av'en-tin) *n.* one of the seven hills on which Rome is built; a place of refuge.

avenue (av'e-nü) *n.* [F., fr. (part.) *avenue*, arrived, fr. *avensr*, fr. L. *ad-venire*] an approach to any place; a walk bordered with trees; a street, esp. a wide one.

aver (a-ver') *v.t.* [F., fr. Low L. *a-verbere*, affirm, fr. L. *ad* and *verus*, true] to declare positively; to assert with confidence.—**avermert**, *n.* act of averring; positive assertion.—**Syn.** to allege; assent; avouch; asseverate; declare.

average (av'er-ij) *a.* [fr. F. *avarie*, loss from sea—damaged freight, hence the proportion borne by each owner; conn. with O.F. *aver*=F. *avou*, possessions, fr. L. *habere*, have] containing a mean proportion; ordinary.—*n.* a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of sums or quantities;—*v.t.* to reduce to a mean.—**on an average**, taking the mean deduced from a number of examples.

Avernal (a-ver'nal) *a.* pert. to Avernus, the Hades of the Romans.

averse (a-vers') *a.* [L. (part.) *aversus*, turned away] turned away; unwilling.—**aversely**, *adv.*—**averseness**, *n.*—**aversion**, *n.* opposition of mind; dislike.—**avert** (a-vert') *v.t.* [L. *a-vertere*, fr. *ab*, and *vertere*, to turn] to turn aside or away.—**Syn.** of "aversion," dislike; repugnance; reluctance; antipathy; distaste.

aviary (ä'vi-er-i) *n.* [L. *avi-arium*, fr. *avis*] a place for keeping birds.

aviation (ä-vi-ä'shun) *n.* [L. *avis*, a bird] the art of flying through the air.—**aviator** (ä'vi-ät-er) *n.* one who devotes himself to the art of aviation.—**fem.** aviatrix, aviatrix.

avid (av'id) *a.* greedy; craving eagerly.—**avidly**, *adv.*—**avidity**, *n.* greediness; avarice; cupidity.

avocado (av-ö-kä'dö) *n.* an edible tropical fruit, also called the *alligator pear*, usually served as a salad.

avocation (av-ö-kä'shun) *n.* [L. *avo-catio-nem*, a calling away, fr. *ab* and *vocation*] the business that calls one away from all else; a diversion, as a hobby (Amer.), a calling (E.).

avoid (ä-void') *v.t.* [O.F. *es*=L. *ex*, and *void*] to shun; to evade, as a plea.—**avoidable**, *a.*—**avoidance**, *n.* the act of shunning.—**Syn.** to escape; elude; eschew.

avoirdupois (av-gr-dü-pou'z) *n.* [F. (un) *avou*, goods, and *de pois*, of weight, fr. L. *habere*, have, *de*, of, and *pensum*—see *poise*] the ordinary measure of weight (16 oz.=1 lb.=7000 gr.).

avouch (ä-vouch') *v.t.* [O.F. *avo-chser*, fr. L. *ad*, and *vocäre*, call] to declare positively.

avow (ä-vou') *v.t.* [F. *avouer*, fr. L. *ad-vocäre*, recognize] to declare openly; to own; to confess.—**avowable**, *a.*—**avowal**, *n.* the act of avowing; an open or frank declaration.—**avowedly**, *adv.*—**Syn.** to acknowledge; recognize; admit.

avuncular (ä-vung'kü-lar) *a.* [fr. L. *avunculus*, maternal uncle]

pert. to or like an uncle, pert. to a pawnbroker (humorously).

await (ä-wät') *v.t.* [O.F. *es*=L. *ad*, and *wait*] to wait; be in store for.

awake (ä-wäk') *v.t.* [A.S. *ä-wacnan*. See *wake*] to rouse from sleep;—*v.i.* to come out of sleep;—*a.* not sleeping.—**awaken**, *v.t.* and *i.* to rouse from sleep.—**awakener**, *n.*—**awakening**, *a.* rousing;—*n.* the act of awaking; a revival of interest, ideas, etc.

awanting (ä-won'ting) *a.* [E.] absent; wanting.

award (ä-wärd') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. *es*=L. *ex*, thoroughly, and O. Ger. *warten*, to inspect] to adjudge; to assign by sentence; to give as a prize for merit.—*n.* a judgment; final decision; prize.

aware (ä-wär') *a.* [A.S. *gawar*, conscious] informed of; conscious.—**awareness**, *n.* consciousness.—**Syn.** of *n.* cognizance; sensibility; mental alertness.

awash (ä-woah') *a.* washed or overflowed by waves, etc.; floating.

away (ä-wä') *adv.* or *a.* [A.S. *an-weg*, on the way] absent; at a distance; hence; thence; begone!—(I cannot) **away with**, tolerate.—to make away with, to destroy.

awe (aw) *n.* [Scand.] revering fear; dread; veneration;—*v.t.* to strike with fear and reverence.—**awful** (aw'fool) *a.* striking with awe; very impressive; dreadful.—**awfully**, *adv.*—**awfulness**, *n.*—**awesome**, *a.* awful.—**awestruck**, overwhelmed with awe.

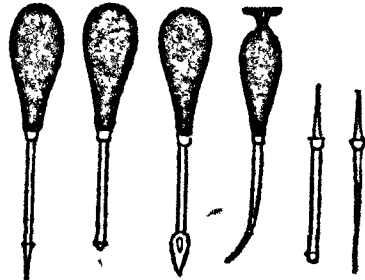
awearry (ä-wē'ri) *a.* [E.; pref. *a-*, very] tired; fatigued.

aweigh (ä-wä') *a.* clear of the bottom so as to permit headway (said of the anchor).

awhile (ä-hwīl') *adv.* [E. *a while*] for a while; for some time.

awkward (awk'wärd) *a.* [M.E. *awk*, wrong, fr. Scand., and E. *-ward*] unskilful; ungraceful; dangerous.—**awkwardly**, *adv.*—**awkwardness**, *n.*—**Syn.** of "awkward," clumsy; bungling; gawky; ungainly; unwell; embarrassing; hazardous.

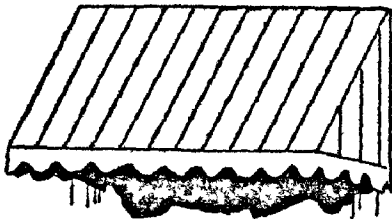
awl (awl) *n.* [A.S. *awel*] a pointed instrument for making small holes.



Auls

awn (awn) *n.* [Scand.] the beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc.

awning (aw'ning) *n.* a large canvas sun-shade, esp. for windows.



Awning

awoke (ə-wōk') past tense and past part. of *awake*.

awry (ə-ri') *adv.* and *a.* [Scand.] twisted to one side, from truth, distorted.

ax, axe (aks) *n.* [A.S. *ax*] a cutting instrument, of iron, for hewing, etc.—*an ax to grind*, a private end to gain.

axiom (ak'si-om) *n.* [G. *axiōma*, fr. *axio-ō*, I think worthy] a self-evident truth in any science; a principle taken as admitted.—*axiomatically* (ak-si-ō-mat'ik) *a*—*axiomatically, adv.*

axis (ak'sis) *n.*; *pl.* axes (ak'sēs) [L. =an axle] the straight line, visible or ideal; a diameter on which a globe, etc.,

revolves, or the central line, as in a plant.—*axial, a.*

axle (ak'sl) *n.* [A.S. *axel*, conn. with L. *axis*] a bar of wood or iron on which a wheel, or a system of wheels, turns, or which turns with the wheels.

ay, aye (I) *adv.* [E.] yes; yea; (ā) [Scand.] always, ever;—*n.*; *pl.* *ayes* (iz) affirmative votes or voters.

ayah (ā'ya) *n.* [Pg.] a lady's-maid or nurse—Anglo-Indian.

aye-aye (I) *n.* a quadruped of Madagascar [fr. its cry].

Azalea (ə-zā'lē-ə) *n.* [G.] a genus of plants of the heath family.—*azalea, n.* a plant or flower of this genus.

azimuth (az'i-muth) *n.* [A] an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object—*azimuth circle*, a circle, passing through the zenith of the meridian and cutting the horizon at right angles.

Azrael (az'ra-el) [H] the angel of death, who releases the soul.

Aztec (az'tek) *n.* an ancient, highly civilized Indian tribe of Mexico, destroyed by Spanish invasions (16th Cent.).

azure (az'her, fr. Low L. *lazzur*, lapis lazuli, or its color, fr. A.) sky blue; cobalt blue; the sky;—*a.* sky-blue.

B

B, b is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. In music, B is the seventh tone in the diatonic scale of C major.

baa (bā) *n.* [imit] the bleating of the sheep;—*v.t.* to bleat.

Baal (bā'al) *n.*; *pl.* Baalim (bā'al-im) [H] the supreme god of Phœnicia.

Babbitt (bab'it) *n.* one commercially and socially successful but without refinement [fr. the novel "Babbitt," by Sinclair Lewis].

Babbitt metal *n.* a soft white metal composed of copper, antimony, and tin, used esp. in machine bearings because it resists friction.

babble (bab'l) *v.t.* and *v.i.* [Onomat. fr. *ba* in baby prattle] to chatter senselessly; stutter out; murmur like a brook;—*n.* unmeaning words; the murmuring of running water—*babbler, n.* a tell-tale chatterer.—*babblement, n.*—*babbling, n.*

babel (bā'bel) *n.* [H. See Gen. xi] an unintelligible noise of voices; confusion; uproar (in a meeting).

baboo, babu (bā'boo) *n.* [Hind.] Hindu word for Mr., used contemptuously of Anglicized Hindoos.

baboon (ba-boon') *n.* [F. *babouin*, fr. *babine*, hanging lip in cert. animals] a big monkey with a long face and large-lipped muzzle.—*baboonish, a.*

baby, babe (bāb'z, bāb) *n.* [M.E. *bab*, perh. fr. *babbie*] an

infant; a young child; a childish person.—*babyhood, n.* infancy.—*babyish, a.*

Babylonian (bab-i-lō'n-ian) *a.* pert. to anc. Babylonia; magnificent.—*Babylonish, a.*

baccalaureate (bak-a-law'rē-āt) *n.* [fr. Low L. *baccalāris*, a small farm. See bachelor] the degree of bachelor of arts, science, etc.—*baccalaureate sermon*, a sermon delivered as a farewell to a group graduating from college.

baccarat (bak-a-ra') *n.* [F.] a game and a banker. Also *baccara*.

bacchanal (bak'a-nal) *n.* [L., fr. G. *bakchos*, god of wine] a worshipper of Bacchus; a drunken reveller;—*s.* pert. to Bacchus; notorious.—*Bacchanalia* (bak-a-nā'lē-ə) *n. pl.* [L. neut. pl. of *Bacchānālis*] feasts in honor of Bacchus, drunken revels.—*bacchanalian, a.* and *n.*—*bacchanalianism, n.*—*bacchant* (bak-kan'te) *n.* a priestess of Bacchus; a female debauchee.—*Bacchic* (bak'ik) *a.* relating to Bacchus; jovial with intoxication.

bachelor (bach'e-ler) *n.* [O.F. *bachelor*, fr. Low L. *baccalārius*, a small farmer] an unmarried man; one that has taken the first degree at a university.

bacillus (ba-sil'us) *n.*; *pl.* bacilli (ba-sil'i) [Low L. *bacillus*, a small stick, fr. L. *baculus*, a stick; cp. G. *bakterion*. See bacterium] microscopic, rod-like germs capable of causing various diseases.

back (bak) *n.* [A.S. *bæc*] the upper or hinder part of the trunk of an animal; the rear; the outward part (of the hand); the part from which a book, knife, etc. opens out; a football player regularly behind the line;—*a.* belonging to the back; reversed; remote;—*adv.* to, or toward, a former place, state, condition, or time; away from the front; in return;—*v. t.* to get upon the back of; to support or bet on; to force backward; to endorse;—*v. i.* to move or go back.—**backer**, *n.*—**backing**, *n.* support; the act of providing anything with a support.—**to back out**, to retract; to retire from a promise or position.—**to back water**, to reverse the motion of the oars.—**behind the back**, in one's absence; not openly.

backbite (bak'bit) *v. t.* to speak evil of in absence;—*v. i.* to revile the absent.—**backbiter**, *n.*—**backbiting**, *n.*

backbone (bak'bōn) *n.* the spine or vertebral column; a main support; firmness.—**backboned**, *a.*

backdrop (bak'drɒp) *n.* a curtain dropping at the rear of the stage in a theater.

backfield (bak'fild) *n.* in football, the backs taken together.

backfire (bak'fir) *n.* a secondary fire purposely started to check an accidental forest fire; a premature explosion in a cylinder of a gasoline engine.

backgammon (bak-gam'un) *n.* [E. fr. back, and M.E. *gamen* See game. Named fr. the putting back of pieces into play] a game played by two persons with pieces or men, dice boxes, and dice.

background (bak'graund) *n.* [E. back and ground] ground behind; a place of obscurity or shade; a situation little noticed.

backhand (bak'hænd) *a.* writing sloped the reverse way.—**backhanded**, with the back of the hand, indirect; sarcastic.—**backhander**, a blow with the back of the hand.

backlog (bak'log) *n.* a large log placed at the back of a fireplace to prolong the fire; hence, resources upon which to draw in time of need.

backslide (bak'slid) *v. i.* to slip back or off; to lapse.—**backslider** (bak-sli'der) *n.*—**backsliding**, *n.* a falling back in principle or practice.

backstays (bak'stāz) *n. pl.* ropes stretched from the topmast-heads to both sides of a ship, to counteract the strain of the sails.

backward (bak'wɔrd) *adv.* [E. back and suff. -ward. See toward] with back in advance; toward, or on, the back or past; to a worse state; in a reverse direction;—*a.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; dull; late. Also backwards.—**backwardly**, *adv.*—**backwardness**, *n.*

backwater (bak'waw-tgr) *n.* [E. back and water] water held back by a dam; water thrown back by a paddle-wheel, etc.

backwoods (bak'wudz) *n. pl.* [E. back and woods] out-

lying, uncleared districts.—**backwoodsman** (bak-woodz'mæn) *n.* a settler in the backwoods.

bacon (bā'kon; bā'kn) *n.* [O.F., fr. Low L. (acc) *bacōnem*, fr. Teut.] hog's flesh salted and smoked.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. stick, fr. *baktron*, and -logia, fr. *legen*, to speak, discourse] the doctrine or study of bacteria.—**bacteriologist**, *n.*

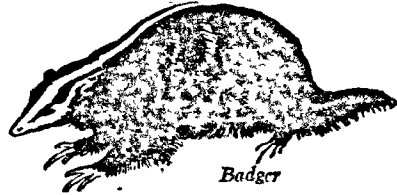
bacterium (bak-tē-ri-um) *n.* [Cp. *bacillus*] *pl.* bacteria, microscopic plant cells, disease germs, found in decomposing bodies; microbes.

bad (bad) *a.* [M.E. *badde*, fr. A.S. *bædlicg*, a womanish fellow] wanting good qualities; noxious.—**badly**, *adv.*—**badness**, *n.*—*Syn.* wicked; evil; naughty, vicious, sinful; corrupt; hurtful.

bade (bad) past tense of the verb *bid*.

badge (baj) *n.* [M.E. *bage*, fr. Low L. *bagia*, fr. Low L. *bagas*=F. *bague*, ring, armlet, from L. *bacca*, berry, chain-link] a distinctive mark or sign, worn on the arm, breast, etc.

badger (baj'gr) *n.* [fr. badge, from the white stripe on its forehead] a burrowing quadruped related to the bear;—*v. t.* to follow hotly, as dogs pursue a badger; to pester or worry.



Badger

badinage (bad-i-nāzh') *n.* [F. fr. *badin*, frivolous] playful talk; banter.

badminton (bad'min-ton) *n.* a game played on a court similar to that used in lawn tennis, but with shuttlecocks instead of balls.

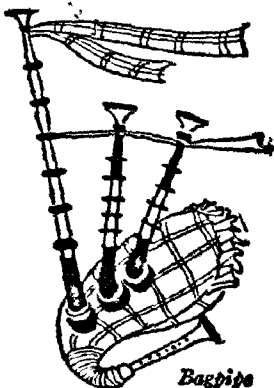
baffle (baf'l) *v. t.* [fr. Scot. *baffull*, abuse, fr. Scand.] to treat with insult or mockery; to check by shifts and turns; to elude by perplexing.—**baffler**, *n.*—**baffling**, *a.* disconcerting; confusing; bewildering.—**bafflingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to defeat; confound; foil; frustrate.

bag (bag) *n.* [M.E. *bagga*, conn. with bulge, fr. Celt.] a sack or pouch; the contents of a gamebag;—*v. t.* to secure for one's bag;—*v. i.* to hang loosely.—**baggage** [O.F. *bagage*, collection of bundles, fr. Celt.] the tents and stores of an army on the march; luggage.—**bagginess**, *n.*—**bagging**, *n.* the cloth or material for bags.—**baggy**, *a.* hanging loosely; puffy.—**bagman**, *n.* a commercial traveler.—**bag and baggage**, with all belongings.—**to let the cat out of the bag**, to reveal a secret.

bagatelle (bag-a-tel') *n.* [F. fr. It.] a trifle; a thing of no im-

portance; a game played with balls and a cue on a board having holes or arches at one end, into which the balls are to be struck.

bagpipe (bag'pîp) *n.* a wind instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which is kept inflated, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed.—**bagpiper**, *n.*



Bagpipe

bah (bâ) *int.* an exclamation of disgust.

bail (bâil) *v.t.* [O.F. *bailler*, keep secure, fr. L. *bajulare*, bear, a burden, fr. *bajulus*, a porter] to deliver, as goods in trust; to obtain the release of a person from prison, by giving security for his re-appearance when required; to release on security;—*n.* the persons that bail a prisoner; the security deposited.—**bailable**, *a.*—**bailee**, *n.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust.—**bailman**, *n.* one that becomes security for another.—**bail bond**, a bond given by a person who is being bailed, and his surety.—to admit to bail, to release upon security.

bail, bale (bâil) *n.* [perh. D.] a scoop; a pail;—*v.t.* to empty of water with a can, etc.—**bailler**, *n.*

bailey (bâ'li) *n.* [perh. fr. *bail* (2)] the outer walls of a castle; the outer court of a castle.

bailiff (bâ'lif) *n.* [O.F. *baillif*, a justice fr. *bailler*. See *bail* (1)] in England, a sheriff's officer; a steward; a farm manager.—**bailiwick**, *n.* [fr. A.S. *wicca*, office] the limits of a bailiff's authority.

bairn (bârn) *n.* [A.S. *bearn*, fr. *beorn*, bear a child] a child (Scot.).

bait (bâit) *n.* [Scand., fr. Icel. *baita*, to cause to bite] meat, such as will entice fish, fixed on a hook; hence, an enticement;—*v.t.* to put a bait on or in; to give food and drink to a beast of burden on the way; to torment.—**baiter**, *n.*—**baiting**, *n.*

baize (bâiz) *n.* [O.F. (pl.) *bases*, of *baise*, at first a red-brown cloth. See *bay* (1)] a woolen stuff with a long nap.

bake (bâk) *v.t.* [M.E. *baken*, fr. A.S. *bacan*] to harden by heat; to cook in an oven or by the fire;—*v.i.* to work at baking; to be baked.—**bakehouse**, *n.*—**baker**, *n.*—**bakery**, *n.* a bakehouse.—**bak-**

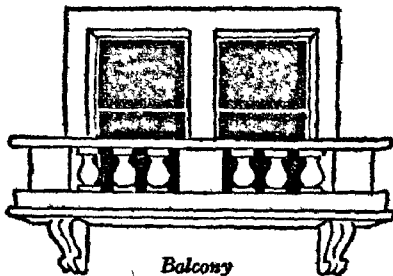
ing, *n.* a batch of bread, etc.—**baker's dozen**, thirteen.

bakelite (bâ'ke-lit) *n.* [a trade-mark] a compound of phenol and formaldehyde, often substituted for hard rubber where high electrical resistance is desired.

baksheesh (bak'shesh) *n.* [Per.] in the Near East, a tip.

balance (bal'ans) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc) *balancem*, having two scales, fr. *bi*=*bis*, twice, and *lanx*, platter] an apparatus for weighing; a poised beam with two opposite scales; equilibrium; a counterpoise; agreement between debits and credits of an account; payment still due, or cash in hand;—*v.t.* to weigh, as in a balance; to render equal in proportion, etc.; to adjust, as an account;—*v.i.* to be of the same weight; to hesitate.—**balancer**, *n.*—**balance sheet**, a paper giving a summation of accounts.—**balance wheel**, the wheel regulating the beat in watches.—to balance books, to close the accounts in a ledger.

balcony (bal'kō-ni) *n.* [It. *balcone*, orig. a stage, fr. O. Ger. *balcho*, scaffold, beam] a platform or gallery projecting from a building.—**balconied**, *a.*



Balcony

bald (bawld) *a.* [Celt.] lacking covering, as of hair or feathers; unadorned.—**baldly**, *adv.*—**baldness**, *n.*—**baldhead**, **baldpate**, *n.* one bald on the head.

balderdash (bawl'der-dash) *n.* [Scand.] words jumbled together; senseless talk.

baldric (bawl'dnk) *n.* [O.F., fr. M. H. Ger. *balderrich*, girdle, fr. *bals*, belt] a shoulder belt or sash.

bale (bâl) *n.* [F. *bais*=*baile*. See *bail*] a bundle of goods.

bale (bâl) *n.* [A.S. *bealu*, evil] misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.—**baleful**, *a.* full of misery; pernicious.—**balefully**, *adv.*—**balefulness**, *n.*

bale (bâl) *n.* [A.S. *bal*, fire] a large fire; bonfire.—**balefire**, a bonfire.

baleen (ba-lên') *n.* [F. *baleine*] whalebone.

balk (bawk) *n.* [A.S. *balca*, a ridge] a great raft or timber; an unplowed ridge; a part of a billiard table; in baseball, a false pitching motion;—*v.t.* to disappoint; to frustrate; to stop short.

ball (bawl) *n.* [F. *balle*, fr. M. H. Ger. *ballc*] any round body; the globe; the earth; bullet or shot; loosely, any game

played with a ball; in baseball, a pitched ball not counted as a strike.—**ball bearing**, a bearing containing loose metal balls for lessening friction.—**ball cartridge**, a cartridge furnished with a bullet.—**ball cock**, a contrivance that allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts off itself, by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full.—**ballproof**, impenetrable to bullets.

ball (baw'l) *n.* [F. *bal*, fr. Low L. *ballare*, to dance] an assembly for dancing.—**ballroom**, *n.* a room for social dancing.

ballad (bal'ad) *v.* [F. *ballade*] a popular song, narrative or sentimental, in homely verses.—**ballade** (ba-lad') *n.* [F., fr. Low L. *ballare*, to dance. At first, sung to dancing] a short poem of equal stanzas, each having the same line as a refrain, usually followed by an envoy.—**balladist** (bal'ad-ist) *n.* a writer or singer of ballads.—**ballad-monger**, a seller (who used often to be also author) of ballads.

ballast (bal'ast) *n.* [D.] heavy matter placed in a vessel, to steady it, bags of sand carried in a balloon,—*v.* to load with ballast; to steady.—in **ballast**, laden with ballast only.

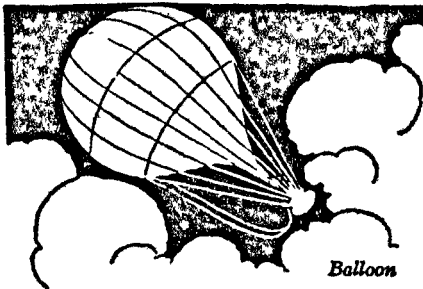
ballerina (bal-e-rē'na) *n.* [It.] a professional female dancer, esp. in a ballet.

ballet (bal'ā) *n.* [F.] a spectacular entertainment in the form of dance and pantomime.

ballista, balista (ba-lis'ta) *n.* [L. fr. G. *ballista*, throw] an ancient military engine for throwing stones, arrows, etc.

ballistics (ba-lis'tiks) *n.* [fr. *ballista*] the science of the use and effect of projectiles, esp. bullets from firearms.

balloon (ba-loon') *n.* [F. *ballon*, fr. *baller*. See ball (1)] a bag made of silk or other light material, and filled with a gas lighter than air, so as to rise and float in the air.—**ballooning**, *n.*—**balloonist**, *n.* one who makes balloons or ascends in them; aeronaut.—**balloon tire**, a low-pressure tire of slow resilience.



Balloon

ballot (bal'ot) *n.* [F. *ballotte*, a little ball, fr. *baller*. See ball (1)] a ball or a ticket used in secret voting;—*v.* to vote by ballot.—**balloting**, *n.* deciding by ballot.—**ballot box**, a box for ballots.

balm (bam) *n.* [O F. *baume*, fr. L. *balsamum*. Doublet of **balsam**] a fragrant plant; any fragrant or healing ointment; anything that soothes pain.—**balmy**, *a.* fragrant.—**balamily**, *adv.*—**balminess**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "balmy," odoriferous; aromatic; soothing.

balsam (baw'l'sam) *n.* [G. *balsamon*. Doublet of **balm**] a fragrant resin with healing properties; a soothing ointment.—**balsamic** (baw'l-sam'ik) *a.*—**balm of Gilead** or **balsam of Mecca**, the resinous juice of the evergreen balsam tree of Syria, reckoned very precious.

baluster (bal'us-ter) *n.* [F. *balustre*, fr. L. *balustrium*, G. *balouston*, the flower of the pomegranate, which it usually resembled in form] a small pillar, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc.

balustrade (bal'us-trād) *n.* a row of balusters with the supporting rail or coping.



Balustrade

bamboo (bam-bōb') *n.* [Malay] a hard tropical reed, with tall, jointed stems; a cane of bamboo.

bamboozle (bam-boō'z'l) *v.* to trick, to mystify.

ban (ban) *n.* [A.S. *gebann*, proclamation Cp. O. Ger. *bann*, a proclamation] sentence of outlawry; excommunication;—*v.* to curse; to prohibit; to proscribe.—*Syn.* of *n.* censure; prohibition; outlawry; interdiction.

banal (bān'al) *a.* [F.—for public use, fr. *ban*, proclamation, fr. Teut. See *ban*, *abandon*] commonplace.—**banality** (ba-nal'i-ti) *n.* triteness; a commonplace.

banana (ba-nan'a) *n.* [Sp.] a species of the plantain tree, and its fruit.

banco (bang'kō) *n.* [It. See *bank*] bank money, as opposed to current money in Europe.

band (band) *n.* [A.S. fr. *bindan*] a cord, tie, or fillet; a flat strip of any material;—[F. *bande*, fr. Ger. *bande*, gang] a company united in any common design; a company of musicians, of armed men;—*v.* to unite into a company.—**banderman**, *n.* one of a band of musicians.

bandage (ban'dij) *n.* [F. fr. *bande*, fr. Ger. *band*, a strip of cloth] a swathe of cloth, used in binding up wounds, covering the eyes, etc.;—*v.* to bind with a bandage.—**bandbox**, *n.* a light paper box for bands, caps, or bonnets.

bandana (ban-dan'a) *n.* [Hind] a silk or cotton handkerchief. Also **bandanna**.

bandicoot (ban'di-kōot) *n.* [Telugu] a large Indian rat.

bandit (ban'dit) *n.*; *pl.* bandits, banditti (ban-dit'ti) [*It.* (part.) *bandito*, banished, *fr. bandire*, *fr. Low L. bandire*, proclaim, *fr. Ger.* See *ban*] a lawless or desperate robber; a brigand.

bandoleer (ban-dô-lêr) *n.* [*F. bandoulière*, *fr. It. bandoliera*, *fr. banda*, band] a shoulder belt for holding cartridges, or suspending a weapon. Also *bandolier*.

band wagon a vehicle bearing a company of musical entertainers.—to get on the band wagon, to join the side that shows promise of winning, as a political party.

bandy (ban'di) *n.* [*F.* (part.) *bandé*, bent, *fr. bander*, bend a bow] a club bent at the lower part for striking a ball;—*a.* crooked; bent;—*v.t.* to beat to and fro, as a ball in playing; to give and take.

bane (bân) *n.* [*A.S. bana*, a murderer, *fr. Scand.*] a deadly poison; any cause of ruin.—*baneful*, *a.* poisonous; pernicious.—*banefully*, *adv.*—*banefulness*, *n.*—*banewort*, *n.* a poisonous plant.—*Syn.* destruction; mischief.

bang (bang) *v.t.* [*Scand.*] to beat, as with a club; to handle roughly;—*n.* a blow with a club; a heavy blow; a thump.

bang (bang) *v.t.* to cut straight across, as the hair hanging down over the forehead;—*n.* (usually *pl.*) hair so cut.

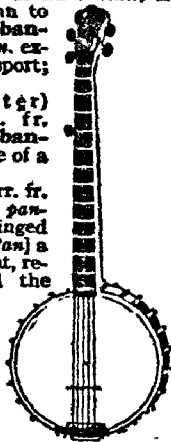
bangle (bang'el) *n.* [*Hind.*] an armlet or anklet worn by Orientals; a bracelet.

banish (ban'ish) *v.t.* [*O.F.* (part.) *banir*, *sant*, banishing, *fr. banir*, *fr. Low L. banire*, proclaim as an outlaw, *fr. Ger.* See *ban*] to condemn to exile; to drive away.—*banishment*, *n.*—*banishment*, *n.*—*banishment*, *n.*—*Syn.* to exile; transport; expel.

banister (ban'is-têr) [*Corrupt*, *fr. baluster*] *n.* a baluster.—*banisters*, *n. pl.* the balustrade of a staircase.

banjo (ban'jô) *n.* [*Corr. fr. F.*, *fr. L.* (acc.) *pandavum*, *fr. G.*] a three-stringed instrument, invented by *Pan*; a stringed musical instrument, resembling the guitar and the tambourine.

bank (bank) *n.* [*Scand.* Doublet of *bench*] a ridge of earth; a shoal; the side of a river or lake;—[*O.F. banc*, a bench or table; *fr. M. H. Ger. banc*] a bench in a gallery; [*F. banque*, *fr. O.F. banc*] a place where funds are obtained, where money is deposited; a banking company;—*v.t.* to raise a mound or dike about; to slope;—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to deposit money in a bank; to tilt, as an airplane in flight.—*banker*, *n.* an owner or manager of a bank.—*banking*, *n.*—*bank bill*, a bill of exchange, payable to order, at specified time.—*bank*



Banjo

holiday, a period during which banks are closed by statute or proclamation.—*bank note*, a promissory note issued by a bank, payable on demand.—*bank on*, rely on.—*bank stock*, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.—to bank a fire, to cover up a fire so as to secure slow combustion.

bankrupt (bank'rapt) *n.* [*F. banqueroute*, *fr. It. banca rotta*, broken counter. See *bank*. In *E.* the form of *L.* (part.) *ruptus* broken (*fr. wh. rotto*) has come back. The word is referred to an ancient custom of breaking the counter of an insolvent] a trader that becomes unable to meet his debts;—*a.*—*bankruptcy*, *n.*

banner (ban'ar) *n.* [*O.F. banere*, *fr. Low L. bandera*, *a. fr. Ger. band*. See *bandage*] a flag; a military ensign or standard;—*a.* foremost; first-rate.—*banneret*, *n.* a little banner.

bannock (ban'ok) *n.* [*Gael*] a cake made of oat or barley meal, baked over the fire.

banns (banz) *n. pl.* proclamation of marriage in church.—to forbid the banns, to protest against an intended marriage.

banquet (bang'kwet) *n.* [*Fr. dim. of banque*. See under *bank*] a feast; a rich repast;—*v.t.* to entertain by a banquet.—*banqueting*, *n.*—*banqueting house*.—*Syn.* entertainment; treat.

banshee (ban'shê) *n.* [*Ir. Celt.*] a fairy that warns of death.

bantam (ban'tam) *n.* a very small domestic fowl (brought, probably, from Bantam, in Java);—*a.* of very light weight; plucky.

banter (ban'ter) *v.i.* [*Etym. unknown*] to make fun of; to joke with in good humor;—*n.* wit at the expense of another; chaff; pleasantry.—*banterer*, *n.*

bantling (ban'tling) *n.* [*E. band and -ling*, [*dim.*] = one wrapped in swaddling-bands] an infant.

Bantu (ban'too) *n.* [*S. Afr.*] a general name given to Negroid tribes and their languages, of southern and central Africa.

banyan (ban'yan) *n.* [*fr. Port.*] an Indian fig-tree whose branches form roots, covering a wide area.

baobab (bâ'ô-bab) *n.* [*Afr.*] a very large tree of tropical Africa, also called the monkey-bread.

Baptist (bap'tist) *n.* [*G. baptistês*, one that baptizes; applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; (as a contraction of *anabaptist*) one that rejects infant baptism, a Protestant denomination of those who maintain baptism should be (usually) by total immersion for adult believers only.

baptize (bap-tiz') *v.t.* [*O.F. fr. Late L. baptizem*, baptize, *fr. baptisem*, dip] to administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.—*baptism* (bap'tizm) *n.* [*G. baptisma*, a dipping] act of dipping in water, or sprinkling with water; the sign of admission into the church of Christ.—*baptismal* (bap-tiz'mal) *a.* pert. to baptism.—*baptismally*, *adv.*—*baptistery* (bap-tis'ter-i) *n.* a place set apart for baptisms.

bar (bár) *n.* [O.F. *barre*, fr. Celt.] a long piece of any solid material, used esp. for a hindrance; a bank of gravel, or sand, at the mouth of a river or harbor; the place in court which counsel occupy, or where prisoners are set; a counter where spirituous liquors are consumed; [Mus.] a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff.—*v.i.* to fasten with a bar; to obstruct; to prevent.—**barmaid**, *n.* a waitress in a bar.—**bar-keeper**, **barman**, **bartender**, *n.* a bar attendant.—**barred**, *a.*—**barring**, *prep.* save; excepting.—to admit to the bar, to admit as a lawyer.—**trial at bar**, a trial before a full bench of judges.

barb (bárb) *n.* [F. *barbe*, beard, fr. L. (acc.) *barbam*. Doublet of beard] beard; the spike in arrow, fish-hook, etc.; [F. fr. *Barbarie*] a swift horse, originally from Barbary;—*v.i.* to furnish with barbs, as an arrow.—**barbed**, *a.*—**barbed-wire**, a wire of several strands, armed with sharp points, used for fencing.

barbarian (bar-bá-rí-an) *n.* [fr. L. *barbaria*, foreign land] a man in his rude state; a cruel, brutal man; *a.* savage.—**barbaric** (bár-bar'ík) *n.* uncivilized; rude; nobly savage.—**barbarically**, *adv.*—**barbarism** (bár-bá-rizm) *n.* [G. *barbarismos*, a gram. impropriety] the use of unsuitable or foreign words; want of civilization.—**barbarity** (bár-bar'í-ti) *n.* conduct of a barbarian; savageness.—**barbarous**, *a.* [L., fr. G. *barbaros*, foreign] uncivilized or savage.—**barbarously**, *adv.*—**barbarousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "barbarous," rude; wild; cruel; brutal; ferocious; untutored; ignorant.

barbecue (bár-be-kú) *n.* [Haytian] an animal roasted whole; a framework on which an animal is roasted or smoked; an entertainment at which an animal is roasted whole;—*v.i.* to dress and roast whole.

barber (bár-ber) *n.* one that cuts or dresses the hair, etc.—**barber-surgeon**, a surgeon that was also a barber—a common combination of professions, till the 16th century.

barberry (bár-ber-í) *n.* [Low L. *barbaris*] a shrubby plant, common in hedges.

barbette (bár-bet') *n.* [F., fr. L. *barba*, beard] a platform from which cannon can be fired over a parapet.

barbican (bár-bi-kan) *n.* [O.F. fr. A.] a work defending the entrance to a castle or city; a loophole.

barbital (bár-bi-tal) *n.* a drug, used esp. to induce sleep.

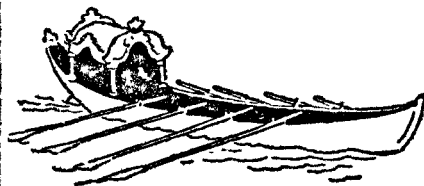
bard (bárd) *n.* [Celt.] a poet and minstrel.—**bardic**, *a.* pert. to bards, or their poetry.—**bardling**, *n.* a poetaster.—**bardship**, *n.*

bare (bár) *a.* [A.S. *bær*] without covering; naked; empty; laid open to view; simple;—*v.i.* to strip off the covering.—**barely**, *adv.* openly; poorly; scarcely.—**bareness**, *n.*—**barebacked**, *a.* having no saddle.—**barefaced**, *a.* shameless; impudent.—**barefacedly**, *adv.*—**barefacedness**, *n.*—**barefoot**, *a.* and *adv.* with the feet bare.—

bareheaded, *a.*—*Syn.* scanty; mere; meager; uncovered; destitute.

bargain (bár-gin) *n.* [O.F. *bargainer* (-gán-yá) fr. L. *barcāndare*, buy and sell, fr. L. *barca*, a ship (for trading), **bark** (3)] an agreement between parties in buying and selling; a profitable transaction;—*v.i.* to make a contract; to chaffer.—**bargainer**, *n.*—into the bargain, over and above what is agreed upon.—to bargain for, to reckon on.—to buy at a bargain, to buy cheaply.—to strike a bargain, to make a contract.—*Syn.* contract; compact.

barge (bárij) *n.* [O.F. *barge*, fr. L. (acc.) *barcam*, a boat. Doublet of bark] a pleasure boat; a large boat for the conveyance of goods; a boat for ceremonial use.—**bargeman**, *n.* a man that manages a barge; one of the crew of a barge.



Ceremonial Barge

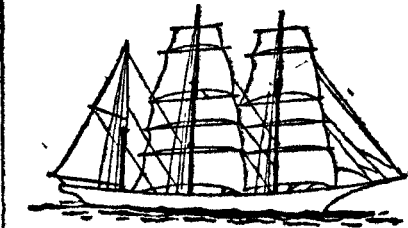
barilla (bá-rí-lá) *n.* [Sp.] a seashore plant from which soda is made; the alkali produced.

baritone, **barytone** (bár-i-tón) *a.* [G., fr. *baru-s*, heavy, and *tonos*. See tone] grave and deep;—*n.* a male voice, between the bass and the tenor in compass.

barium (bá-rí-um) *n.* a chemical metallic element occurring only in compounds, as barite, barytes, etc.

bark (bárk) *n.* [Scand.] the covering of a tree; the rind;—*v.i.* to strip the bark from; to peel.—**barking**, the stripping of bark from trees; tanning.—**bark pit**, a pit used in tanning.

bark (bárk) *v.i.* [M.E. *berken*, fr. A.S. *beorcan*] to utter a cry like a dog; to announce attractions, as at a carnival;—*n.* the noise made by a dog.—**barker**, *n.* an announcer of attractions, as at a carnival.—**barking**, *n.* the cry of a dog; any harsh sound.



Bark

bark, **barque** (bárk) *n.* [F. *barque*, fr. L. (acc.) *barcam*,

boat, fr. Egypt. Doublet of barge] a three-masted vessel, having her fore and main masts rigged square, and her mizzen fore-and-aft rigged.

barley (bār'li) *n.* [M.E. *baris*; A.S. *barisc*, fr. *bere*, barley, and *-ic*, like] a grain, used in brewing and distilling—**barleycorn**, a grain of barley; the third part of an inch—**barley sugar**, sugar boiled till brittle in barley-water, and candied—**barley water**, an infusion of pearl barley.—**John Barleycorn**, malt liquor personified.—**pearl barley**, pot barley, the kernel of barley.

barm (bārm) *n.* [A.S. *beorma*, conn. with Ger. *bärme*] the foam on fermenting malt liquors; yeast.—**barmy**, *a.*

Barmecide (bār'me-sid) *n.* [*Barmecide*, in the *Arabian Nights*] one that invites to an imaginary repast.—*a.* pretended; imaginary.

barn (barn) *n.* [A.S. *bera*, fr. *bere*, barley, and *ern*, a room] a building for storing grain, hay, etc.—**barn dance**, a lively American dance, or any dance in a barn.—**barnstorm**, *v.i.* to perform, as an actor, in a barn when there is no theater available; hence, to go from town to town staging impromptu performances of any kind.—**barnyard fowl**, the domestic fowl.

bar-nacle (bār'nā-kl) *n.* [O.F. *ber-naque*, perh. fr. L. *perna*, a kind of shell-fish] a shell-fish, found adhering to rocks, vessels, etc.; a goose, of the Arctic regions; *pl.* spectacles.

barometer (bā-rom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *baro*, for *baros*, weight, and *meter*] an instrument recording the pressure of the atmosphere, and giving warning of the changes of weather, or measuring the height of mountains. **barometric**, **barometrical** (bār-ō-met'rik, -rī-kal) *a.*—**barometric pressure**, atmospheric pressure.

baron (bār'on) *n.* [F., fr. Low L. (acc.) *barōnem*, fr. O. H. Ger. *bar*, freeman] in Britain, the lowest title of nobility; a judge of the Court of Exchequer.—**baronial** (bā-rō'nī-əl) *a.* pert. to a baron, a barony or the baronage.—**barony**, *n.* the territory or title of a baron.—**baronage**, *n.* [F. *baronage*] the order of barons.—**baroness**, *n.* a baron's wife; a woman holding a barony in her own right.—**baronet**, *n.* a hereditary title below a baron and above a knight.—**baronetage**, *n.* the order of baronets.—**baronetcy**, *n.* the rank of a baronet.—**baron of beef**, a joint of two sirloins.

baroque (bā-rōk') *a.* [F.] in poor taste; grotesque; an architectural style of the late Renaissance.

barouche (bā-roosh') *n.* [Ger. *baratsche*, fr. It. *bi-rocco*, a two-wheeled carriage, fr. L. *bi*—*dis*, double, and *rota*, wheel] a double-seated, four-wheeled carriage, with the driver's seat in front and a folding top.

barque (bārk) *n.* See bark (a vessel).

barrack (bār'ak) *n.* [fr F. *baraque*, fr. Celt.] a building set apart for soldiers; a military depot (usually *pl.*).

barracuda (bar-ā-kōo'dā) *n.* [Sp.] a very large sea fish.

barrage (bār'i) *n.* [F.] the damming of a river for irrigation, etc.; such a bar or dam; (bā-rāsh') concentration of gunfire in a battle, to produce a barrier to protect friendly troops.

barrel (bār'el) *n.* [F. *baril*, fr. Celt.] a cylindrical box, of staves and hoops, decreasing in girth from the middle to the ends, a measure, 36 gal.; any tube, as a gun-barrel.—**barrelled** (bār'eld) *a.*—**barrel-bulk**, a measure of 5 cubic feet.

barren (bār'en) *a.* [O.F.] incapable of bearing offspring; fruitless.—**barrenly**, *adv.*—**barrenness**, *n.*—**barren-spirited**, of a poor spirit.—*Syn.* unfruitful; unproductive, un fertile; sterile.

barret (bār'et) *n.* [F. *barrette*. See *biretta*] an anc flat military cap.

barricade (bār'ī-kād) [F., fr. Sp. *barricada*, orig. an obstruction made with barrels of earth; fr. *barrica*, barrel] a makeshift fortification, built of anything that will obstruct,—*v.t.* to fortify with a barricade.

barrier (bār'ī-er) *n.* [O.F. *barriere*, fr. *barre*. See bar] a protecting fence; any limit or boundary; any obstruction.—**barrier reef**, a coral reef separated from the land by a lagoon.

barrister (bār'is-ter) *n.* [Late L. made fr. *bar*] a counsel or advocate, admitted to plead at the English or the Irish bar; a lawyer.

barrow (bār'ō) *n.* [M.E. *barowe*, fr. A.S. *beran*, bear] a light frame or box, for carrying goods made with handles, or for wheeling;—[M. E. *bergh*, A.S. *beorg*, mound; cp. Ger *berg*] a mound raised over a grave—either oblong or round.

barter (bār'ter) *v.t.* [O.F. *barat*, cheating or barter] to exchange or give in exchange;—*v.i.* to traffic by exchange of one kind of goods for another;—*n.* act of exchanging goods.—**barterer**, *n.*

bartizan (bār'ti-zān) *n.* [introduced by Sir W. Scott; corruption of bratticing] a turret overhanging from an angle of a square tower.

basal (bās'al) *a.* basic; fundamental.—**basally**, *adv.*

basalt (bā-sawit') *n.* [L. *basaltis*, black basalt, fr. Egypt. Air] an igneous rock of a greenish-black color.—**basaltic**, *a.* pert. to basalt.

base (bās) *a.* [F. *bas* (f. *basse*) fr. Low L. (acc.) *basium*, low] of humble birth or low degree; morally low; mean; **base-base-hearted**, having a base heart.—**base-minded**, mean-spirited.

base (bās) *n.* [F. *base*, fr. L. (acc.) *basium*, pedestal, fr. G. *basus*. Doublet of basis] the bottom, the part of a thing on which it rests, the part of a column between the pedestal and shaft; a compound reacting with acids to form salts; strategic position, from which a campaign is conducted;—*v.t.* to put on a base; to found.—**baseless**, *a.* having no foundation; unsupported by fact.—**baselessness**,—*n.* **basely**, *adv.*—**basement**, *n.* the lowest story

of a building.—**baseness**, *n*—**baseball**, *n* game of ball, with four bases which runners touch in play—**baseman**, a player stationed at a base in baseball

bash (bash) *v t*. [Scand] to strike violently.

bashful (bash'fool) [for **abash-ful**] *n* modest, shy, self-conscious—**bashfully**, *adv*—**bashfulness**, *n*

bashi-bazouk (bash-i-bā-zook') *n*. [Turk] a Turkish irregular soldier

basic (bās'ik) *a*. fundamental, basal, forming a basis, containing a base [Chem], pert. to rock of low silica content

basil (bāz'ul) *n*. a sweet-smelling plant; mountain mint

basilica (bā-sil'i-kā) *n* [L., fr G *basilikē* (*oikia*) royal (house), fr *basileus*, king] a hall with colonnades, used both as a court of justice and an exchange, a church on which certain privileges have been conferred by the Pope.

basilicon (bā-sil'i-kon) *n* [G = lit sovereign] an ointment of wax, black pitch, olive-oil

basilisk (bas't-lisk) *n* [G. *basiliskos*, royal, fr *basileus*, king] a fabulous serpent having a white spot on its head like a royal crown, whose glance was fatal, cockatrice, a kind of crested lizard, a large piece of ordnance.

basin (bā'sn) *n* [O F. *basin*, fr. Celt] a vessel to hold water, etc.

basinet, basnet (bas'i-net, bas'-net) *n*. [O F dim fr *basin* See **basin**] a light-steel helmet, shaped like a basin

basis (bā'sis) *n*; *pl* **bases** (bā'sēz) [Doublet of **base**] that on which a thing rests, the chief ingredient or principle

bask (bask) *n*; [Scand] to lie in warmth or sunlight

basket (bas'ket) *n*. [Ety. uncert] a vessel of interwoven twigs, rushes, or other flexible things—**basketball**, a game played with a ball and "baskets" or rings through which it is thrown—**basket-hilt**, a sword hilt with a protection for the hand of woven steel.

bas-relief (bā-rē-lēf') *n* [F See **base** and **relief**] sculpture in which figures stand out a little from the ground, like embossed work

bass (bas) *n* [M E *barsse*, *bace*, fr. A S *bars*] a sea fish, a fresh-water game fish.

bass (bas) *n*. [fr A S *bæst*] the lime tree, or its bark, used for making mats, etc., a bass mat

bass (bās) *n* [F *basse* See **base** (1)] the lowest part in music

bassinet (bas-i-net') *n* [F dim fr *bassin* See **basin**] a baby's basket, with a hood, a perambulator

bassoon (bā-soon) *n* [F *basson*, fr It., fr *basso*=F *basse*, See **base** (3)] a wind instrument with eleven holes, used in bass parts

bastard (bas'tard) *n* [O F. *bastard*, fr O F *bât*, *bast*, a pack-saddle. Lit sprung from a pack-saddle] a

child born out of wedlock, not genuine;—*a*. illegitimate, spurious, counterfeit

baste (bāst) *v i* [Scand] to beat, to cudgel.—[Ety. unknown] to drip butter or fat on meat roasting.—[O F *basir*, stich loosely, fr It *basto*, a long stich] to sew slightly, to tack loosely

Bastille (bas-tel') *n*. [O F *bastille*, a building, fr *basir*, build] a strong fortress, an ancient state prison in Paris, destroyed in 1789.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō) *n* [Sp, fr F *bastonnade*, fr *baston*. See **baton**] a cudgeling, a beating with a rod on the soles of the feet,—*v t*. to beat on the soles of the feet

bastion (bas'chun) *n*. [F., fr. O F. *bastillon*, a little fort. See **Bastille**] a projecting part of a fortification, having two *faces* and two *flanks*—**bastioned**, *a* provided with bastions

bat (bat) *n* [Celt] a club, used in playing baseball, etc., — *v t* to manage a bat, or play with one—**batlet**, a small bat for beating linen—**batsman, batter**, *n* one that uses the bat in baseball, etc.



Baseball Bat

bat (bat) *n* [fr M E *bakke*, fr Scand] a nocturnal animal, with mouse-like body and membranous wings.

Batavian (bā-tā'vi-an) *a* [fr. L *Batāvis*] pert to Holland or Batavia or their inhabitants,—*n* a Dutchman or an inhabitant of Batavia, in Java

batch (bach) *n* [M E *bacche*, a baking See **bake**] the quantity of bread baked at one time, a number of articles received or dispatched at one time

bate (bāt) *v t* [Form of **abate**] to lessen; to deduct—**with bated breath**, with the breathing restrained from fear, etc.

bateau (bā-tō') *n*; *pl* **bateaux** (bā-tōz') [F, fr O F. *bate*, boat] a light boat, long in proportion to its breadth

bath (bath) *n*. [A S *baþh*] a vessel or place to bathe in; the water in which to bathe; a solution in which photographic plates are immersed; *pl* hot or mineral springs resorted to by invalids—**Bath chair**, a wheeled chair for invalids, first used at Bath—**Order of the Bath**, an order of knighthood, the investiture being formerly preceded by the bathing of the candidates.—**Turkish bath**, a bath in which, after being sweated in hot air, the patient is rubbed, kneaded, etc., and conducted through a series of cooling chambers.

bath (bath) *n* [H] a Hebrew liquid measure, six or seven gallons

bathe (bāth) *v t* [A S. *baþian*] to wash by immersion,—*v i* to be, or lie, in a bath, to be immersed—**bather**, *n*—**bathing** (bā'thing) *n* the act of bathing.

bathos (bā'thos) *n*. [C. *baithos*, depth] a falling off from the elevated, in writing or speech, anticlimax

KEY: a, cat, ā, fāte, â, bar; ç, çdo; e, get; ê, mē, g, hgr, i, pin; î, ride

batik (ba-tĕk') *n* a process of dyeing with several colors, a fabric so dyed, a design so produced

batiste (ba-tĕst') *n* [named after the person who first made it] a linen fabric; a cotton fabric of similar texture

baton (ba-taw'n, bat'on) *n* [F *bâton*, fr O F *basion*, fr L (acc) *bastōnem*, a stick] a staff or truncheon, used for various purposes and as the symbol of certain offices

batrachian (ba-tră'ki-an) *n* [L, fr G *batrachos*, frog] an animal of the frog order

battalion (ba-tal'yon) *n* [F *bataillon*, fr *bataille* See **battle**] a body of infantry, consisting of several companies.

batten (bat'n) *v t* [Scand, lit to grow better, conn with A S *bet*, **better**] to fatten,—*v i*: to live in luxury

batten (bat'n) *n* [a form of **baton**] a narrow piece of board,—*v t* to nail down the hatches of a ship.—**battening**, *n*. a lining of battens.

batter (bat'er) *v t* [F. *battre*, fr L *battere*, for *batuere*, to beat] to beat repeatedly; to assault with artillery,—[O F *bature*, a beating up] a mixture moistened to a paste, and briskly beaten up, a batsman—**battering**, *n*. the act of beating down—**battering-ram**, a suspended beam, with a head like a ram's, formerly used in warfare to breach walls

battery (bat'er-i) *n* [F *batterie*, beating, fr. *battre*. See **batter**] act of battering, a place where cannon are mounted, a division of artillery, a jar or other container charged with electricity, or a number of such linked together, the unlawful beating of another, in baseball, the catcher and the pitcher together

batting (bat'ing) *n*. sheets of cotton or wool, the act of using a bat.

battle (bat'l) *n* [M E, *bataile*, fr O F *bataille*, fr. Low L. (acc) *batāliam*, a fight, fr *batere*, for *batuere*, to beat] an encounter between opposing armies; combat,—*v t* to contend in fight—**battle array**, order of battle—**battle-ax**, an ax formerly used in battle—**battle royal**, a general engagement, a mêlée, a free fight—**battle-ship**, *n* a warship of the largest class (as distinguished from destroyers, cruisers, etc.)

battledore (bat'l-dor) *n* Also **battle-door**. [a corruption of Sp *batsdor*, beater] an instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

battlement (bat'l-ment) *n*. [M E *batalment*, fr O F *bastille*, to fortify. See **Bastille**] an indented parapet, orig. used only on fortifications, any defensive wall

battue (ba'too') *n*. [F., fr. adj. *battu*, trodden, beaten, fr *battre*, beat] act of beating woods, etc., for game; wanton killing.

bauble (baw'bl) *n*. [O F *baub-el*, a toy, a bagatelle, fr. It, fr. Low L *babulus*, a smpleton] a trifling piece of finery, a gew-gaw,—*a*. trifling.

bawd (bawd) *n* [O F. *baud*, gay, fr. O H Ger *bald*, bold] a person that promotes debauchery

bawl (bawl) *v t* [Scand] to shout;—*v i* to cry with vehemence,—*n*. a loud, prolonged cry—**bawler**, *n*.

bay (bā) *a* [O F *bai*, fr. L *badnus*, chestnut-colored] reddish-brown, *n*. a chestnut horse—**bayard** (bā'ard) *n*. properly a bay horse, but often any horse;—**Bayard**, Rinaldo's steed in old romances.

bay (bā) *n* [F *baie*, fr *bayer*, be open, fr Low L *badāre*, gape] a wide inlet of the sea—**bay salt**, salt got from sea water—**bay window**, a window built out from, and forming a bay or recess within, a room

bay (bā) *n* [F *bate*, berry, fr. L (acc.) *bāca-m*, berry] the laurel tree,—*pl*. an honorary garland of laurel—**bay rum**, a cosmetic made from bay leaves.

bay (bā) [O F *ab-bayer*, fr L *ad*, and *bauāri*, to bark gently] barking, esp. of hounds in pursuit of prey,—*v t* to bark at—**at bay** [for *at abay*, F *aux abois* (*pl*)] said of a hunted animal, when all escape is cut off by baying hounds

bayonet (bā'ō-net) *n*. [F. *baïonnette*, fr *Bayonne*, the town where first made] a kind of long dagger, fitted to a gun,—*v t* to stab with a bayonet.



Bayonet

bayou (bi'oo) *n* [F] the outlet of a lake; a passage for water

bazaar (ba-zar') *n* [Per] in the East, a market place, an indoor fair, got up for a benevolent object.

bdellium (del'l-um) *n* [L., fr G. *bdellion*] fragrant gum-resin, something like myrrh.

be (bē) *v i* and *aux*. [A S. *bean*, to be] to become.

beach (bēch) *n* [Etyim uncert.] the shore of the sea or lake, esp. when sandy,—*v t* to run upon a beach.—**beached** (bēcht) *a* hauled up on the beach, stranded—**beachcomber**, a long rolling wave, a wastrel on Pacific South Sea Islands.

beacon (bē'kn, bē'kon) *n* [A S *beaceas*] a signal fire on a hill top; a warning light for mariners in dangerous waters, a lighthouse,—*v t* to give light to, as a beacon.

bead (bēd) *n* [M E *bede*, fr A S *bed*, a prayer, hence a ball on a rosary; fr *biddan*, pray] a little ball perforated for stringing, any small ball, *pl*. a rosary, a necklace—**beading** (bē'ding) *n*. a molding imitating beads—**beadman**, **bedesman**, *n*. a priest or other person paid or supposed to pray for another person, one of a former class in Scotland licensed to beg—**beady**, *a* bead-like, small, and sparkling, of eyes—**beadroll**, a list of persons prayed for, a list or series.—*to tell or say one's beads*, to recite the rosary, to be at prayers.

beadle (bē'dl) *n.* [O.F. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, fr. Teut.; conn. with A.S. *beddan*, *bid* See *bedellius*] a minor officer of an English court; a *bedellus*, a parish or church officer.—**beadledom**, *n.* beadies collectively.—**beadleship**, *n.*

beagle (bē'gl) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a hound used in hunting hares; a constable or detective.

beak (bēk) *n.* [F. *bec*, fr. Celt. Doublet of *peak*] the horny bill of a bird, turtle, etc.; anything shaped like a beak.

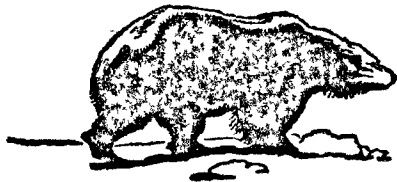
beaker (bē'ker) *n.* [Scand.] a large drinking cup; a vessel used by chemists, pharmacists, etc.

beam (bēm) *n.* [A.S. *bēam*, tree; conn. with Ger. *baum*] a long, stout piece of timber; a main timber of a structure; the part of a balance from which the scales hang; a ray of light;—*v.i.* and *s.* to send forth rays of light.—**beamy**, *a.* radiant.—**beamily**, *adv.*—**beamless**, *a.*—**on the beam**, at right angles with the keel.—**to be on the beam-ends**, of a ship, to heel; to be in sore straits.—*Syn.* of *v.* to glitter; glimmer; gleam; sparkle.

bean (bēn) *n.* [A.S. *bēan*; conn. with Ger. *bohne*] a well-known vegetable and its seed.—**bean goose**, a wild goose, which winters in England.

bear (bār) *v.i.* [A.S. *beran*] to support; to carry; to suffer; to behave; to give birth to;—*s.i.* to produce, as fruit; to endure; to press.—**bearable**, *a.*—**bearably**, *adv.*—**bearer**, *n.*—**bearing**, *n.* the manner in which a person bears himself; relation; meaning; act of giving birth; a part that supports a rotating object [Mach]—**to bear a hand**, to give aid.—**to bear down**, to destroy; to conquer.—**to bear out**, to support; to confirm.—**to bear with**, to put up with; to tolerate.—*Syn.* of "bearing," behavior; mien; gesture; deportment.

bear (bār) *n.* [A.S. *bera*] a wild carnivorous quadruped covered with rough, shaggy fur; a speculator for price declines in the stock market; one of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great and the Lesser Bear.—**bearish**, *a.* bear-like; gruff.—**bearishness**, *n.*—**bearskin**, *n.* the skin of a bear; a slaggy woolen cloth.—**bear-baiting**, the sport of setting dogs to worry bears, formerly popular.—**bear-garden**, a place where bears were kept for sport; an uproarious assembly.



. Bear.

beard (bērd) *n.* [A.S. *bervd*] the hair that grows on the chin and cheeks; the hairs on a plant; the awn;—

v.i. to pluck the beard of; to face or defy.—**bearded**, *a.*—**beardless**, *a.*

beast (bēst) *n.* [O.F. *beste*, fr. L. (acc.) *bestiam*] any irrational animal; a man of brutal qualities.—**beastly**, *a.* like a beast in form and nature; filthy.—**beastliness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "beastly," brutal; low; bestial; coarse.

beat (bēt) *v.t.* [A.S. *bīatan*] to strike repeatedly; to crush, bruise; to defeat;—*v.i.* to throb; to come with violence;—*n.* a stroke; a pulse throb; the rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating time; a policeman's round.—**beater**, *n.*—**beating**, *n.* act of giving blows; a thrashing; throbbing.—**to beat about the bush**, to approach a matter indirectly.—**to beat one's brains**, to ponder over.—**to beat the air**, to contend needlessly.—**to beat time**, to regulate the time in music by hand or foot.—**to beat up**, to make head against wind or tide, by tackling.—*Syn.* to strike; hit; vanquish; conquer; overpower; rout; bang; pommel; thrash; pound; bruise.

beaten (bē'tn) *a.* worn, as a path; hammered thin, as gold; whipped, as cream; vanquished;—*v.* past part. of *beat*.

beatify (bē-at'ī-ī) *v.t.* [F. *beatifier*, fr. L. *beatificāre*, fr. *beātus*, for *beātus*, happy, and *facere*, make] to make happy; to bless with celestial enjoyment.—**beatific** (bē-g-tī'fīk) *a.* having the power of making happy or blessed.—**beatifically**, *adv.*—**beatification** (bē-at-ī-ī-kā'shun) *n.* the second part of the process of canonization, entitling one to public veneration and to being called "Blessed."

beatitude (bē-at'ī-tūd) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *beatitūdinem*] heavenly happiness; blessedness.—the Beatitudes, blessings spoken by Jesus Christ in regard to particular virtues (Matt. v. 3-11).

beau (bō) *n.* [F., formed fr. *bel*. See *belles*] a dandy; a fine, gay man; a lady's suitor.—**beau ideal**, an imaginary standard of perfection.—**beau monde**, the fashionable world; people of fashion.—**beau geste**, an elegant gesture, often merely flattering to the person addressed.

beauty (bū'ti) *n.* [F. *beauté*, fr. O.F. *bellitatem*, fr. *bellus*, fair] the graces or properties that please the eye or the mind; a particular grace or excellence; a beautiful woman.—**beauteous** (bū'tē-us) *a.* very fair, or very handsome.—**beauteously**, *adv.*—**beauteousness**, *n.*—**beautify**, *v.t.* [F. *faire*=L. *facere*, for *facere*, to make] to make beautiful.—**beautifier**, *n.*—**beautiful**, *a.* fair; elegant; lovely.—**beautifully**, *adv.*—**beautifulness**, *n.*—**beauty sleep**, sleep before midnight.—**beauty spot**, a patch placed on the face to draw notice to beauty.—**beauty shop**, a shop that offers cosmetics, hairdressing, and similar services to women.—*Syn.* of "beautify," to adorn; deck; embellish; decorate; grace.

beaver (bē'ver) *n.* [M.E. *bever*, fr. A.S. *befer*] an amphibious, four-footed rodent or gnawing animal; the fur of the beaver; a hat made of the fur;—*a.* made of the fur of the beaver.

beaver (bē'vēr) *n.* [O.F. *bavere*, a child a *bib* (hence, as in English); fr. *bore*, slaver] part of a helmet in front, which could be raised or lowered; later, the visor.



Beaver (a)

becalm (bē-kām') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to keep from motion by want of wind.

because (bē-kawz') *adv.* and *conj.* [A.S. *bi=by* and *cause*] for this cause that; for the reason that.

bechance (bē-chans') *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *bi=by* and *chance*] to befall; to happen.

beck (bek) *n.* [form of *beckon*] a nod or motion of the head or hand. —*v.* to make a sign with the head or hand. —*beckon*, *v.t.* and *i.* [M.E. *becnen*, fr. A.S. *bēcnan*, *beccnan*] to make a sign; to summon with hand or finger.

beck (bek) *n.* [Scand.] a small brook, or the valley in which it runs.

becloud (bē-kloud') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to obscure, dim; to darken.

become (bē-kum') *v.t.* [A.S. *becuman*] to suit or be suitable to; to befit; to pass from one condition to another. —*becoming*, *a. fit*; suitable; graceful. —*becomingly*, *adv.* —*becomingness*, *n.* —*Syn* of "becoming," decent; proper; seemly; appropriate, just; right.

bed (bed) *n.* [E.] something on which to sleep or take rest; a plot of ground in a garden, bottom of a stream; a layer or sward, —*v.* to place in a bed. —*bedbug*, *n.* an obnoxious sucking insect —*bedchamber*, *n.* a chamber for a bed; a sleeping apartment. —*bedded*, *pp.* furnished with a bed; planted or fixed in a bed. —*bedding*, *n.* materials of a bed, whether for man or beast —*bedfast*, *a.* confined to bed; *bedridden*. —*bedfellow*, *n.* one that sleeps in the same bed with another. —*bedpost*, *n.* one of the upright supports of a bedstead. —*bedrid*, *bedridden*, *a.* [M.E. (pl.) *bedreden*, *bed-riders*; fr. A.S. *bedrīda*, fr. A.S. *rīda*, a horseman] confined to bed by age or infirmity. —*bedroom*, *n.* an apartment for a bed —*bedstead*, *n.* [A.S. *stede*, place] a frame for supporting a bed. —*bedtick*, *n.* the case or sack of a mattress. —*bedtime*, *n.* the usual hour for going to bed. —*bedgown*, a night-dress. —*bedpan*, a warming-pan; a vessel used by persons sick abed. —*bed sore*, a sore peculiar to bedridden persons. —*bed of justice*, the seat of the French king in parliament. —*from bed and board*, the judicial formula for separation of husband and wife.

bedabble (bē-dab'l) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to wet or dabble over.

bedaub (bē-dawb') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to smear or daub over.

bedazzle (bē-daz'l) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to overpower by too strong light. —*bedazzlingly*, *adv.*

bedeck (bē-dek') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to deck; to adorn.

bedellus (bē-del'lus) *n.* [Low L. fr. O.F. *bedel*. See *beadle*]

an English university name for a beadle. — Also *bedel*, *bedell*.

bedew (bē-dū') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to sprinkle with dew.

bedight (bē-dit') *a.* [E. pref. *be-*] decked with ornaments; equipped.

bedim (bē-dim') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to make dim; to darken.

bedizen (bē-dī'zən) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-* and *dizen*. See *distaff*] to dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste

bedlam (bed'lām) *n.* [corr. fr. *The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem*] a mad-house; a lunatic asylum; a place of uproar. —*bedlamite* (bed'lām-it) *n.* an inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman. —*Jack or Tom o' Bedlam*, a lunatic

Bedlington (bed'ling-ton) *n.* a gray, short-haired terrier.

Bedouin (bed'oo-in) *n.* [F. *bédouin*, fr. A.] a wandering Arab.

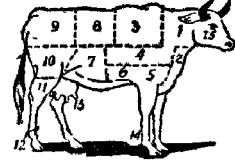
bedraggle (bē-drag'l) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to soil, by dragging in mud.

bedrock (bed'rok) *n.* the solid rock below the superficial layers of soil, sand gravel, etc.; a solid foundation.

bee (bē) *n.* [A.S. *bēo*] a well-known four-winged insect that makes honey and wax. —*beebread*, the pollen of flowers, the food of young bees —*bee eater*, a bird of the kingfisher family that feeds on bees. —*bee line*, the shortest line from one place to another —*spelling bee*, a contest in spelling. —*beehive*, *n.* a case or box where bees are housed —*beeswax*, *n.* the wax of bees.

beech (bēch) *n.* [A.S. *bēca*. See *book*] a large forest tree with smooth bark, and producing beech mast, or nuts. —*beechen*, *a.* [A.S. *bēcan*] made of beech.

beef (bēf) *n.* [O.F. *boef*, fr. L. (acc.) *bovem*, of *bōs*, fr. G. *bous*, ox] an ox, —*pl.* *beeves* (oxen); the flesh of an ox, or cow, used for food.



—*beefsteak* (bēf-stāk) *n.* a slice of beef broiled, or for broiling. —*beef-eater*, one that eats beef. — *beef tea*, the juice of beef boiled.

Cuts of Beef (1, neck; 2, shaking piece, 3, chine; 4, ribs, 5, clod; 6, brisket, 7, flank, 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek)

Beelzebub (bē-el'zē-bub) *n.* [H] a Philistine god; the prince of demons.

been (bin) *v.* past part. of the verb *to be*.

beer (bēr) *n.* [A.S. *bēor*; conn. with Ger. *bier*] a fermented liquor made from malted grain, with hops and other flavorings. —*small beer*, beer of poor quality, a thing or person of little importance.

beestings, biestings (bēst'ingz) *n.* [A.S. *bysing*, thick milk] the first milk of a cow after calving.

beeswing (bēs'wing) *n.* a film formed on old port and other wine.

beet (bēt) *n.* [A.S. *bēte*, fr. L. *bētia*] a garden or field plant having a taproot, used for food and for making sugar.

beetle (bē'tl) *n.* [A.S. *bȳtel*, a mallet, fr. *bēatan*. See *beat*] a heavy mallet or wooden hammer.

beetle (bē'tl) *n.* A.S. *bitel*, *bȳtel*, a biter, fr. *bitan*. See *bite*] a general name for an insect having four wings, the outer being stiff cases for covering the others when folded.

—**beetle**, *v.i.* to extend out from; — **beetle-browed** [M.E. *bitel*, perh. = "with eyebrows like beetles"] having prominent brows.

befall (bē-faw'l) *v.i.* and *i.* [A.S. *befallan*] pref. *be-* to happen to; to happen.

befit (bē-fit') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to be suitable to.—**befitting**, *a.*—**befittingly**, *adv.*

befog (bē-fog') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to wrap in fog; to perplex.

befool (bē-fōol') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to fool; to deceive.—**Syn.** to lead astray; infatuate; delude.

before (bē-fōr') *prep.* [A.S. *bē*, *bē-fovan*; fr. *bī*=by, and *fore*] in front of; preceding; in presence of;—*adv.* in front; already;—*conj.* sooner than.—**beforehand**, *adv.* at first; previously.—**beforetime**, *adv.* of old; formerly.—**before the mast**, said of seamen, who sleep in the forecabin.

befoul (bē-foul') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to make foul; to soil.

befriend (bē-frend') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to be a friend to; to help.

befuddle (bē-fud'l') *v.i.* [fr. *fuddle*] to fuddle or confuse, as with intoxicating liquor; to make drunk and foolish.

beg (beg) *v.i.* [Etym. unknown; perh. fr. a religious brotherhood of lay beggars of the Netherlands, the *Beghards*. Cp. F. *béguine*] to ask earnestly and humbly; to ask for alms; to practice begging.—**begging**, *n.* the act of asking alms.—**to beg the question**, to assume truth of the thing to be proved.—**Syn.** to ask; request; beseech; supplicate; implore; crave; entreat; solicit.

began (bē-gan') *v.* past form of *begin*.

beget (bē-ge't') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to procreate, as a father or sire; to get; to produce.—**begetter**, *n.* one that begets; a lather; an originator.

beggar (beg'gr) *n.* one that lives by begging;—*v.* to impoverish.—**beggarly**, *a.* like a beggar; poor; mean.—**beggarliness**, *n.*—**beggary**, *n.* a state of great poverty.—**beggar-my-neighbor**, a game at cards.

begin (bē-gin') *v.* [A.S. *beginnan*, fr. pref. *be-* and *innan*, to begin] to enter on; to commence.—**beginner**, *n.*—**beginning**, *n.* source; that which is first;

commencement.—**Syn.** of "beginning," rise, origin; original.

begird (bē-gerd') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to bind with a band or girdle.

begone (bē-gon') *int.* [be and gone] go away! depart!—**woebegone** [M.E. (part.) *begon*, beset, fr. A.S. *bigān*, to go around, fr. *bī*=by, and *gān*, to go] oppressed with woe.

begonia (bē-gōn'ya) *n.* [L., named after *Bégon*, a French botanist] one of a genus of tropical plants, with variegated leafage.

begotten (bē-got'n) *a.* generated; produced;—*v.* past part. of *beget*.

begrimed (bē-grim') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to soil with grime or dirt.

begrudge (bē-gruj') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to envy the possession of.

beguile (bē-gil') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to deceive by trick; to impose on.—**beguilement**, *n.* act of deceiving.—**beguiler**, *n.*—**beguilingly**, *adv.*—**Syn.** to delude; deceive; cheat; ensnare.

begum (bē'gum) *n.* [Hind.] a Hindu princess or dowager.

begun (bē-gun') *v.* past part. of *begin*.

behalf (bē-hāf') *n.* [M.E. *behalve*, A.S. *bē healfe*, by the side] benefit; cause; defense.

behave (bē-hāv') *v.* [E. pref. *be-*] to conduct oneself; to act; to bear or carry oneself.

behavior (bē-hāv'ygr) *n.* bearing or conduct.—**behaviorism**, *n.* a theory of psychology based on objective observation.

behead (bē-hed') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to sever the head from the body.

behemoth (bē'hē-moth) *n.* [Egypt.] an animal (Job xl. 15-24). prob. the hippopotamus.

behest (bē-hest') *n.* [A.S. *bēhæz*; fr. *bī*=by, and *heat*] that which is ordered; command.—**Syn.** order; mandate.

behind (bē-hind') *prep.* [E. *bī*=by] at the back of; after;—*adv.* at the hind part.—**behindhand**, *a.* tardy; backward.—**behind one's back**, in one's absence.—**behind the scenes**, acquainted with the inner workings.—**behind the times**, not well informed; old-fashioned.

behold (bē-hōld') *v.* [A.S. *behealdan*] to hold, fix with eyes; *bī*=by] to fix the eyes upon; to look at.—**beholden**, *a.* obliged.—**beholder**, *n.*—**Syn.** to view; see; observe; scan.

behoof (bē-hōof') *n.* [A.S. *behōof*] advantage; benefit.—**behoove** (bē-hōov') *v.i.* [A.S. *behōofan*] to be necessary for; to be to one's advantage to.

beige (bāzh) *n.* woolen cloth made of undyed wool; hence, the color of unbleached wool.

being (bē'ing) *n.* [See *be*] existence; that which exists; an animal.

belabor (bē-lā'ber) *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to beat soundly; to cudgel.

belated (bē-lā'ted) *a.* [E. pref. *be-*] belighted; abroad late at night.



Beetle

belaud (bē-lawd') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to praise highly.

belay (bē-lā') *v.* [D. *belaggen*; conn. with E. pref. *be-* and *lay*] to make fast a rope, by winding it round a pin—*belaying* pin, a pin, as of iron, to which running rigging may be belayed.

belch (belch) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *bealcan*] to throw up from the stomach with violence; vomit; to issue violently, as wind from the stomach by way of the mouth.

beldam (bel'dām) *n.* [M.E. *bel*, grand, and *dams*, mother See *belle* and *dam*. Doublet of *belladonna*] grand-mother; an ugly old woman, a hag

beleaguer (bē-lē'ger) *v.t.* [D. *beleggen*, besiege; cona. with E. pref. *be-* and *laier*. See *laager*] to surround with an army, so as to prevent escape.—*Syn.* to besiege; to blockade; encompass; environ; invest.

belly (bel'fri) *n.* [M.E. *berfray*, fr. O.F. *berfros*, a watch tower, fr. M.H. Ger. *bercfrut*, place of security, fr. *berc-en* (=Ger. *bergen*), protect, and *frut* (=Ger. *friede*) peace] the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung.

Belgian (bel'y-an) *a.* pert. to Belgium;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Belgium.

Belgravian (bel-grā'vi-an) *a.* belonging to Belgravia, in London; fashionable.

Belial (bel'yāl) *n.* [H.] the devil; an evil spirit.

belie (bē-lī') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to give the lie to; to tell lies concerning.

belief (bē-lēf') *n.* [M.E. *believen*, orig. to hold dear; fr. pref. *be-* and A.S. *lof*. See *lieff*] an assent of mind to the truth; the thing believed; a body of tenets.—*Syn.* faith; tenet; confidence.

believe (bē-lēv') *v.t.* to regard as true; to place confidence in;—*v.s.* to have a firm persuasion, approaching to certainty.—*believable*, *a.*—*believer*, *n.* one that credits, esp. one that believes in God; a Christian—*believing*, *ppr.* having faith.—*believingly*, *adv.*—*Syn.* to credit; think; suppose, trust in; understand.

belike (bē-lik') *adv.* [E. pref. *be-*] likely; probably; perhaps.

belittle (bē-lit'l) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to make small; to think lightly of.—*belittlement*, *n.*

bell (bel) *n.* [A.S. *bell*; Imit.; cp. *bellan*, to bellow] a hollow metal vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell, as a flower.—*bellboy*, *n.* one who runs errands in a hotel, on shipboard, etc., usually summoned by ringing a bell.—*bell bouy*, a bouy which, by its swaying, rings a bell attached.—*bell-hanger*, one that hangs and fixes bells.—*bellhop*, *n.* a bellboy [slang].—*bellman*, *n.* a town-crier.—*bell metal*, an alloy of copper and tin.—*bell rope*, the handle, wire, or cord by which a bell is rung.—*bell-wether*, a sheep that leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.—to bear away the bell, to take the prize; to be superior.—to bell the cat, to outvie a superior foe (from the

fable of the mice that decided to put a bell on the cat).—to curse by bell, book, and candle, to excommunicate solemnly

belladonna (bel-ā-don'ā) *n.* [It. (cp. pop. F. *belle dame*)= fair lady. Doublet of *beldam*] the plant deadly nightshade, employed as a cosmetic

belle (bel) *n.* [F. (fem.) *belle*, fair, fr. O.F. *bel*, fr. L. *bellus* See *beau*] a young lady of superior beauty, and much admired.

belles-lettres (bel-let'r) *n pl.* [F.] polite literature

bellicose (bel'f-kōs) *a.* [L. *bellicōsus*, fr. *bellum*, war] disposed to contention; pugnacious.—*bellicosity*, *adv.*

belligerent (bel'y'e-reat) *a.* [L. (acc. part) *belligerantem*, waging war, fr. *belligerāre*; fr. *bellum*, and *gerere*, wage] waging war; disposed for war;—*n.* a nation or soldier carrying on war.

bellow (bel'ō) *v.t.* [A.S. *bellan*, to make a loud noise] to roar; to make an outcry;—*n.* a roar, a loud outcry.

bellows (bel'ōz, -us) *n pl.* [M.E. *bely*, or *bellow*. See *belly*. Cp. Ger. *blase-bag*, blow-bag] an instrument for blowing air through a tube.



Bellows

belly (bel'i) *n.* [M.E. *bely*, fr. A.S. *belig*, a bag] that part of the body which contains the bowels; the abdomen; the part of anything bulging like a paunch;—*v.t.* to swell out.—*bellyful*, *n.* sufficiency of food.—*bellied* (bel'id) *a.* swelled out like the belly, as in *pot-bellied*.—*bellyband*, a band that goes under the belly of a horse to secure the saddle, a grth.—*belly-god*, a glutton.

belong (bē-lōng') *v.s.* [E. pref. *be-*, intens., and *langian*, orig. to stretch. See *long* (2)] to pertain to; to be the property of; to be the proper business of.—*belonging*, *n.* that which belongs to one—used in *pl.*

beloved (bē-luv'ed, bē-luvd') *a.* [E. pref. *be-*, very much] greatly loved;—*n.* one very dear.

below (bē-lō') *prep.* [E. *be-*=by, and *low*] under, beneath;—*adv.* in a lower place; beneath; on earth or hell, as opposed to heaven.

belt (belt) *n.* [E.] that which engirdles; a band or girdle; a zone;—*v.t.* to encircle, as with a belt.—*belted*, *a.* wearing a belt as a sign of rank.—*belting*, *n.* belts collectively; material for belts.

belvedere (bel-ve-dēr') *n.* [It., fr. L. *bellus*, beautiful, and *videre*, see] a pavilion on the top of a building; a summer-house commanding a wide view.

bemean (bē-mēn') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to make mean; to lower.—*Syn.* to debase; degrade; belittle.

bemoan (bē-mōn') *v.i.* [E. pref. *be-*] to express deep grief for, by moaning; to lament; to bewail.

bemuddle (bē-mud'l) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to muddle; to confuse.—*Syn.* to bewilder; stupefy; bemuse.

ben (ben) *n.* [Gael.] a mountain peak; a separate word, save in *Benwoirlich*.

bench (bench) *n.* [M.E. *benche*, fr. A.S. *bencc*. Doublet of *bank* (1 and 2)] a long seat; a long table in a workshop; the judges' seat in court; the judges in a court; a seat for substitutes on an athletic team.

bend (bend) *v.t.* [A.S. *bandan*, (orig. to fasten a string to, and so to bend, a bow) fr. *bend*, a fastening, fr. *binden*. See *bind*] to fasten—of ropes and sails; to turn aside—hence, to incline; to render submissive;—*v.i.* to be moved out of a straight line; to bow in prayer;—*n.* a turn; a curve—*bendable*, *a.*—*bender*, *n.*—*bend sinister*, a band on an escutcheon, from the sinister corner to the dexter base, probably denoting illegitimacy.—*bends*, *n.* a brief sickness suffered by caisson workers, divers, etc., due to sudden change of pressure conditions.

beneath (bē-nēth') *prep.* [A.S. *benecoþan*; pref. *be-*=by] under; lower, as in rank.

benedict (ben'e-dikt) *n.* [fr. *Benedict*, in ' *Much Ado About Nothing*] a man newly married.

Benedictine (ben-e-dik'tin) *a.* pert. to St. Benedict (d. 543) or his order;—*n.* a monk of the order founded by St. Benedict.—*benedictine*, a liqueur.

benediction (ben-e-dik'shun) *n.* [Fr., fr. L. (acc.) *benedictiōnem*, fr. (part.) *benedictus*, blessed. Doublet of *benison*] a blessing; the blessing at the close of worship.

benefaction (ben-e-fak'shun) *n.* ((acc.) *benefactiōnem*, fr. *benefacere*, to do good to) act of doing good; a benefit conferred, esp. a charitable gift.—*benefactor*, *n.* [L.] one that confers a benefit.—*benefactress*, *n. fem.*

benefice (ben'e-fis) *n.* [Fr. *benefice*, fr. L. *beneficium*] an ecclesiastical living.—*beneficed*, *a.* having a benefice.—*beneficiary* (ben-e-fish'i-gr-i) *n.* one that holds a benefice; one who receives a gift or holds of insurance.—*beneficence* (ben'e-fis-ens) *n.* [L. (acc.) *beneficentiam*] habitual kindness; active charity.—*beneficent*, *a.* doing acts of kindness.—*beneficently*, *adv.*—*beneficial* (ben-e-fish'al) *a.* conferring benefits; useful.—*beneficially*, *adv.*—*beneficialness*, *n.*—*Syn.* of "beneficence," charity; philanthropy; of "beneficial," profitable; helpful; gainful.

benefit (ben'e-fit) *n.* [O.F. *benefit*=F. *benefait*, fr. L. *benefactum*, a benefaction] an act of kindness; a favor; an advantage; a theatrical or other exhibition, the proceeds of which go to a particular person;—*v.i.* to do good to; to be useful to;—*v.t.* to gain advantage.—*benefit of clergy*, formerly, the right of churchmen to exemption from criminal trial in any other than church courts.—*benefit society*, a building

and loan association, or a club paying benefits out of dues received.

benevolent (be-nēv'ō-lent) *a.* [L. (acc.) *benevolentem*, well-wishing, fr. *bene* and (part.) *volens*, of *volō*] full of goodwill; having a disposition to do good.—*benevolence*, *n.* [L. (acc.) *benevolentiam*].—*benevolently*, *adv.*

Bengali (ben-gaw'lē) *a.* of Bengal, or its inhabitants or language;—*n.* a native of Bengal.

benighted (bē-nit'ed) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] overtaken by darkness; involved in ignorance.

benign (be-nin') *a.* [O.F. *benigne*, fr. L. *benignus*, kind, fr. *beni*=bonus, good, and *-genus*, born] of a kind disposition, of a mild type.—*benignly*, *adv.*—*benignant* (be-nig'nant) *a.* kind; gracious; favorable; beneficial.—*benignantly*, *adv.*—*benignity*, *n.* [L. (acc.) *benignitatem*] goodness of disposition; kindness.—*Syn.* kindly; favorable.

benison (ben'i-zn) *n.* [O.F. *benison*, fr. L. (acc.) *benedictiōnem*. Doublet of *benediction*] blessing; benediction.

bent (bent) *n.* [See *bend*] of mind, leaning or bias;—[A.S. *benne*] any stiff grass; stalks of withered grass.

benumb (bē-num') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to make numb, through cold; to deprive of sensation.—*benumbed*, *a.* numb; torpid; stupefied.

benzene (ben'zēn) *n.* a compound of carbon and hydrogen obtained from coaltar.

benzine (ben'zēn) *n.* a volatile oil, used for removing oily stains, dyeing, and as a motor fuel.

benzoin (ben'zō-in, -zoin) *n.* [F. *benjoin*, fr. A.] an aromatic resin from the E. Indies, used as incense and as a stimulant.

benzol (ben'zōl) *n.* benzene; a commercial liquid mixture of hydrocarbons used as a cleanser, etc.

bepraise (bē-prāz') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to praise greatly.

bequeath (bē-kwēth') *v.t.* [A. S. *becweþan*, to declare. See *quothe*] to leave by will; to hand down.—*bequeathable*, *a.*—*bequeather*, *n.*—*bequest* (bē-kwest') *n.* [pref. *be-* and A.S. *cwæþa*, saying. Confused with *quest*] something left by will; a legacy.

berate (bē-rāt') *v.t.* to scold sharply or chide severely.

Berber (ber'ber) *n.* [perh. fr. L. *barbari*. See *barbarian*] a native or the language of Barbary, in Africa;—*a.* pert. to the Berbers or their language.

bereave (bē-rēv') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-* and A.S. *ræafian*, spoil. See *reave*] to make destitute; to deprive of.

—*bereavement*, *n.* a loss, esp. by death.

bereft (bē-ref't') *a.* deprived, bereaved;—*v.* past form of *berave*.

beret (be-rē't) *n.* a soft round flat cap; a biretta.

bergamot (ber'ga-mot) *n.* [F. *bergamote*, fr. It., fr. *Bergamo*, an It. town] a juicy kind of pear; a species of

orange, yielding a fragrant oil; the essence itself.

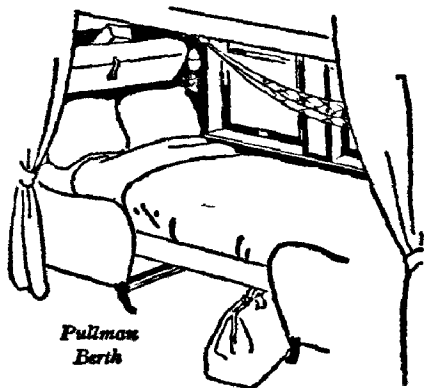
beriberi (ber'i-ber-i) *n.* [Singh] a disease marked by paralysis and dropsical symptoms.

Bernardine (ber'nar-din) *n.* one of an order of monks named after St. Bernard.

berry (ber'i) *n.* [M.E. *berie*, fr. A.S. *berie*] a small, pulpy, juicy fruit; strictly, a simple fruit with succulent pericarp.—**berried**, *a.*

berserker (ber'ser-ker) *n.* [Scand.] a battle-frenzied Scandinavian warrior of old.—**berserk**, *a.* enraged, frenzied.

berth (berth) *n.* [Doublet of birth] the place where a ship is anchored or moored—hence, a secure place; a sleeping-place on a ship, train, etc.—*v.t.* to bring to anchorage.—**berthage**, *n.* dock or harbor dues.—to give a wide berth to, to shun.



Pullman
Berth

beryl (ber'il) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *beryllus*, fr. G. *bērullos*] a green or bluish-green stone of great hardness.

beryllium (be-ri'i-um) *n.* [fr. *beryl*] a chemical metallic element occurring only in compounds.

besech (bē-sēch') *v.t.* [M.E. *besēchen*, -*sēken*, E. pref. *be-* and *seek*] to ask or entreat earnestly; solicit.—**beseechingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to pray; entreat; supplicate; implore.

besem (bē-sēm') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to be fit for, or befit; to become.—**beseemingly**, *adv.*

beset (bē-set') *v.t.* [E. *bi-*=by,] to place around; to hem in or press on all sides.—**besetting**, *ppr.* habitual.—*Syn.* to waylay; surround; perplex; besedge.

besrew (bē-shroo') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to wish a curse to; to curse.

beside (bē-sid') *prep.* and *adv.* [M.E. *besiden*; fr. A.S. *be*, by, and (dat.) *sidan*, of side] at the side of; over and above; distinct from.—**besidea**, *adv.* [suff. -*s*, *adv.*] moreover;—*prep.* over and above.—**beside oneself**, out of one's wits.—**beside the mark**, away from the subject.

besiege (bē-sēj') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to lay siege to; to surround with armed forces.—**besieger**, *n.*—**besieging**, *ppr.*—*Syn.* to beset; invest; beleaguer.

besmear (bē-smēr') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*, thoroughly] to smear over with any sticky, gluey matter; to bedaub.

besmirch (bē-smērch') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*, thoroughly] to soil; to sully; to tarnish.

besom (bē-zum) *n.* [M.E. *besum*, fr. A.S. *besma*] a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

besot (bē-sot') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to make sottish by drink; to make stupid.—**besottedly**, *adv.*—**besottedness**, *n.* stupidity; infatuation.—**besottingly**, *adv.*

besought (bē-sot') *v.* past form of verb *beseech*.

bespangle (bē-spang'gl) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to cover over with spangles.

bespatter (bē-spat'er) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to throw dirt and water on, to foul with slanders.

bespeak (bē-spēk') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to engage beforehand; to show forth.—**bespoken** (bē-spō'kn) *pp.* ordered, or made to order, of goods.

besprent (bē-sprent') *pp.* [A.S. *besprengan*; pref. *be-*. See *sprinkle*] sprinkled over; besprinkled.

besprinkle (bē-spring'kl) *v.t.* to sprinkle over; to bedew.

best (best) *a. superl.* [A.S. *best*=*belest*, fr. *bet*, *better*] good in the highest degree; excellent beyond all others;—*adv.* in the most excellent manner; to most advantage;—*n.* utmost; highest endeavor;—*v.t.* to have the advantage over, in competition.—**at best**, in the highest possible degree.—**best man**, a groomsmen.—**for the best**, with honest motives.—**to have the best of**, to have the advantage in or over.—**to make the best of**, to acquire the greatest advantage out of.

bestead (bē-sted') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to help; to be of use to.—**hard bestead**, placed in a position hard to endure.—*Syn.* to assist; relieve; avail.

bestial (bē-shāl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia*, beast] like a beast; depraved.—**bestiality** (bē-shi-āl'i-ti) *n.* beastly depravity.—**bestially** (bē-shā-lī) *adv.*—**bestiary** (bē'sti-er-i) *n.* [Late L. *bestiārium*, a menagerie] a medieval "animal book," containing animal stories and pictures.—*Syn.* brutish; brutal; beastly; carnal, sensual; vile.

bestir (bē-ster') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to rouse into vigorous action.

bestow (bē-stō') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to lay up in store; to expend, as pains; to give or confer.—**bestowal**, *n.*

bestrew (bē-stroo') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*, thoroughly] to scatter over; to besprinkle.

bestride (bē-strid') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to stride over; to stand or sit with the legs extended across.

bet (bet) *n.* [Perh. short fr. *abet*] a stake or wager;—*v.t.* to stake;—*v.t.*

to wager.—**betting**, *n.*—**better**, **bettor**, *n.* one who bets.

beta (bē'tā, bā'tā) *n.* the second letter of the Greek alphabet.—**beta rays**, penetrating rays that can be deflected by an electric or magnetic field and are of radioactive origin.

betake (bē-tāk') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to have recourse to; to apply.

betel (bē'tl) *n.* [Pg. fr. Malay] a species of pepper, the leaves of which are prepared as a stimulant, and chewed by inhabitants of India.—**betel nut**, the nut of the areca palm.

bethel (beth'el) *n.* [H. *bēth-ēl*, house of God] a hallowed spot; a house of worship for seamen.

bethink (bē-thing'k) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to call to mind; to remind oneself;—*v.i.* to have in remembrance.

betide (bē-tid') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to happen to;—*v.i.* to befall.

betimes (bē-timz') *adv.* [pref., *bi-*=by; suff. -s *adv.*] in good time; seasonably; soon.

betoken (bē-tō'kn) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to show by some visible sign; to foreshow.—*Syn.* to presage; augur; prognosticate; portend; indicate; mark.

betray (bē-trā') *v.t.* [fr. E. pref. *be-* and O.F. *trair*, fr. L. *trādere*, give up. See *traitor*] to give up faithlessly; to be treacherous to; to disclose.—**betrayal**, *n.*—**betrayee**, *n.*

betroth (bē-trawth', bē-trōth') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to promise or pledge in order to marriage.—**betrothal**, *n.* an agreement with a view to marriage.—**betrotment**, *n.*—**betrotthed**, *n.* a person engaged to be married;—*a.* engaged to be married.

better (bet'gr) *a.* [A.S. (adj.) *betera*, (*adv.*) *bet*. See *best*] good in a higher degree than another; preferable in rank, value, use, fitness, or other respect; improved in health;—*s.* that which is better; *pl.* superiors;—*adv.* in a more excellent manner;—*v.t.* and *i.* to improve.—**betterment**, *n.*—**betterness**, *n.*—**better half**, a wife.—**better off**, in more prosperous circumstances.

—**for the better**, in the direction of improvement.—**to think better of**, to reconsider.—*Syn.* of *v.* to amend; mend; ameliorate; correct; advance.

between (bē-twēn') *prep.* [A.S. *betwōnum*, fr. *be*, by, and (dat. pl.) *twōnum*, twain] in the space that separates two persons or things; from one to another; shared by two.—**a go-between**, an intermediary.—**between-decks**, the space between any two decks.

betwixt (bē-twixt') *prep.* [M.E. *betwixte*, fr. A.S. *betwēch*, *betwixx*] in the midst of two.

bevel (bev'el) *n.* [F. *biveau*, carpenter's rule; of unknown etym.] a slope of a surface; an instrument of two limbs, the blade and the stock, pivoted together, for adjusting surfaces to the same slope;—*a.* slanting;—*v.t.* to cut to



Bevel

a bevel angle.—**beveled**, *a.* cut to a slope.—**beveling**, *n.*

beverage (bev'gr-ij) *n.* [O.F. *beverage*, fr. *bevre*, *bovre*, to drink, fr. L. *bibere*] liquor for drinking.

bevy (bev'i) *n.* [prob. fr. O.F. *bevee*, drink, a drinking party] a flock of birds; an assembly, esp. of ladies.

bewail (bē-wāl') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to express grief for;—*v.i.* to mourn.—**bewailing**, *n.* lamentation.—**bewailingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to lament; deplore; mourn; bemoan.

beware (bē-wār') *v.i.* [fr. *be* and *ware*=*wary*] to guard oneself, to take care.

bewep (bē-wēp') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to weep over;—*v.i.* to weep.

bewigged (bē-wigd') *a.* [E. pref. *be-*] wearing a wig.

bewilder (bē-wil'der) *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-* and M.E. *wilder-ne*, a desert. See *wild*] to lead into confusion; to confound.—**bewilderingly**, *adv.*—**bewilderment**, *n.* the state of being bewildered.—*Syn.* to perplex; puzzle.

bewitch (bē-wich') *v.t.* [E. pref. *be-*] to charm; to gain power over, by means of charms or sorcery.—**bewitcher**, *n.*—**bewitching**, *a.* fascinating; charming.—**bewitchingly**, *adv.*—**bewitchment**, *n.* power of charming; fascination.

bewray (bē-rā') *v.t.* [M.E. *bevrainen*, disclose, fr. E. pref. *be-* and A.S. *wrigan*, accuse] to show; to betray.

bey (bā) *n.* [Turk] a governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions.

beyond (bē-yond') *prep.* [*bi-*=by, and *yond*] on the farther side of, out of reach of; above;—*n.* that which follows life;—*adv.* farther off.

bezant (bez'ant, be-zant') *n.* [F. *besant*] a coin, first made at *Byzantium*, current in Europe 9th-13th cent.

bezique (be-zēk') *n.* [F., of unknown orig] a game played with the high cards of two or four packs.

bhang (bang) *n.* [Hind.] the narcotic Indian hemp.

biannual (bi-an'u-əl) *a.* occurring twice a year. Cp. *biennial*.

bias (bi'as) *n.* [F. *bias*, an oblique line, fr. L. (acc.) *bifacem*, looking two ways, fr. *bi-* and *facies*] a weight on the side of a bowl, which deflects its course; inclination;—*v.t.* to give direction to; to prejudice.—*Syn.* bent; tendency; proneness.

bib (bib) *n.* [L. *bibere*, drink] a small cloth worn by children over the breast when eating.—**bibber**, *n.* a man given to drinking (mainly in composition).

Bible (bi'b'l) *n.* [F., fr. L. *biblia*, the book, fr. G. (pl.) *biblia*, (the) booklets, fr. *biblos*, book] the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.—**Biblical**, *a.* pert. to the Bible.—**Biblically**, *adv.*

bibliography (bib-li-og'ra-fī) *n.* [G. *biblio-*, for *biblion*, and *graphein*, to write] the knowledge of the history of books; a list of the best books on a

subject.—**bibliographer**, *n.* one that writes about editions of books.—**bibliographical** (bib-li-ō-graf'i-ka) *a.*

bibliolrtry (bib-li-ol'a-tri) *n.* [G. *latres*, worship] extreme regard for the letter of Scripture.

bibliomania (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-a) *n.* [See mania] a rage for possessing rare books.—**bibliomaniac**, *n.*

bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fil) *n.* [F., fr. *biblio-* and *philos*, friend] a lover of books.—**bibliopole**, *n.* [L., fr. G. *bibliopōlēs*, fr. *biblos-* and *pōleōn*, sell] a dealer in books.

bibulous (bib'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *bibulus*, drinking freely] given to drinking.—**bibulously**, *adv.*

bicameral (bi-kam'er-al) *a.* having two chambers or houses, as a legislature.

bicarbonate (bi-kār'bo-nāt) *n.* a salt or compound containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

bicentenary (bi-sen'tē-ner-i, bi-sen-ten'a-ri) *a.* [L. pref. *bi-*, double] pert. to the two hundredth year;—*n.* the two hundredth anniversary. Also **bicentennial** (bi-sen-ten'i-al) *a.*

bicephalous (bi-sef'a-lus) *a.* [L. *bī-* double, and G. *kephalē*, head] double-headed.

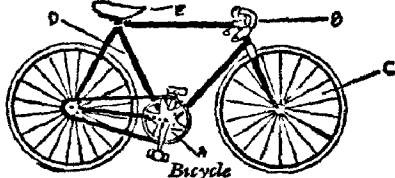
biceps (bi'seps) *n.* [L., fr. pref. *bi-*, double, and *caput*, head] muscles having two attachments, esp. one in the upper arm.

bichromate (bi-krō'māt) *a.* having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

bicker (bik'er) *v. i.* [perh. Celt.] to skirmish; to bandy words; to move quickly and lightly.

bicuspid (bi-kus'pid) *a.* [L. *bi-*, double, and stem *cuspid-* of *cusps*, a point] having two cusps or fangs;—*n.* a double-pointed tooth.

bicycle (bi'si-kl) *n.* [fr. L. *bī-*, double, and G. *kuklos*, circle] a vehicle with two wheels, one behind the other, driven by foot power;—*v. i.* to ride on a bicycle.—**bicyclist**, *n.*



(A, sprocket wheel; B, handle bar; C, wheel; D, frame; E, saddle)

bid (bid) *v. t.* [Heb. *bidan*, command; cp. Ger. *bieien*, offer] to ask; to invite; to order or direct; to offer a price; to give, as good-bye; in O.E. [A.S. *biddan*] to pray—as in *bid beads*, to mark each prayer by a bead;—*n.* an offer of a price, esp. at auctions—*bidder*, *n.*—**bidding**, *n.*—*Syn.* to call; invite; summon; offer; order.

bide (bid) *v. t.* [A.S. *bidan*]. See *abide*.

biennial (bi-en'i-al) *a.* [fr. L. *bicenni-um*, a space of two years, fr. *bi-* and *annus*] happening once in two years; lasting for two years.—*n.* a plant that lives for two years.—**biennially**, *adv.*—*Cp.* **biannual**.

bier (bēr) *n.* [A.S. *bær*, fr. *beran*, to bear] a frame or carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

bifocal (bi-fō'kal) *a.* having two foci, esp. with reference to eyeglasses designed for near and far vision in a single lens;—*n.*

bifurcate, bifurcated (bi-fer'-kā-ted) *a.* [Low L. (part) *bifurcātus*, forked, (=L. *bi-furcus*)] See *fork*] dividing into two prongs or forks.—**bifurcation** (bi-fer-kā'shun) *n.*

big (big) *a.* [perh. Scand.] bulky or huge in size; distended; great with young; large; important.—**bigness**, *n.* size; largeness.—**bigwig**, *n.* one of importance (Satiric).

bigamy (big'a-mi) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *bigamium* (hybrid), fr. L. pref. *bi-*, and G. *gamos*, marriage] the crime of having two wives or husbands at one time.—**bigamist**, *n.*—**bigamous**, *a.* [L. *bigamus*, married to two wives].

big horn (big'hawrn) *n.* the Rocky Mountain sheep.

bight (bit) *n.* [A.S. *byht*, fr. *bū-gan*, bend] a bend in the seacoast; a loop of a rope when folded.

bigot (big'ot) *n.* [F., of unknown orig.] one blindly attached to a belief or creed—**bigoted**, *a.* obstinate in belief—**bigotedly**, *adv.*—**bigotry**, *n.* the blind zeal of a bigot.—*Syn.* zealot; fanatic; enthusiast; visionary.

bijou (bē-zhōó') *n.*; *pl.* **bijoux** (bē-zhōó') [F., of uncert. orig.] a gem; a trinket of precious material or workmanship.

bilateral (bi-lat'e-r-al) *a.* [L. pref. *bi-*, double] having two sides.

bilberry (bil'ber-i) *n.* [Scand.] the whortleberry; in Scotland, blueberry (=blueberry).

bilbo (bil'bō) *n.* [fr. *Bilbao*, in Spain] a rapier or sword, *pl.* **bilboes**, shackles for the feet.

bile (bil) *n.* [F., fr. L. *bilis*] a greenish, bitter fluid, secreted by the liver; gall; ill-humor.—**billiary** (bil'ya-ri) *a.* pert. to the bile; conveying the bile.—**billious** (bil'yus) *a.* [L. *biliosus*] pert. to the bile; affected by bile; choleric.—**billiousness**, *n.*—**bile duct**, a vessel to convey bile from the gall bladder to the intestines.

bilge (bil) *n.* [See *bulge*] the swelling part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom;—*v. i.* to spring a leak.—**bilge water**, water that gathers in a ship's bottom.

bilingual (bi-ling'gw-al) *a.* [L. pref. *bi-*, doubly] speaking, or written in, two languages.

bill (bil) *n.* [A.S. *biē*] the beak of a fowl, turtle, etc.; a headland (in place names);—*v. i.* to join bills; caress, as bill

and coo;—*n.* a hook-shaped pruning instrument; an ancient battle-ax—*billed, a.* having a beak of a certain kind, as *hard-billed*, *soft-billed*, etc.

bill (bil) *n.* [Low L. *billā*=*bullā*, a schedule. See *bull* (2)] formerly, a written document, or one carrying a petition; a draft of a law placed before a legislature for consideration; a placard or poster, esp. one advertising a theatrical entertainment, hence a vaudeville show; a bank note or other piece of paper money; an invoice, or statement of goods bought or sold; a promissory note; a legal declaration of wrongs, etc.;—*v. t.* to announce by, charge by, or enter in a bill; advertise by placards.—**billboard, n.** a flat surface suitable for posting bills (placards).—**bill broker, one** who negotiates the discount of bills.—**billfold, n.** a folding wallet.—**billhead, n.** a form specially printed for rendering statements of charges.—**bill of fare, list** of dishes, usually with prices, being served in a restaurant or at a dinner.—**bill of health, a certificate** stating the health of passengers and crew of a ship.—**bill of lading, a written account** of goods shipped by a common carrier.—**bill of goods, a consignment** of merchandise.—**Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments** to the U. S. Constitution, any list of civil or other rights, privileges, etc.—**bill of sale, a written document** transferring ownership of property.—**billposter, n.** one who posts bills; a poster.—**bill-sticker, n.** one who posts bills.—**to find a true bill, to send a prisoner to trial on evidence, said of a grand jury.**

billet (bil'et) *n.* [F. *dim.*, fr. Low L. *billā*] a short letter; a ticket allotted a soldier's quarters, hence, a situation;—*v. t.* to quarter soldiers in private houses.—**billet-doux** (bil'ā-doo') [F. *doux*, sweet] a love letter.

billiards (bil'yerdz) *n. pl.* [F. *billard*, fr. *billé*, fr. Low L. (*acc.*) *billam*] a game played with cues and ivory balls on a table with pockets at the sides and corners.

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt) *n.* a fish market in London, a byword for foul language; foul or profane language; ribaldry.

billion (bil'yun) *n.* [coined fr. L. *pref. bi-*, double, and *millio*] (in U. S. and France) a milliard, or 1,000,000,000; (in British Empire) a million millions.

billow (bil'ō) *n.* [Scand., conn. with *bulge*] a great wave of the sea;—*v. t.* to swell as waves.—**billowed, billowy, a.** swelling into great waves.

billy (bil'i) *n.* a club; in Australia, a tin can used as a kettle.

billyboy (bil'i-boy) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a British coasting vessel.

billygoat (bil'i-gōt) [*billy*=*Willie*] a he-goat; a tufted beard.

bimanual (bi-man'ā-āl) *a.* [L. *pref. bi-*, double] requiring the use of both hands.

bimetallic (bi-met'al-izm) *n.* [L. *pref. bi-*, double, and *metall*] metal in currency, the use of both gold and

silver, at a fixed relative value.—**bimetallic** (bi-me-tal'ik) *a.*—**bimetallist** (bi-met'al-ist) *n.* one that supports bimetallicism.

bimonthly (bi-munth'li) *a.* [L. *pref. bi-*] happening every two months.

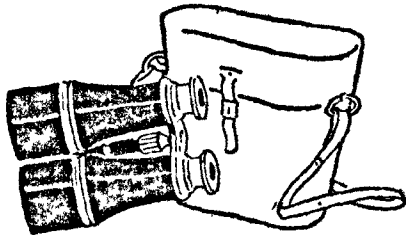
bin (bin) *n.* [A. S. *binn*, crn] a box or enclosed place, for corn, etc.

binary (bi'nā-rī) *a.* [L. *bināri-us*, fr. (pl.) *binī*, two by two, fr. *pref. bi* (=dual, See dual)] compounded of two, double; twofold.

bind (bind) *v. t.* [A. S. *bindan*; conn. with Ger. *binden*] to tie together, as with a cord, chain, etc.; to confine by physical force; to constrain by moral influence; to secure together, and enclose in a cover; to place under legal obligation;—*v. i.* to grow hard or stiff; to be obligatory;—**binders, n.** a machine that binds sheaves; a bandage.—**binding, a.** obligatory;—*n.* act of fastening; anything that binds, as a bandage, or the cover of a book.—**bindingly, adv.**—**bindweed, a.** plant with twining stems; the convolvulus.—*Syn.* to tie; oblige; compel; coerce.

binnacle (bin'a-kl) *n.* [Formerly *bitacle*, fr. Pg., fr. L. *habituaculum*, little dwelling place] a box containing the compass of a ship.

binocle (bin'o-kl) [F., fr. L. *binus*, double, and *oculus*, eye] a telescope fitted with two eye tubes—**binocular, (bi-nok'ū-lar) a.** adapted to the use of both eyes.—*n.* a binocular telescope;—also **binoculars.**



Binocular Field Glass and Case

binomial (bi-nō'mi-āl) *n.* [fr. L. *pref. bi-*, double, and *nomen*, name] an expression of two terms, as, $a+b$;—*a. pert.* to binomials [Alg.].

biochemistry (bi-ō-kem'is-trī) *n.* the chemistry of living organisms.

biogenesis (bi-ō-jen'e-sis) *n.* [G. *bio-*, for *bios*, life, and *genesis*] the doctrine that life develops only from living organisms.

biography (bi-og'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *bio-*, for *bios*, life, and *graphein*, write] the written life of a person.—**biographer, n.**—**biographical** (bi-ō-graf'i-kāl) *a.*—**biographically, adv.**

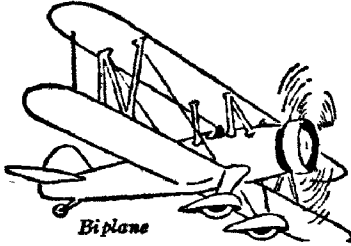
biology (bi-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *bio-*, for *bios*, life, and *-logia*, fr. *legenai* to speak] the science of life, whether animal or vegetable.—**biological** (bi-ō-lob'j'i-kāl) *a.*

pert. to the science of life.—biologist (bi-ol'-i-jist) n.

bipartite (bi-pár'tít) a. [L. (part.) *bipartitus*, divided in two, fr. pref. *bi-*, and *partire*, fr. stem *part-* of *paris*] having two correspondent parts, as a leaf divided from the apex to the base.

biped (bi'ped) n. [L. stem *biped-*, of *bipes*] an animal with two feet.

biplane (bi'plán) n. [L. pref. *bi-*, double, and F. *plane*, flat] an airplane supported by two plane surfaces.



Biplane

birch (berch) n. [M.E. *birche*, A.S. *beorc*, cp. Ger. *birke*] a hardy northern tree (the small twigs were used for rods in schools);—*v.i.* to punish with birch rods.—*birchen*, a.—*birch* oil, oil from bark, used in preparing Russia leather.

bird (berd) n. [M.E.; A.S. *brud*] a two-legged, feathered, flying animal.—*bird-eyed*, quick-sighted.—*bird fancier*, one that rears birds for show.—*birdlime*, a sticky substance used to catch birds.—*bird of paradise*, a perching bird of brilliant plumage, found in New Guinea.—*bird of passage*, a migratory bird.—*bird's-eye*, seen at a glance, or from above.—*bird's-nesting*, searching for birds' nests.

bireme (bi'rēm) n. [L. *dvēmīs*, fr. pref. *bi-*, double, and *remus*, oar] galley with two tiers or banks of oars.

biretta (bi-ret'a) n. [It. *berretta*, fr. Low L. See *barret*] a cap worn by priests, esp. the red cardinal's hat.

birth (berth) n. [M.E. *birthe*, perh. fr. Scand.] act of coming into life; descent; extraction; act of bringing forth; origin; beginning.—*birth control*, n. the practice of contraception.—*birthday*, n. the day on which one is born; the anniversary of that day.—*birthplace*, n. the place where a person is born.—*birthright*, n. anything to which one is entitled by birth.—*birth-mark*, some peculiar mark on the body at birth.—*birth rate*, the ratio of births to the total population.—*new birth*, regeneration.

biscuit (bis'kut) n. [F., fr. *bis*=L. *bis*, twice, and (part.) *coctus*, fr. L. (acc. part) *coctum*, cooked, fr. *coquere*] bread, in small cakes baked hard; porcelain, baked but not glazed, imitating marble.

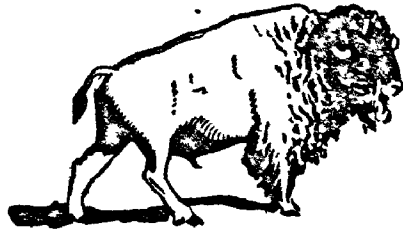
bise (bēz) n. [F.] a biting wind that sweeps southern France.

bisect (bi-sekt') *v.t.* [L. *bi-*, =*bis*, twice, and (part.) *sectus*, cut, from *scdere*. See *section*] to divide into two equal parts.—*bisection* (bi-sek'shun) n.

bishop (bish'op) n. [A.S. *bisceop*, fr. L. *episcopus*. See *Episcopal*] clergyman of the highest rank, head of a diocese, himself under the spiritual oversight of a chief bishop or archbishop; one of the pieces in chess.—*bishopric*, n. the diocese, jurisdiction, or office of a bishop.—*bishop's lawn*, a fine kind of linen.

bismuth (biz'muth) n. [Ger.] a grayish-white metal, one of the chemical elements.

bison (bi'zon, bis'on) n. [L. *bison*, fr. Teut.] the wild ox of the Rocky Mountains and Central Europe.



American Bison or Buffalo

bisque (bisk) n. a kind of thick soup; ice cream containing ground macaroons or nuts; a reddish-yellow color; in various games, odds of a point or extra turn.

bissextile (bi-seks'til) n. [L. fr. *bis-sextus* (*days*), the 24th Feb., the 6th day before the calends or 1st of Mar., which was counted twice in leap years] leap year;—a. pert. to leap year.

bister, bistre (bis'ter) n. [F.] a dark-brown paint extracted from the soot of wood.

bistoury (bis'too-ri, -tū-ri) n. [F.] a scalpel or small knife.

bisulphate (bi-sul'fat) n. [L. pref. *bi-*, double] a salt of sulphuric acid in which one-half of the hydrogen in the acid is replaced by a metal.

bit (bit) n. [See *bite*] the iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a mouthful; a morsel; a small coin; the cutting or boring part of a tool;—*v.t.* to put a bit in the mouth of a horse.—*bit by bit*, by degrees.—*to take the bit in the teeth*, to become unmanageable.

bitch (bich) n. [A.S. *bicca*, fr. Scand.] the female of the dog, wolf, and fox.

bite (bit) *v.t.* [A.S. *bitan*; cp. Ger. *bessen*] to seize or wound with the teeth; to punch with cold; to eat into;—*v.i.* to be given to biting; to be pungent;—*n.* act of biting; the wound made by the teeth; a morsel.—*biter* (bit'er) n.—*bitingly*, *adv.*—*to bite in*, to corrode, like an acid.—*to bite the dust*, to be worsted or killed.

bitt (bit) [Scand.] a post for securing cables, etc., usually *pl.*

bitter (bit'er) a. [A.S. *biter*, fr. *bitan*, bite] biting to the taste, wounding to the feelings, or painful.—*bitters*, *n.pl.* a liquor in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.—*bitterish*, a. slightly

bitter.—**bitterly**, *adv.*—**bitterness**, *n.*—**bitter almond**, a plant and its fruit.—**bittersweet**, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, tastes first bitter then sweet.—**to the bitter end**, to the last extremity; to the death.—*Syn.* sharp; severe; cruel; acrid; poignant; keen.

bittern (bit'ern) *n.* [M.E. *bitoune*, fr. F. *butor*, fr. Low L.; cp. L. *bubäre*, cry like the bittern] a wading bird of the heron family, with a booming note.

bitumen (bi-tü'men, bit'ü-men) *n.* [L.] a mineral pitch, as asphalt, petroleum, etc.—**bituminous** (bi-tü'mi-nus) *a.* resembling bitumen; containing bitumen.

bivalve (bi'valv) *a.* [L. pref. *bi-*, double] having two valves; — *n.* an animal with a shell of two parts opening like a hinge; a seed-case of this kind.

bivouac (biv'oo-ak, biv'wak) *n.* [F., fr. Ger. *bei*, by, and *wacht*, watch] an encampment in the open air, not under tents;—*v.i.* to encamp without covering.

biweekly (bi-wēk'ly) *a.* [L. pref. *bi-*] occurring once in every two weeks; now also, twice in each week.

bizarre (bi-zär') *a.* [F.=capricious, fr. Sp. *bizarro*, brave, perh. fr. Basque] odd; fantastical.

blab (blab) *v.i.* [Scand.] to reveal secrets without motive;—*v.i.* to tell tales; —*n.* a chatterer; a tell-tale.—**blabber**, *n.*

black (blak) *a.* [M.E. *blak*, fr. A.S. *blæc*] dark; night-like; destitute of light; darkened, as by clouds; gloomy; sullen; atrociously wicked or horrible;—*n.* the darkest color; a Negro; black clothes or mourning, often *pl.*;—*v.i.* to make black.—

blacken, *v.i.* to make black;—*v.s.* to grow black.—**blackening**, *n.* a preparation for blacking shoes, etc.—**blackish**, *a.* somewhat black.—**blackly**, *adv.*—**blackness**, *n.*—**Blackamoor**, a Negro or Moor.—**blackball**, *n.* a black ball counted as negative in voting;—*v.i.* to reject (by putting black balls into the ballot-box).—**blackberry**, *n.* the berry of the bramble; the black currant.—**blackbird**, *n.* a song-bird of the thrush family.—**blackbirding**, *n.* the kidnapping of Negroes for slaves.—**black-board**, *n.* a board to write or draw on with chalk.—**blackcock**, *n.* the heath-cock, or male black grouse; female, gray hen.—**blackfriar**, *n.* a Dominican friar — from his black mantle.—**Black Hand**, *n.* a secret blackmailing group, esp. of Italians.—**black-lead**, *n.* a carbon mineral; plumbago.—**blackleg**, *n.* a gambler and cheat; a workman who undertakes the work of a striker.—**blackmail**, *n.* [A.S. *mal*, tribute] money, cattle, etc., paid to buy off pillagers; payment extorted by threats;—*v.i.* to levy blackmail on.—**blacksmith**, *n.* a smith that works in iron.—**blackthorn**, *n.* the sloe; a staff made from the wood.—**black art**, *magic*.—**black beer**, a dark syrupy beer, chiefly from the Baltic.—**black book**, a book exposing faults or abuses, esp. that compiled under Henry VIII of England, on crimes of the monasteries.—**black cap**, a cap

assumed by judges, in sentencing to death.—**black currant**, a garden-fruit, used for jellies, jams, etc.—**black death**, the plague which swept Europe in the 14th cent.

—**black flag**, the flag of pirates; signal of an execution.—**black letter**, the old English or Gothic script or type.—**black list**, a list of debtors; a list of reprehensible persons.—**Black Monday**, Easter Monday, 1360, the date of a severe storm.—**black pudding**, a kind of sausage, made of blood, suet, etc.—**black rust**, a disease of wheat.—**black sheep**, an ill-behaved member of a family, etc.—**Black Shirt**, the uniform of Italian fascists.—**black water**, a disease in cattle or sheep.—**black work**, wrought iron; blacksmith's work.—**black and white**, print or writing; design in black line on white paper.—**in the black**, financially sound.

blackguard (blag'ard) *n.* orig. the menials of the scullery; an ill-conducted fellow;—*v.t.* to revile.—**blackguardly**, *a.*—**blackguardism**, *n.*

bladder (blad'er) *n.* [A.S. *blædre*, a blister, fr. *blāwan*, to blow] a body sac in which urine collects; a dried bag, inflated with air.—**bladder**, *a.* swelled like a bladder.—**bladderwort**, a genus of water plants with floating leaves.

blade (blād) *n.* [A.S. *blæd*, a leaf; cp. Ger. *blatt*] the leaf, or flat part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; a dashing fellow.—**bladed**, *a.*—**bladebone**, the upper bone in the shoulder.

blain (blān) *n.* [A.S. *blægen*, a boil, conn. with *blow*] an inflamed swelling

blame (blām) *v.t.* [O.F. *blasmer*=F. *blāmer*, fr. L. *blasphēmāre*, to reproach. Doublet of *blaspheme*] to find fault with; to censure;—*n.* fault.—**blamable**, *a.* deserving of censure.—**blamableness**, *n.*—**blamably**, *adv.* so as to merit censure.—**blameful**, *a.* deserving blame.—**blamefully**, *adv.*—**blamefulness**, *n.*—**blameless**, *a.* free from blame.—**blamelessly**, *adv.*—**blamelessness**, *n.*—**blame-worthy**, *a.* worthy of blame.—**blameworthiness** (blām'wer-thi-ness) *n.*—*Syn.* to reproach; condemn; approve; upbraid; rebuke; reprimand; reprehend;—of *n.* crime; sin; reproach; reprehension; censure.

blanch (blanch) *v.t.* [fr. F. *blanchir*, bleach. Doublet of *blank*] to whiten; to bleach;—*v.i.* to become white.—**blanching**, *n.* the act of whitening.

blancmange (blā-mānz'h) *n.* [F. *blanc-manger*, fr. *manger*, to eat] a dessert of starch or gelatine constituents, sweetened, flavored, and molded.

bland (bland) *a.* [L. *blandus*, smooth] mild; smooth; gentle; courteous.—**blandly**, *adv.*—**blandness**, *n.*

blandish (blān'dish) *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *blādisant*, flattering, fr. *blādir*, fr. L. *blādir*, caress, fr. *blānd*] to flatter and coax; to soothe; to caress.—**blandisher**, *n.*—**blandishment**, *n.* affectionate words or actions; winning caresses.

blank (blangk) *a.* [F. *blanc*, white, fr. O. H. Ger.; cp. Ger. *blincken*, to

glitter. Doublet of *blanch*] white, of unbroken sameness; lacking something; empty; without rhyme;—*n.* any void space; a space in a written or printed document; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated.—*blankly, adv.*—*blankness, n.*—*blank cartridge*, cartridge without lead shot.—*point-blank*, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally; directly.—*blank verse*, unrhymed verse.

blanket (blang'ket) *n.* [O.F. *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc*. See *blank*] a woven cotton or woolen bedcover;—*v.t.* to cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.—*blanketing, n.* cloth for blankets.—*a wet blanket*, one who discourages

blare (biär) *v.t.* and *v.* [M.E. *blaren*, also *blasen*, fr. A.S. *blasian*, blow] to sound loudly;—*n.* noise; loud sound.

blarney (blär'ni) *n.* [*Blarney*-stone in Castle Blarney, in Ireland, reputed to give any one that kisses it the faculty of wheedling] coaxing; deceitful talk; flattery;—*v.t.* to deceive by smooth talk.

blasé (blä-zä') *a.* [F. (part.)] surfeited with everything.

blaspheme (blas-fém') *v.t.* [L., fr. G. *blasphémō*, speak ill of, fr. *blapsis*, hurt, and *phōmē*, speech. Doublet of *blame*] to speak irreverently of God;—*v.t.* to take God's name in vain.—*blasphemy* (blas-fé-mi) *n.* irreverence in speaking of, or naming, God.—*blasphemer* (blas-fém'gr) *n.*—*blasphemous* (blas-fé-mus) *a.* [G. *blasphēmos*] uttering, or containing blasphemy.—*blasphemously, adv.*

blast (blast) *n.* [A.S. *bläst*, fr. *blasian*. See *blow*] a gust or puff of air; a forced stream of air; the blowing of a wind instrument; an explosion of gunpowder in rending rocks; a blight;—*v.t.* to injure, as by a noxious wind; to blight; to split as by gunpowder.—*blasted, a.* blighted; accursed.—*blaster, n.*—*blasting* (blas'ting) *a.* that blasts;—*n.* a blast; explosion; blowing up of rocks.—*blast furnace*, a smelting furnace in which a hot draft is furnished by bellows, or other apparatus.—*blast pipe*, the exhaust pipe of a steam engine.

blat (blat) *v.t.* and *t.* to blaat; to utter foolishly or noisily.

blatant (blä'tant) *a.* [Etym. unknown] noisy; brawling.—*blatantly, adv.*—*blatancy, n.*

blather (blath'er) *v.t.* and *t.* to speak foolishly.—*blather, n.*—*blathering, n.*

blatter (blat'er) *v.t.* [L. *blaterare*, to prate] to patter; to blather.

blaze (blāz) *n.* [M.E. *blase*, fr. A.S. *blāse*, a flame] a flame; the glow from a burning body; a glow of zeal;—*v.t.* to mark a tree by chipping off the bark;—also *blazon* [A.S. *blasian*, blow] to noise abroad;—*v.t.* to flame; to glow.—*blazer, n.* a flannel jacket of bright color.

blazon (blā'zn) *v.t.* [F. *blazon*, shield, fr. Teut.; conn. with *blaze* (2)] to display armorial bearings in their proper colors; to embellish;—*n.* art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.—*blazoner, n.*—

blazonment, n.—*blazonry, n.* art of describing or explaining coats of arms in heraldic terms.

bleach (blēch) *v.t.* [A.S. *blacan*, fr. *blasc*, shining; cp. Ger. *bleich*] to whiten by exposure to sun and air, or by chemicals;—*v.t.* to grow white.—*bleaching, n.* act or art of whitening, esp. by chemical processes.—*bleacher, n.* a low-priced seat, esp. in *pl.*—*bleachery, n.* a place for bleaching.

bleak (blēk) *a.* [A.S. *blasc*, pale. Doublet of *bleach*] without color; cold; cheerless;—*n.* a small fish of pale color.—*bleakly, adv.*—*bleakness, n.*—*bleakish, a.* somewhat bleak.

blear (blēr) *a.* [Scand.; conn. with *blur*] dim with rheum; dull.

bleat (blēt) *v.t.* [A.S. *blatan*] to cry as a sheep;—*n.* the cry of a sheep; a cry like that of a sheep.

bleb (blēb) *n.* [perh. conn. with *bulb*] a bubble, in water; a blister.

bleed (blēd) *v.t.* [A.S. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd*. See *blood*] to take blood from; to draw money from;—*v.t.* to lose blood; to feel great pity.—*bleeding* (blē'ding) *n.* an issue of blood; the drawing of blood, esp. etc.—*Syn.* of "bleeding," hemorrhage; cupping.

blemish (blēm'ish) *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *blemisant*, bruising, discoloring, fr. *bleme*=F. *bleme*, livid, fr. Scand.] to mark with a flaw; to mar; or make defective;—*n.* any deformity, physical or moral.—*blemishless, a.*—*Syn.* stain; spot; imperfection; dishonor; disgrace.

blench (blēnch) *v.t.* [A.S. *bleacan*, (make blink, deceive) confused with *blink*] to shrink back; to flinch.

blend (blēnd) *v.t.* [M.E. *blenden*, fr. A.S. *blandan*] to mix;—*v.t.* to be mixed;—*n.* a mixture.—*blender, n.*

blende (blēnd) *n.* [G. *blenden*, to blind] any of several lustrous minerals, esp. the sulphides of certain metals, sphalerite.

Blenheim (blēn'hēm) *n.* [fr. *Blenheim*, Marlborough's residence] a kind of spaniel.

blenny (blēn'i) *n.* [Fr. G. *blennos*, slime] a sea-fish found near rocky shores.

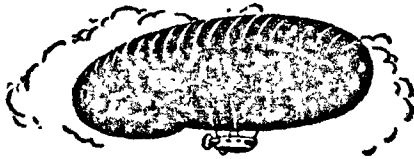
bless (bles) *v.t.* [A.S. *blētsian*, *blādsian*, to consecrate with *blōd*, blood] to make happy; to ask a blessing on; to glorify; to consecrate.—*blessed, a.* happy; favored with blessings; hallowed; heavenly.—*blessedness, n.* happiness; heavenly joy.—*blessing, n.* a source of happiness; a benediction.—*blest, a.* blessed.—*bless me*, an expression of wonder.—to ask a blessing, to say grace.—*Syn.* of "blessedness," felicity; bliss; blessing; beatitude.

blether (blēth'er) *n.* [Scand] nonsense;—*v.t.* to talk nonsense; to blather.

blew (blōo) *v.* past tense of the verb *blow*.

blight (blīt) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] anything that blasts, as disease or frost; anything that withers hopes;—*v.t.* to affect with blight; to destroy.

blimp (blimp) *n.* a small airship of the non-rigid type.



Blimp

blind (blind) *a.* [E] sightless; unable to understand; dark; closed at one end; reckless;—*v. t.* to deprive of sight; to darken; to cheat by false appearances;—*n.* a window shade or screen; something intended to mislead; a pretext.—**blindly**, *adv.*—**blinded**, *a.* rendered sightless.—**blinders**, *n. pl.* a horse's blinkers.—**blindness**, *n.*—**blindfold**, *a.* having the eyes covered; without foresight or forethought;—*v. t.* to bandage the eyes of.—**blind coal**, a coal that burns without flame or smoke.—**blindman's buff**, a game in which one person blindfolded tries to catch and name another player.—**blind worm**, a small reptile, the slowworm, popularly supposed blind.

blink (blingk) *v. i.* [M.E. *blenken*, to shine; *conn.* with A.S. *blīcan*, glitter] to shut out of view, as a fact, question;—*v. i.* to wink the eyes; to twinkle;—*n.* a glimpse or glance, as of sunshine.—**blinkers**, *n. pl.* pieces of leather preventing a horse from seeing to either side.—**blinkingly**, *adv.*—**iceblink**, dazzling whiteness about the horizon, being light reflected from ice floes at sea.

bliss (blis) *n.* [A.S. fr. *blīds*, *blīhs*, blitheness. See blithe] the acme of happiness; heavenly happiness; heaven.—**blissful**, *a.* supremely happy.—**blissfully**, *adv.*—**blissfulness**, *n.*

blister (blis'ter) *n.* [M.E. *conn.* with A.S. *blāsan*, blow] a bladder of thin matter on the skin; any swelling made by the rising of film or skin, as on plants, or by surface swelling, as on steel; a plaster applied to raise a blister;—*v. t.* to raise blisters upon;—*v. i.* to rise in blisters.—**blistery**, *a.* full of blisters.—**blister fly**, the Spanish fly; the blister beetle.

blithe (blīth) *a.* [A.S. *blīthe*, joyous] gay; happy; merry; sprightly.—**blithely**, *adv.*—**blitheness**, *n.*—**blithesome**, *a.* merry; cheerful.—**blithesomeness**, *n.* cheerfulness.

blizzard (bliz'ard) *n.* [Onomat.] a snowstorm attended by a high wind.

bloat (blōt) *v. i.* [Scand. = soft, effeminate] to cause to have an unsound swollen look;—*v. i.* to grow swollen; to dilate.—**bloated**, *a.* swollen with indulgence; pampered and insolent.—**bloater**, *n.* a smoked, dried herring.

blob (blob) *n.* [Form of bleb] anything small and globular, as a dewdrop; a careless brush impression—in coloring.

bloc (blok) *n.* a combination of two or more political or economic groups

for a common purpose, as for maintenance of the gold standard, bimetallism, etc.

block (blok) *n.* [Celt. Doublet of plug] a mass of wood, stone, etc.; the piece of wood on which criminals were beheaded; the wheel of a pulley with its case of wood; a wooden mold; a connected row of buildings; any obstruction;—*v. t.* shut in; to obstruct; to sketch out roughly.—**blockade** (blok-ād') *n.* guarding a town, garrison, mouth of a river or harbor, so as to prevent communication with the besieged;—*v. t.* to shut up by troops or ships.—**blockhead**, *n.* a dullard; a dolt.—**blockhouse** (blok'hous) *n.* a place of defense made of logs, an improvised fort.—**blockish**, *a.* stupid; dull.—**block letters**, wood type of large size.—**block system**, a system employing block signals to stop a train in one section of the line till the next is clear.—**block tin**, tin in blocks or ingots.

blond (blond) *n.*; *f.* blonde [F] a person of fair complexion, and, generally, light blue eyes;—*a.* fair.

blood (blud) *n.* [A.S. *blōd*; *conn.* with *blōwan*, to flourish; cp. Ger. *blut*] the red fluid that circulates in the arteries and veins of animals; relation; honorable birth; pedigree; natural disposition; a man of fiery spirit; a rake;—*v. t.* to let blood from; to bleed.—**bloody**, *a.* stained with, or containing, blood; ruthless in shedding blood; attended with bloodshed.—**blooded**, *a.* having blood (as an *aff.*); of good pedigree.—**bloodiness**, *n.*—**bloodless**, *a.* without blood; anemic; spiritless.—**bloodlessly**, *adv.*—**bloodlessness**, *n.*—**bloodletting**, *n.* the practice of bleeding or cupping.—**blood money**, *n.* money earned by bringing about the capital conviction of a person.—**bloodshed**, *n.* spilling of blood; slaughter.—**bloodshot**, *a.* red with inflamed bloodvessels.—**bloodstone**, *n.* a green finty stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood, a brown ore of iron.—**bloodsucker**, *n.* any animal that sucks blood; an extortioner.—**bloodthirsty**, *a.* lusting to shed blood.—**bloodthirstiness**, *n.*—**bad blood**, discord; enmity.—**blood-boltered**, matted or clotted with blood.—**blood feud**, a vendetta or family feud.—**blood heat**, heat equal to the temperature of blood, or about 98° Fahr.—**blood horse**, a horse of pure stock.—**bloodhound**, a variety of dog, of keen scent, employed to track men or animals.—**blood-orange**, an orange with blood-like pulp.—**blood red**, of the color of blood.—**blood relation**, one connected by blood, or descent.—**bloodstained**, stained with blood.—**blood count**, a count of blood corpuscles.—**blood poisoning**, an unsound blood condition resulting from the presence of infected matter.—**blood pressure**, pressure of the blood against the walls of blood vessels.—**blood root**, a white-flowering plant with a red root.—**blood test**, a test of a sample of blood.—**blood vessel**, an artery or a vein.—**bloodworm**, a small red earthworm, used in angling.—**bloody flux**, dysentery.—**blue blood**, aristocratic blood.—**flesh and blood**, human nature.

bloom (blōom) *n.* [Scand.;—cp. Ger. *blume*] a blossom; the flower of

a plant; the opening prime of flowers in general; beginning of youth or manhood;—*v. t.* to produce blossoms; to flower, to be in vigorous youth.—**bloomy**, *a.* full of bloom; flourishing.

bloomers (blōōm'grz) *n. pl.* loose knee-length trousers gathered at the bottom, worn by women in athletics; also, a woman's undergarment of similar design; orig., the trousers of the bloomer costume, a U. S. fashion for women advocated by Amelia Bloomer, about 1850 and later.

blossom (blōs'om) *n.* [M.E. *blōsme*, fr. A.S. *blōstma*, fr. *blōwan*, to bloom] the flower of a plant (see illus. under *corolla*),—*v. t.* to put forth flowers; to flourish—**blossomed**, *a.* blossoming. *a.* rich in blossoms.



Orange Blossom

blot (blōt) *v. t.* [Scand.] to spot or bespatter; to obliterate; to dry with blotting paper;—*n.* a spot or stain, as of ink; blemish; disgrace.—**blotter**, *n.* a blotting pad.—**blotting paper**, a kind of un-sized paper, for drying ink.

blotch (blōch) *n.* [perh. fr. blot] an eruption upon the skin;—*v. t.* to mark with blotches.—**blotchy**, *a.*

blouse (blōuz) *n.* [F] a loose overgarment; a smock-frock.

blow (blō) *n.* [A.S. *blōwan*, blossom; cp. Ger. *blühen*] a mass or bed of flowers;—*v. t.* to blossom.

blow (blō) *n.* [M.E. *blōwe*; cp. Ger. *blāuen*, strike] a stroke; a sudden calamity, [A.S. *blāwan*; cp. Ger. *blāhen*] a high wind;—*v. t.* to throw a current of air upon; to sound, as a wind instrument; to put out of breath;—*v. i.* to puff air from the mouth; to move, as air; to breathe hard or quickly; to sound, as a wind instrument.—**blown**, *a.* swelled; tainted; out of breath.—**blowy** (blō'i) *a.* windy; breezy.—**blowgun**, a tube through which S. American Indians blow arrows.—**blowhole**, the nostril of a whale; a breathing hole in ice for whales, etc.—**blowout** (blō'out) *n.* a blowing out or bursting, as of an automobile tire; a lavish celebration (*st.*).—**blowpipe**, an instrument for concentrating the heat of a flame on some point, by blowing.—**to blow over**, to pass away.—**to blow up**, to explode; to burst with anger; to reprove.

blowzy (blōu'zi) *a.* [Slang] coarse and ruddy-faced; slovenly.

blubber (blub'gr) *n.* [E.; conn. with **blob**] the fat of whales, etc.;—*v. i.* to weep unrestrainedly.

blucher (blō'cher) *n.* [fr. von *Blücher*] a strong half-boot.

bludgeon (bluj'un) *n.* [Celt. fr. **plug**] a short cudgel with one end loaded.

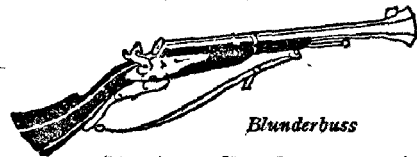
blue (blō) *n.* [M.E. *blēw*, *blēu*; fr. O.F. *blōe*, *blēu*, fr. Ger.] the color of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colors;—*a.* of the color called *blue*; azure, low in spirits; livid,—**bluish**, *a.* somewhat blue.—**blueness**, *n.*—**bluebell**, *n.* a plant bearing blue bell-shaped flowers.—**blue-book**, an English parliamentary publication; a social register.—**bluebottle**, the blue cornflower; a fly with a large blue belly.—**blue-coat**, a policeman.—**blue devils**, or the blues, lowness of spirits; delirium tremens.—**bluefish**, a fish, often called *dolphin*, found in the Atlantic.—**bluejacket**, a sailor of the navy.—**bluejay**, jay of several varieties.—**blue laws**, *n.* laws puritanical in purpose and rigidity.—**blue peter**, a blue flag with a white square in the center; a signal that the vessel is to sail.—**blue-pencil**, *v. t.* to edit.—**blue ribbon**, the highest award or honor; an emblem of teetotalism.—**bluesky law**, *n.* a law to safeguard investors against investment frauds.—**blue stocking**, a literary lady; a female pedant.

bluet (blō'et) *n.* a small wildflower and plant of the U. S.; a cotton or woolen cloth of bluish shade.

bluff (bluf) *a.* [perh. D.] steep; bold, rough and ready; in a frank manner;—*n.* a high bank presenting a steep front;—*v. t.* to impose on by swagger.—**bluffy**, *adv.*—**bluffness**, *n.*—**bluff-bowed**, of a ship, with broad bows.—*Syn.* boisterous; downright; blunt.

bluing (blō'ing) *n.* a fluid used in laundering to overcome the yellowish color of white things. Also **bluing-blunder** (blun'der) *v. t.* [M.E. *blōndren*, to puzzle over, fr. Scand.] to mistake stupidly; to err through thoughtlessness;—*n.* a gross mistake.—**blunderer**, *n.*

blunderbuss (blun'der-bus) *n.* [corrupt fr. D. *donderbus*, thunder-tube.—Cp. *arquebus*] a short gun with a wide bore, no longer used; a bungler.



Blunderbuss

blunt (blunt) *a.* [Scand.; conn. with **blunder**] having a thick edge or point; dull, brusque in speech;—*v. t.* to render less sharp; to weaken appetite or desire.—**bluntly**, *adv.*—**bluntness**, *n.*

blur (blgr) *n.* [Form of **blear**] whatever dims without effacing; a stain, a blemish;—*v. t.* to dim; to blemish.

blurb (blgrb) *n.* a favorable notice of a book, esp. on its jacket.

blurt (blert) *v.t.* [Onomat.] to utter words suddenly or unadvisedly.

blush (blush) *v.t.* [A.S. *blýscan*, shine] to redder in the face;—*n.* a rosy tint; a red color suffusing the face; first glance or view.—**blushful**, *a.* full of blushes; modest.—**blushing**, *n.*—**blushingly**, *adv.*—to put to the blush, to shame.

bluster (blus'ter) *v.t.* [Scand.; conn. with *blast*] to blow in noisy gusts, of wind; to talk loudly;—*n.* fitful noise and violence; swaggering talk.—**blusterer**, *n.*—**blustering**, *n.* and *a.*—**blusteringly**, *adv.*—**blustery**, *a.* gusty; swaggering.—*Syn.* of *n.* noise; tumult; stormy talk.

boa (bō'a) *n.* [L.] the largest genus of serpent, non-venomous, of terrible strength; a long fur for the neck.—**boa constrictor**, a large powerful serpent, of tropical America, which crushes its prey in its coils.

Boanerges (bō-a-nēr'jes) *n.* [G., see Mark, iii. 17] a loud, bawling preacher.

boar (bōr) [A.S. *bōr*] the male swine.—**boarish**, *a.* swinish; brutal.

board (bōrd) *n.* [A.S. *bovd*, board, ship's side] a thin piece of timber, long and narrow, a table, hence, food or diet; the table at which a council sits, hence, a council—as School Board; paper made thick and stiff; *pl.* the stage in a theater; the covers of a book;—*v.t.* to cover with boards; to enter a ship or other public conveyance; to furnish with meals for payment;—*v.t.* to obtain meals stately for payment.—**boarding**, *n.* a wooden fence, floor, barricade, etc.; entering a ship by force; obtaining food and lodgings for a fixed sum of money.—**boardable**, *a.*—**boarder**, *n.* one that lodges and takes meals with a family, for payment.—**board wages**, allowance to servants in lieu of food.—**boarding house**, a house for boarders.—**boarding school**, a school in which the students go into residence.—**by the board**, over the ship's side.—**board foot**, the unit of 144 cu. in., used in measuring lumber.—**board walk**, a wooden promenade.

boast (bōst) *v.t.* [prob. E] to speak of with pride or vanity;—*v.t.* to speak vaingloriously;—*n.* expression of pride; a brag.—**boasting**, *n.* vain display; vaunting; bragging.—**boaster**, *n.*—**boastful**, *a.* vainglorious; proud.—**boastfulness**, *n.*—**boastfully**, *adv.*—**boastingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to vaunt; brag; glory; vapor; crow—of *n.* "boast" and "boasting," vaunting; vainglory; glorying; swaggering; parade; gasconade; rhodomontade.

boat (bōt) *n.* [A.S. *bāt*, fr. Celt.; cp. F. *bateau*] a small open vessel, moved by oars or by a sail.—*v.t.* to transport in a boat;—*v.t.* to sail in a boat.—**boating**, *n.* rowing or sailing.

boatswain (bōt'swān, bō'sn) *n.* [See of a ship's boats, sails, etc., who summons the men to their duties with his whistle.—**boat hook**, an iron hook fixed to a pole, to pull or push a boat.—**in the same boat**, in the same situation.

bob (bob) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a short, jerking action; the float of a fishing line, which pops up and down; hair cut short;—*v.t.* to move with a jerk; to cut hair (esp. of a woman) short;—*v.t.* to dangle; move up and down; to angle with a jerking motion of the bait.—**bob cat**, *n.* a lynx.—**bobtail**, *n.* a docked tail; a rabble (used with "rag, tag").—**bobtailed**, *a.*—**bob wig**, a short-tailed wig.

bobbin (bob'in) *n.* [F. *bobine*, perh. fr. Celt.] a small cylinder on which thread is wound; a spool.—**bobbin work**, lace woven with bobbins.

bobby (bob'i) *n.* [fr. Sir Robert Peel, who founded the English police force in 1829] a policeman (English).

bobolink (bob'o-link) *n.* [imit. fr. its note] the rice bunting, an American song bird.

bobsled (bob'sled) *n.* a long sled formed by joining two short sleds; a short sled used to make such a long sled. Also **bobsleigh**.



Bobsled

bock (bok) *n.* [Ger.] a French beer jug; a German beer.

bode (bōd) *v.t.* [A.S. *bodian*, to warn; conn. with *bid* (1)] to foretell, to foreshadow.—*v.t.* to presage.—**bodiful**, *a.* ominous.—**bodement**, *n.* an omen.—**boding**, *a.* ominous;—*n.* an omen; presentiment.—**bodingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "bodement," a foreboding; portent; presentiment.

bodice (bod'is) *n.* [for pl. of *body*, Cp. *neck*; *waisi*=blouse] in feminine apparel, an outer waist, a tight-fitting garment for the upper part of the body, or a girdle or belt.

bodkin (bod'kin) *n.* [perh. Celt.] a dagger; an instrument for piercing, holling, etc.; a pin for dressing hair.

body (bod'i) *n.* [E] the frame of an animal; the part of a garment covering the body; a person; an assemblage of things or persons; a solid substance; strength;—*v.t.* to produce in definite shape.—**bodied**, *a.* used in compounds, as in *able-bodied*.—**bodiless**, *a.*—**bodily**, *a.* pert. to the body;—*adv.* altogether; completely.—**body guard**, guard of one's personal safety.—**body politic**, organized society; the state.—**body servant**, a personal attendant.

Boetian (bō-ō'shān) *a.* pert. to Boetia, or, like its inhabitants, stupid.

Boer (boor) *n.* [D.; cp. *hoor*, Ger. *boer*] a Dutch farmer of S. Africa; a person of Dutch descent.

bog (bog) *n.* [Celt.] a deep soft marsh; a quagmire; a morass.—**boggy**, *a.* pert. to bogs; full of bogs; swampy.—**bog-berry**, the cranberry.—**bog butter**, a fatty substance found in masses in peat-bogs.—**bog oak**, trunks of oak found undecayed in

peat-bogs.—**bog** ore, an ore of iron found in boggy land.—**bog** trotter, dweller in a boggy country; an Irishman.

bogey, bogle (bō'gē, bō'gl) *n.* [Celt., fr. bug (2)] a bugbear; a nursery ghost.

boggle (bōg'l) *v.t.* [fr. bogle] to start aside through fear; to hesitate; to raise difficulties; to blunder.—**boggler**, *n.*

bogie, bogey (bō'gi) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a shallow truck; a frame on which a railway carriage is poised.—**bogie engine**, a locomotive engine mounted on a bogie.

bogus (bō'gus) *a.* [Amer. coinage] unreal; counterfeit; sham.

bohea (bō'hē) *n.* [fr. Chinese] an inferior kind of black tea.

Bohemian (bō'hē'mi-ən) *a.* pert. to Bohemia or its inhabitants; pert. to the gypsies; unconventional;—*n.* a native of Bohemia; a gypsy; one that leads a loose and unsettled life.—**Bohemianism**, *n.*

boil (boil) *v.t.* [O.F. *bullire*, fr. L. *bullire*, fr. *bulia*, a bubble] to bring to a seething condition, by heating; to cook, by boiling;—*v.s.* to be agitated by the action of heat; to seethe with rage, etc.—**boiler**, *n.* a vessel for boiling; a tank or cylinder of metal in which steam is generated, etc.—**boiling point**, the temperature at which a liquid boils—of water, 212° Fahr.—**to boil down**, to reduce in bulk by boiling.

boisterous (bois'ter-us) *a.* [E., of uncert. etym.] loud; roaring.—**boisterously**, *adv.*—**boisterousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* noisy; stormy; tempestuous; tumultuous.

bolas (bō'lās) *n.* [Sp.] a missile; two or three balls strung on a rope, used by the S. American cowboy for entangling the feet of cattle.



Bolas

bold (bōld) *a.* [A.S. *beald*, *bold*] daring; showing courage; in a bad sense, forward; audacious.—**boldly**, *adv.*—**boldness**, *n.*—**to make bold**, to venture; presume.—*Syn.* brave; courageous; intrepid; dauntless; valiant; impudent.

boldface (bōld'fās) *n.* a heavy- or black-faced style of type, or printing in this type—the word **boldface** is here set in this type.

bole (bōl) *n.* [Scand.] the trunk of a tree.

bolero (bo-lē'rō) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish dance; a lady's short jacket.

boll (bōl) *n.* [Form of bowl] a pod, as of flax; [Scand.] an old measure of two to six bushels or 140 lbs. avoirdupois.

bollard (bōl'ard) *n.* [fr. bole] a strong post on a wharf, etc., for securing cables to.

bologna (bō-lō'nyā, or, popularly, bō-lō'ni) *n.* a sausage made of

veal, pork, and beef; *s.* (*often baloney*) anything false, untrue, etc.

bolshevik (bol'she-vik) *n.* a Russian revolutionist; hence, anyone advocating the overthrow of the capitalist system by violence.—**bolshevism**, *n.*—**bolshevist**, *n.*—**bolshevize**, *v.t.*

bolster (bōl'ster) *n.* [E., conn with bulge] a long bed-pillow; a pad used to support,—*v.t.* to support, as a false case or a weak person.—**bolsterer**, *n.*

bolt (bōlt) *n.* [E.] an arrow for a cross-bow; a dart; a strong pin or rivet; a thunderbolt; a race or rush,—*v.t.* to fasten with a bolt; to swallow without chewing,—*v.s.* to rush away like a bolt—**bolt upright**, straight as an arrow.—**a bolt from the blue**, a sudden unexpected stroke.

boit (bōit) *v.t.* [Formerly also *boult*. O.F. *bulier*=*burrier*, sift, fr. *bure*, canvas, fr. Low L. (acc.) *burram*, coarse red cloth, fr. L. *burrus*, red] to sift or pass through a sieve.—**bolting cloth**, a linen or hair cloth for a sieve.—**bolting mill**, a machine for sifting meal or flour.

bolus (bō'lus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *bolos*, a clod, bit] a rounded mass of medicine; a large pill.

bomb (bom) *n.* [F. *bombe*, fr. L., fr. G. *bombos*, a hollow sound, boom] an iron shell, filled with explosive materials;—*v.t.* to drop bombs on, as from airplanes—**bombshell** (bom'shel) *n.* a bomb.—**bomb-proof**, *a.* proof against bombs.

bombard (bom-bard') *v.t.* [F. *bombarder*, a cannon] to attack with artillery or with aerial bombing.—**bombardier** (bom-bär-dēr') *n.* [F.] a non-commissioned officer of British artillery, ranking next above private.—**bombardment** (bom-bard'ment) *a.*

bombast (bom'-, bum'bast) *n.* [It., fr. Low L. *bombax*, fr. G. *bombax*, cotton-wadding. See **bombazine**] cotton, or any silky material; wadding; padding; inflated language.—**bombastic** (bom-, bum-bas'tik) *a.* inflated; extravagant.—**bombastically**, *adv.*

bombazine, bombasine (bom-, bu m-bā-zēn') *n.* [F. *bombasin*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *bombāc-inum*, of cotton. See **bombast**] a twilled fabric of silk and worsted or cotton.

bona fides (bō'nā fī'dēs) [L.] good faith.—**bona fide**, in good faith.

bonanza (bō-nan'zā) *n.* [Sp.] a rich mass of ore; a profitable enterprise.

bonbon (bon'bon) *n.* a piece of candy with a sugar fondant center, and coated with creamy fondant.

bond (bond) *n.* [M.E. *bond* or *band*. See **band**] a band, tie, or link; that which binds; a legal engagement, in writing, to fulfil certain conditions or pay money; *pl.* fetters; captivity; imprisonment;—*v.t.* to put imports into a warehouse, where they remain till the duty on them is paid—**bondage**, *n.* state of being bound, or under restraint.—**bonded**, *a.* placed in bond; mortgaged.—**bonder**, *n.* one that

deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.—**bondholder**, *n.* one that holds a bond or bonds.—**bondmaid**, *n.* a female slave.—**bondman**, **bondsman**, *n.* a slave; a surety.—**bondwoman**, **bondswoman**, *n.* a female slave.—**bond servant**, a slave.—**bonded warehouse**, a store for bonded goods.—**in bond**, in a bonded warehouse.—**Syn.** of "bonds" and "bondage," chains; slavery; confinement; thraldom; incarceration.

bone (bôn) *n.* [A.S. *bān*; cp. Ger. *bēin*] a hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in mammals; *pl.* the different parts of a skeleton; human remains; pieces of bone, for lacemaking, rattling together to music, etc.;—*v.t.* to take out bones from; to put bones into.—**boneless**, *a.*—**boniness**, *n.*—**boning**, *n.* the removal of bones from poultry, etc.—**bony** (bō'ni) *a.*—**bone earth**, the earthy or mineral part of bones, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.—**bonesetter**, one that sets broken bones.—a **bone of contention**, a subject of dispute, alluding to dogs quarreling.

bonehead (bôn'hed) *n.* a fool; a stubborn person (*sl.*).

bonfire (bon'fir) *n.* [fr. *bone* and *fire*] a fire to express public joy.

bonhomie (bon-o-mē) *n.* [F., fr. *bon-homme*, a good fellow,—not a good man] frank and simple good-heartedness.

Boniface (bon'i-fās) *n.* [fr. name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*] a jolly, good-tempered innkeeper.

bonnet (bon'et) *n.* [F., of unknown etym.] a flat cap; a woman's headgear, of various shapes.—**bonneted**, *a.* wearing a bonnet.

bonny (bon'i) *a.* [Scot., fr. F. (*fem*) *bonne*, fr. *bon*] handsome; blithe; plump, well-formed.—**bonnily**, *adv.*

bonspiel (bon'spēl) *n.* [Scot.] a grand curling match.

bonus (bō'nus) *n.* [L.=good] a premium given for a loan; an extra dividend; payment additional to wage.

boo (bō) *int.* an exclamation of aversion or contempt, or to frighten;—*v.t.* and *i.* to hoot.

booby (bōo'bi) *n.* [Sp. *bobo*; cp. F. *baube*, fr. L. *babus*, stammering blockhead] the gannet; a dunce, dullard.

boodle (boo'dl) *n.* political graft; a group (spoken of disparagingly).

book (book) *n.* [A.S. *bōc*, a beech; and then, *book*. The beech board at first served for writing on. Cp. Ger. *buche*, *buch*] a collection of sheets of paper, bound together; a literary composition, in the form of a book; a section of a literary work; a ledger for accounts;—*v.t.* to enter or write in a book; to secure by prepayment.—**booked**, *a.* provided with a ticket; engaged.—**bookbinder**, *n.* one that binds books.—**bookbinding**, *n.*—**bookcase**, *n.* a case with shelves for holding books.—**bookish**, *a.* fond of study.—**bookishly**, *adv.*—**bookseller**, *n.*—**bookworm**, *n.* an insect that eats holes in books; hence, a close student.—**book-**

keeper, one that keeps accounts, a clerk.—**bookkeeping**, the art of keeping business accounts.—**book knowledge**, knowledge gained from books.—**book-learned**, versed in books.—**book learning**, learning acquired by reading.—**bookmaker**, a writer with no high motive; a professional better on horse races.—**bookmark**, something placed in a book to keep the place.—**bookplate**, a label pasted bearing the name, arms, motto, etc., of the owner.—**bookshelf**, a shelf on which books are kept.—**book shop**; a shop where books are sold.—**bookstall**, a stall at which books and periodicals are sold.—**bookstand**, a bookstall; a reading-desk.—**book of reference**, a book for consultation, not for continuous perusal.

boom (boom) *n.* [D.=a tree; cp. beam, Ger. *baum*] spar for stretching the bottom of a sail; a chain, cable, or line of spars across a river or harbor.

boom (boom) *v.t.* [M.E. *boimmen*, fr. Teut.] to utter with a deep, hollow sound; to force into notice;—*v.i.* to make a deep, hollow sound;—*n.* a hollow roar; the cry of the bittern; sudden advance in market value; a sudden demand for.

boomerang (boo'me-rang) *n.* [Maori] a bent club of wood used by the natives of Australia (thrown forward from the hand, it finally takes a backward direction, toward the thrower); hence, any doing that reacts injuriously upon the person responsible for it.



boon (bōon) *n.* [Scand.; cp. A.S. *bēn*] petition; a blessing.

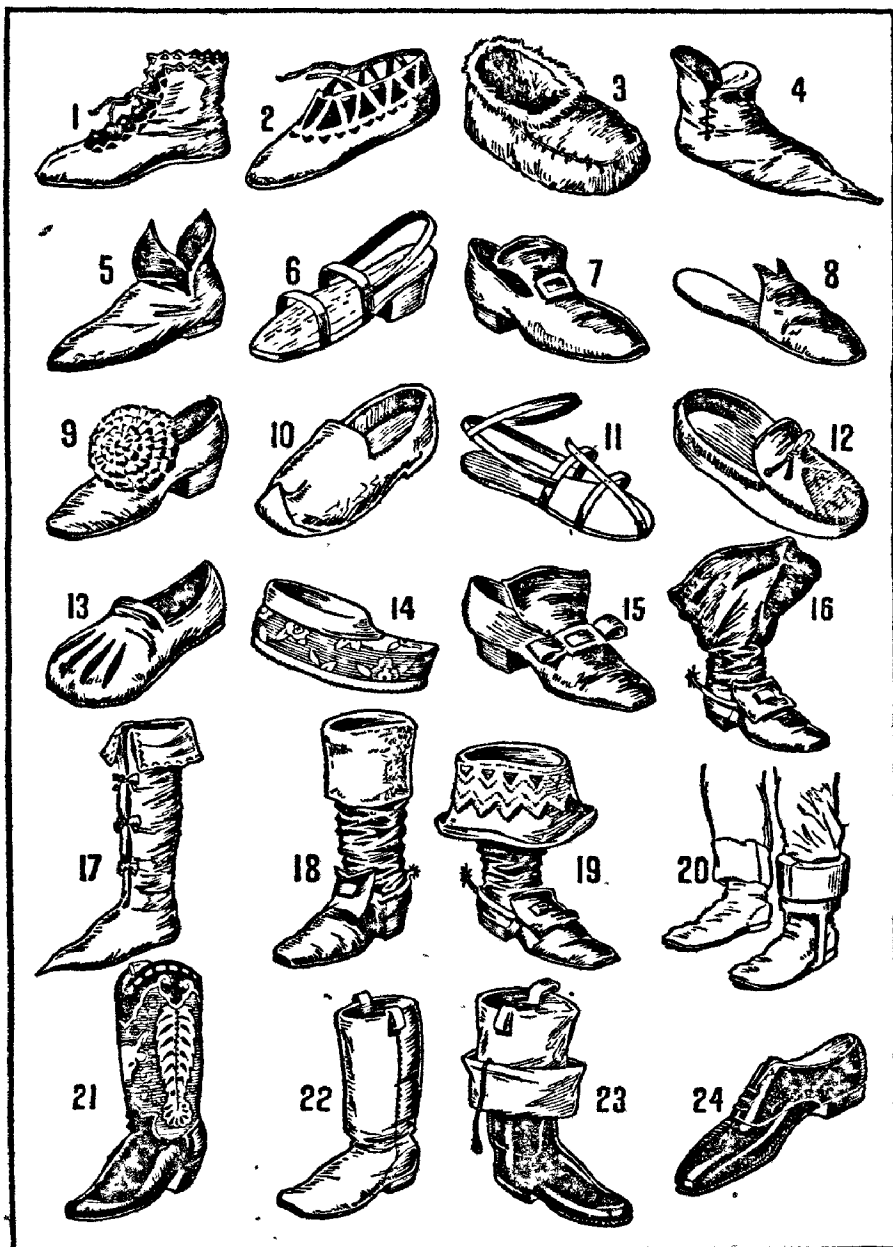
boon (boon) *a.* [fr. F. *bon*] gay; merry; jovial; kind; bountiful.

boor (bōor) *n.* [fr. D. *boer*] a peasant; a rude, illiterate person; a churl.—**boorish**, *a.* rude; clownish.—**boorishly**, *adv.*—**boorishness**, *n.*

boost (boost) *v.t.* and *i.* to lift or push; to raise; to support with enthusiasm.—*n.* booster, *n.* one who boosts; an instrument regulating electromotive force.

boot (bōot) *n.* [A.S. *bōt*, profit. Conn. with *batten*, *better*] profit, gain;—*v.t.* to profit; to advantage;—*v.i.* to avail.—**bootless**, *a.* unprofitable; useless.—**bootlessly**, *adv.*—**bootlessness**, *n.*—**to boot**, into the bargain.

boot (boot) *n.* [O F. *botte* = (F. *botte*), fr. Low L. (acc.) *botium*, a sort of barrel] a covering for the foot and ankle; an instrument of torture in which the leg was crushed; an apron for a gig or other carriage; a luggage-box in a coach.—**bootee** (bōo-tē) *n.* a knitted boot for infants.—**bootikin**, (bōo'ti-kin) *n.* the instrument of torture called the boot.—**bootmaker**, *n.*—**boots**, *n.* the servant in a hotel who blacks boots, and attends to the baggage.—**boot-jack**, an instrument for drawing off boots.—



TYPES OF BOOTS AND SHOES

1. Anglo-Saxon. 2. Roman. 3. Medieval. 4, 5, and 6. Fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 7. Eighteenth century. 8. Fifteenth century. 9. Sixteenth century. 10. Dutch sabot. 11. Roman sandal. 12. Indian moccasin. 13. Sixteenth century. 14. Chinese. 15 and 16. Seventeenth century. 17. Fifteenth century. 18 and 19. Seventeenth century. 20. Oregon boot. 21. Cowboy boot. 22. Woodsman's boot. 23. Hip boot. 24. Oxford shoe.

bootlast, boot tree, an instrument to stretch or preserve the shape of a boot.—Oregon
boot, a weight placed around the foot, used in western U.S. to shackle criminals.

booth (bóóth) *n.* [Scand.] a hut or shop of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, or a decorated sales counter enclosed on all sides, or any enclosed place for special purpose, as a *telephone booth*.

bootleg (bóot'leg) *v.t.* [*slang*] to carry or sell liquor illegally;—*adj.*—**bootlegger**, *n.*—**bootlegging**, *n.*

booty (bóó'ti) [Formerly also *butin*. F. *butin*, fr. Ger. *beute*, prey] spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage.

booze, bouse (bóóz) *n.* [D.] a drinking-bout; liquor;—*v.i.* to drink excessively.

bopeep (bō-pēp') *n.* a child's game in which one suddenly appears from concealment again and again, at the same time exclaiming, "Bo!"

borax (bō'raks) *n.* [Low L., fr. Per.] salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda.—**boracic** (bō-ras'ik) *a.* [Low L. stem, *borac-*, of *borax*] pert. to, or produced from borax.

Bordeaux (bawr-dō') *n.* any wine from the district in France of which Bordeaux is the leading city.

border (bōr'der) *n.* [F. *bordure*, fr. D.] the outer edge of anything; the outside limit of a country, etc.;—*v.t.* to adorn with a border; to adjoin;—*v.i.* to touch at the edge; to come near to.—**borderer**, *n.*—**bordering**, *n.* material for a border; a border.—*Syn.* boundary; bounds; confines; frontier; verge; precinct; margin.

bore (bōr) *v.i.* [A.S. *borian*; cp. Ger. *bohren*] to make a hole in, or pierce; to weary;—*n.* the hole made by boring; the hollow of a gun barrel; a thing or person that wearies.—**borer**, *n.* a boring instrument.—**boredom**, *n.* the state of being bored; ennui.

bore (bōr) *n.* [Scand.] a tidal influx of great force in rivers.

Boreas (bō'rē-as) *n.* [L.] the north wind.—**boreal**, *a.* northern; pert. to the north wind.

born (bawrn) *pp.* of *bear*, to bring forth;—*a.* brought into being.

borne (bōrn) *pp.* of *bear*, to carry.

boron (bō'ron) *n.* a non-metallic chemical element occurring only in combination.

borough (ber'ō) *n.* [A.S. *burh*, *burg*, a fort or city, fr. *beorgan*, to protect. Cp. Ger. *burg*] an incorporated town.

borrow (bor'ō) [M.E. *borwen*, fr. A.S. *borgian*, fr. A.S. *borh*, pledge] *v.t.* to take from another on loan.—**borrower**, *n.*—**borrowing**, *n.* the act of obtaining a loan.

borsch (bawrsh) *n.* a kind of ragout made with various ingredients in red beet juice. Also *borsht* or *bortsch*.

borzoi (bawr'zoi) *n.* the Russian wolf-hound.

boscage, boskage (bos'ki) *n.* [O.F. *boscage*, fr.

Low. L. (acc.) *boscum*, thicket; fr. Teut. Cp. F. *bosquet*, Ger. *busch*] wood; underwood; a thicket.

bosh (bosh) *n.* [Turk.] empty talk; nonsense; folly.

bosk (bosk) *n.* [See *boscage*] a thicket or small wood.—**bosky, a.** bushy; covered with underwood.—**boskiness, n.**

bosom (boó'zum) *n.* [A.S. *bōsm*] the breast of a human being; part of the dress over the breast; the heart;—*a.* intimate; cherished.

boss (bos) *n.* [F. *bosse*, hump, swelling, fr. Teut. Doublet of *botch* (1)] a prominent part; a stud; a knob.

boss (bos) *n.* [Amer. fr. D. *baas*, master] a master;—*v.t.* to manage; to order about.

botany (bot'a-ni) *n.* [fr. *botanic*] the science that treats of plants.—**botanic, botanical** (bō-tan'ik, -i-ka) *a.* [F., fr. G. *botanikos*, relating to plants, fr. *botanē*, herb]—**botanically, adv.**—**botanist, n.**—**botanize, v.t.** to study plants; to search for and collect plants.

botch (boch) *n.* [O.F. *bocce*=F. *bosse*. Doublet of *boss*] a large ulcerous affection; [D. *boisen*, strike] a patch of a garment; bungled work;—*v.t.* to mend; to bungle.

both (bōth) *a.* and *pron.* [Scand. Cp. Ger. *beide*; A.S. *bā*; L. *am-bo*; G. *am-phō*] the one and the other;—*conj.* (followed by *and*) as well as

bother (boh'ter) *v.t.* [Celt.] to tease or perplex;—*n.* an annoyance;—*int.* an exclamation of annoyance.—**bothersome, a.** troublesome; annoying.—**botheration** (boh'ter-ā'shun) *n.* used as *int.*

bothie, bothy (boh'ti) *n.* [Scot. Cp. *booth*] a cottage for farm servants.

bottine (bo-tēr) *n.* [F. See *boot*] a half boot; a woman's high shoe of fine quality.

bottle (bot'l) *n.* [O.F. *bouteille*, fr. O.F. *boute*, barrel. See *boot*] a vessel with a narrow neck for holding liquids;—[O.F. *botel*, little bundle. Cp. F. *botte*] a bundle of hay;—*v.t.* to inclose in bottles.—**bottler, n.**—**bottling, n.**—**bottle-glass, a.** coarse green glass.—**bottle green, dark green, like bottle-glass.**—**bottlenose, a.** kind of whale.

bottom (bot'om) *n.* [A.S. *botm*. Cp. Ger. *boden*] the lowest part; that upon which a thing rests or is founded, the keel of a vessel, and hence, the vessel itself;—*v.t.* to found or build;—*v.s.* to rest upon.—**bottomless, a.**—**bottom glade, a.** low glade in a valley.—*Syn.* foundation; base.

bottomry (bot'om-ri) *n.* [fr. D. *bodemarty*] a loan on the security of a ship.

boudoir (bóó'dwār) *n.* [F. fr. *boulder*, to be ill humored] a lady's small private room.

bough (bou) *n.* [A.S. *bōg, bōh*] an arm or large branch of a tree.

bought (bawt) *pret.* and *part.* of the verb *buy*.

bought (bout) *n.* [Form of *bout*] a twist or knot; a bend, a fold.

bougie (boo'zhé) *n.* [F.=candle, fr. *Bugia*, in Algeria] a long slender instrument used, in surgery, to remove obstructions; a spindle-shaped suppository.

bouilli (bóo-yé') *n.* [F. fr. O F. *boillir*. See *boil*] meat stewed with vegetables.

bouillon (bóo-yawn', bool'yun) *n.* [F.] a clear broth of beef or other meat, or a soup made from a specified ingredient, as *tomato bouillon*.

boulder (bó'l'der) *n.* [Scand.] a large, worn rock detached from its bed.—**boulder clay**, a stiff clay of the glacial or ice-drift age. Also **bowlder**.

boulevard (bóol'e-várd) *n.* [F. for Ger. *Bollwerk*. See *bulwark*] a street or promenade (*orig.* on the site of the ramparts) planted with trees.

bounce (bouns) *v. i.* [D. *bouncen*, strike] to leap or spring suddenly; to come or go suddenly; to boast;—*n.* a sudden fall; a boast; a bold lie.—**bouncer**, *n.* a saloon, hotel, etc., employee who expels disorderly persons.—**bouncing**, *a.* lusty.—**bouncingly**, *adv.*

bound (bound) *n.* [O F. *bonne*, *bonne*, fr. Celt.] limiting line of any space;—*v. t.* to restrain; to form the boundary of.—**boundary**, *n.* a border or limit.—**boundless**, *a.*—**boundlessness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "boundary," frontier; confines; precincts; barrier; verge;—of "boundless," unlimited; illimitable; infinite; unconfined.

bound (bound) *a.* [Scand.] prepared for going, intending to go, etc.

bound (bound) *v. s.* [F. *bondir*, leap, *orig.* to resound; fr. L. *bombastre*, to hum. Cp. *bomb*] to leap; jump;—*n.* a leap; jump.

bound (bound) *pret.* and *pp. part.* of the verb *bind*.—**bounden** (boun'den) *a.* imposed as a duty.

bounty (boun'tu) *n.* [F. *bonité*, goodness, fr. L. (acc.) *bonitatem*. See *boon*] liberality; a premium.—**bounteous**, *a.* disposed to give freely, generous; liberal.—**bounteously**, *adv.*—**bounteousness**, *n.* bountiful, *a.* free in giving; generous.—**bountifully**, *adv.*—**bountifulness**, *n.*—*Syn.* generosity; munificence; kindness; benevolence.

bouquet (boo-ká') *n.* [F. doublet of *bosquet*. See *boecage*] a nosegay; a perfume.

Bourbon (bóor'bon, bóor'bon) *n.* [F.] a member of the ancient royal family of France.—**bourbon**, *n.* a corn whisky.

bourdon (boor'don) *n.* [F. See *burden* (2)], a droning; a bass organ-stop;—*v. t.* to drone.

bourg (boorg) *n.* [F. fr. Ger. *burg*. See *borough*] a fortified medieval town; a market town.

bourgeois (boor-zhwa') *n.* a French shop-keeper, or middle-class of citizen; (ber'jous') a small size of type;—*s.* belonging to the middle class;

common—**bourgeoisie** (boór-zhwá-zé') *n.* the middle class.

bourn (börn, boorn) *n.* [F. *borne*, fr. O F. *borne*. See *bound* (1)] a bound; a limit; a domain.

bourse (boors) *n.* [F. See *purse*] the stock exchange, esp. the stock exchange in Paris.

bouse (booz, bouz) *n.* [M E. *bous*; see *booze*] alcoholic liquor; a drunken revel,—*v. i.* and *t.* to drink liquor, esp. to excess; to revel in drunkenness.

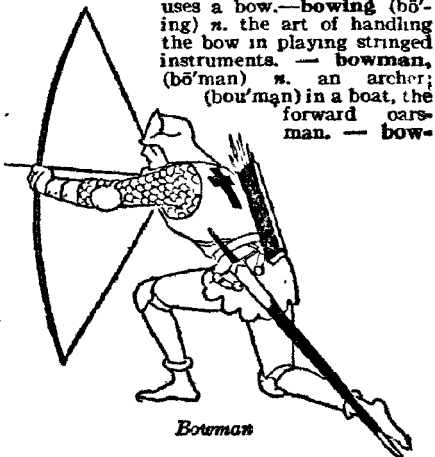
bout (bout) *n.* [Doublet of *bight*] a turn, a conflict, contest, trial.

boutonniere (boo-to-nyár') *n.* [F., buttonhole] a button-hole flower or bouquet.

bovine (bó'vin) *a.* [L. *bovinus*, fr. stem *bov-* of *bōs*. See *beef*] pert. to the ox kind; stupid.

bow (bou) *v. t.* [M E. *bowen*, *bogen*, fr. A S. *būgan*] to bend; to incline the head or body; to subdue or crush;—*v. i.* to bend through respect; to submit; to force;—*n.* an inclination of the head, or body; [Scand.] the rounded forward part of a ship; the stem or prow.—**bowline** (bó'lin) *n.* a rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward.—**bowsprit** (bó'sprít) *n.* a large spar projecting over the stem of a vessel.

bow (bō) *n.* [A.S. *boga*] anything bent or curved, a weapon from which an arrow is discharged; any curved instrument, as a fiddlestick, a lace or ribbon tied in a slip-knot.—**bowed**, *a.* bent like a bow; crooked.—**bower** (bou'ér) *n.* one that bows; an anchor at the bow, a bowmaker; one that uses a bow.—**bowing** (bó'ing) *n.* the art of handling the bow in playing stringed instruments.—**bowman**, (bó'man) *n.* an archer; (bou'man) in a boat, the forward oarsman.—**bow-**



Bowman

string (bó'string) *n.* the string of a bow; a string used by the Turks for strangling offenders;—*v. s.* to strangle with a bowstring.—**bowyer** (bó'yer) *n.* an archer; one that makes or sells bows.—**bowbacked**, having a bent back.—**bow brace**, a covering to protect the left arm of a bowman.—**bow-legged**, having crooked legs.—**bowshot**,

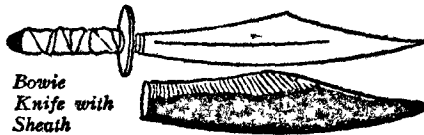
the distance an arrow may carry.—**bow-window**, a curved bay window.—**to draw the long bow**, to exaggerate; to lie.—**to have two strings to one's bow**, to have more than one resource, etc.

bowdlerize (bōd-, boud'ler-iz) *v.t.* to leave out indelicate words or passages [fr. T. Bowdler's expurgated edition of Shakespeare, 1818].

bowel (bou'el) *n.* [O.F. *boel*, fr. L. *botellum*, a small sausage]; an entrail; *pl.* the entrails; the inside of anything; the seat of pity, tenderness, etc.;—*v.t.* to take out the entrails.

bower (bou'er) *n.* [A.S. *būr*, dwelling. Doublet of byre] a boudoir; an arbor in a garden.—**bowery**, shady.—**bowerbird**, a name of Australian birds that erect bowers and adorn them with feathers.

bowie knife (bō'i, boō'i nif) [fr. its inventor, Colonel Bowles] a long knife, often used as a weapon.



Bowie
Knife with
Sheath

bowl (bōl) *n.* [M.E. *bolle*, fr. A.S. *bolle*] a basin; anything hollowed.

bowl (bōl) *n.* [O.F. *bowle*, L. (acc.) *bullam*] anything rounded by art; a ball rolled along the ground in certain games; a ball; *pl.* a game with bowls;—*v.t.* to roll, as a bowl; to deliver a ball at cricket;—*v.i.* to play with bowls; to move rapidly and smoothly; to deliver a ball at cricket.—**bowler**, *n.*—**bowling**, *n.*—**bowling alley**, a covered place for playing at bowls.—**bowling green**, a level lawn for bowling.

bowwow (bou'vou) *n.* [imit] the bark of a dog.—**bowwow theory**, the theory that language is developed from imitations of the sounds of nature.

box (boks) *n.* [A.S. *box*, fr. L. *boxum*, anything made of box (2); cp. G. *boxis*] a small case or chest; an inclosed space, with seats, in a theater; a house for shooting parties; the driver's seat on a carriage;—*v.t.* to inclose in a box.—**box bed**, a boxed-in bed.—**box iron**, a smoothing iron with a cavity for a heater.—**box office**, in a theater, the office where tickets are sold.—**to box the compass**, to name the points of the compass in order.

box (boks) *n.* [A.S. *box*, box-tree, fr. L. *boxus*, fr. G. *pykxos*] a shrub of fine hard wood.—**box-tree**, the tree variety of the plant called box.

box (boks) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a buffet on the head;—*v.t.* to buffet;—*v.i.* to fight with the fists.—**boxer**, *n.*—**boxing**, *n.* the practice of sparring with boxing gloves.

boy (boi) [M.E. *boi*, fr. Teut.] a male child; a lad.—**boyhood**, *n.* the state of a boy.—**boyish**, *a.* boy-like; puerile.—**boyishly**, *adv.*—**boyishness**, *n.*—**boy scout**, a member of the Boy Scouts, an organization

founded in 1908 in England by Sir R. Baden-Powell, or of any similar organization.

boyar (boi'ar) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian nobleman. Also **boyard**.

boycott (boi'kot) *v.t.* [fr. Captain Boycott, an Irish landlord, the first victim] to combine in refusing to work for, or have dealings with;—*n.* an act of boycotting.—**boycotter**, *n.*

brace (brās) *n.* [O.F. *brace*=F. *bras*, arm, fr. L. (pl.) *brachia*, arms] a prop or support, esp. a piece of beam; a coupling; a pair; a printer's mark (|); a carpenter's tool for boring; *pl.* straps that support trousers, etc.; suspenders;—*v.t.* to furnish with braces; to support; to tighten; to nerve or strengthen.—**bracer** (brā'ser) *n.* esp. in archery, a wrist-guard; a stimulant.—**bracing**, *a.* strengthening, nerv- ing.

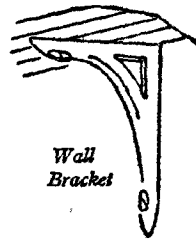
bracelet (brās'let) *n.* [F. dim. See **brace**] an ornamental ring for the wrist or arm, worn esp. by women; hence, a handcuff (colloq.).

brach (brak, brach) *n.* [O.F. fr. Ger.] a kind of hound.

bracken (brak'en) *n.* [Scand., cp. **brake** (1)] a coarse species of fern.

bracket (brak'et) *n.* [F. *braguette*, fr. L. *braccæ*, breeches] a pro-

jecting support fastened to a wall, carrying weight on the upper arm (see *illus.*); a shelf supported by brackets; a wall fixture for a light, one of two marks (|) used in writing or printing to enclose words or figures; a portion of a list of names, figures, etc., set off by a bracket;—*v.t.* to support with a bracket, to enclose, or set off, by means of brackets.



brackish (brak'ish) *a.* [D. *brak*, briny] somewhat salt, of water.—**brackishness**, *n.*

bract (brakt) *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate] a small leaf or scale at the base of a flower.

brad (brad) *n.* [Scand.] a nail without a head, to be driven in below the surface.—**bradawl**, an awl to make holes for brads.

brae (brā) *n.* [Scot. fr. Celt.] the side of a hill; a stretch of sloping ground.

brag (brag) *v.i.* [Celt.] to boast; to praise oneself, or one's belongings;—*n.* a boast.—**bragging**, *a.* boastful;—*n.* boastful language.—**bragger**, *n.*—**braggart**, *n.* a boaster;—*a.* boastful.—**braggadocio** (brag-ə-dō'shi-ō) *n.* [Braggadocio, a boaster in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*] a boasting fellow.

Brahma (brā'mā) the Creator, the chief person of the Hindu Trinity.—**Brahman**, **Brahmin**, *n.* a person of the priestly caste among the Hindus.—**Brahminical** (brā-min'ik-əl) *a.*—**Brahmin-**

ism (brá'mu-izm) *n.* the religion of the Brahmans.

braid (bräd) *v.t.* [M.E. *breden*, fr. A.S. *bregdan*, *brēdan*] to weave or plait;—*n.* a band, ribbon, or tape.

Braille (bräl) *n.* a system of printing for the blind in which tangible characters are used;—*v.t.* to put into Braille.

brain (brän) *n.* [A.S. *brægen*] the whitish, soft mass in the skull, in which are the nerve centers; understanding;—*v.t.* to dash out the brains of.—**brainless**, *a.* witless.—**brainlessness**, *n.*—**brainy**, *a.* clever.—**brain fever**, an inflammation of the brain.—**brainpan**, the skull.—**brain-sick**, disordered in the understanding; insane.—**brainwork**, mental exertion.

braird (brärd) *n.* [A.S. *brerdan*, a point] the first sprouting of grain;—*v.t.* to sprout.

braise (bräz) *v.t.* [F. *braser*, solder, fr. Scand.] to cook (as meat) by searing and browning in hot fat, and then simmering in a little moisture in a covered pan.

brake (bräk) *n.* [A.S. *bracce*] a place overgrown with ferns, etc.; a thicket.—[Scand.] coarse fern.

brake (bräk) *n.* [Teut.] a carriage, to train horses with; a large wagonette; a drag pressed upon an object, esp a wheel, to stop its motion.—**brakeman**, **brakesman**, *n.* one who works a brake.

bramble (bram'bl) *n.* [A.S. *brembel*] a thorny shrub, producing a berry like the raspberry.—**brambly**, *a.*—**brambling**, *n.* the mountain finch.

bran (bran) *n.* [O.F. fr. Celt.] the outer coat of the seed of grain; a kind of stock feed.

branch (branch) *n.* [F. *branche*, fr. Low L. *branca*, paw] the shoot of a tree or shrub; a bough; a part of a system, business, etc.; a line of family descent;—*v.t.* and *i.* to divide, as into branches.—**branchy**, *a.* having spreading branches.—**branching**, *a.* shooting out; starting from.—**branchless**, *a.*—**branchlet**, *n.* a little branch.—**root and branch**, wholly.

brand (brand) *n.* [A.S. = a burning, a sword, fr. *beornan*. See *burn*] a burning, or partly burnt, piece of wood; a sword [fr. its glitter]; an iron used for burning a mark on; quality; a mark of disgrace;—*v.t.* to fix a stamp on; to stigmatize.—**branded**, *a.*—**brander**, *v.t.* to broil on a gridiron, to grill;—*n.* a gridiron.—**brand-new**, **bran-new**, quite new [=fresh from the fire].

brandish (bran'dish) *v.t.* [F. (part.) *brandissant*, waving, fr. O.F. *brand*, sword, fr. Scand. Cp. *brand*] to wave, as a weapon.

brandling, **branling** (bran'd-ling) *n.* [conn. with *brand*] a small red worm, used as bait for fish.

brandy (bran'di) *n.* [D. *brandewijn*, fr. *branden*, burn, *brand*] a spirit distilled from wine.—**branded**, *a.* flavored with brandy.—**brandy snap**, a ginger bread wafer, flavored with brandy.

branks (brangks) *n.pl.* [E.] a bridle for a shrew, a bridle for horses and cows.

brant (braunt) *n. sing and pl.* a kind of small, dark-colored geese.

brash (brash) *a.* impolitely hasty or rude in social behavior; saucy.

brass (bras) *n.* [A.S. *bræs*] a yellow compound of copper and zinc; impudence; *pl.* brazen utensils, ornaments, or effigies.—**brassy**, *a.* pert. to brass; hard as brass; impudently bold;—*n.* (also *brassie*) a wooden golf club with a brass sole.—**brassily**, *adv.*—**brassiness**, *n.*—**brassband**, a band of musicians who play instruments of brass.—**brassfounder**, one that makes articles of brass.

brassière (bräs-i-är', bra-zēr') *n.* a woman's undergarment that supports the breasts.

brat (brat) *n.* [A.S. *bratt*, a pinafore, fr. Celt.] an apron; a child.

bravado (bra-vá'dō) *n.* [Sp.] a swaggerer; showy bravery.

brave (bräv) *a.* [F., of uncert. etym] daring; bold; noble; showy;—*n.* an Indian warrior;—*v.t.* to encounter with courage; to set at defiance.—**bravely**, *adv.*—**bravery**, *n.* courage; finery.—*Syn.* fearless; courageous; valiant, valorous; intrepid; gallant; undaunted; excellent.

bravo (brá'vō) [It.] a cutthroat.— *int.* well done!

bravura (brá-vū'ra) *n.* [It.] a spirited air with florid graces, difficult of execution;—*a.* florid, brilliant.

brawl (brawl) *v.t.* [F. fr. Scand.] to quarrel noisily; to flow noisily, as water;—*n.* a noisy quarrel.—**brawler**, *n.*;—*a.* contentious; noisy.—**brawlingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to wrangle; squabble; contend.

brawn (bravn) *n.* [O.F. *bræon*, flesh for roasting, fr. Teut.; cp. Ger. *braten*, to roast] the flesh of a boar; full strong muscles; a food prepared from the head, etc. of pigs.—**brawniness**, *n.*—**brawny**, *a.* muscular; strong; hardy.

bray (brä) *v.t.* [O.F. *bræter*] to powder; grind small;—*v.t.* [O.F. *bræve*, fr. Celt.] to cry harshly, as the ass;—*n.* the cry of an ass; any harsh sound.—**brayer**, *n.*

braz (bráz) *v.t.* [fr. *brasse*] to solder with brass; to cover or ornament with brass.—**brazen** (bráz'n) *a.* made of brass; impudent;—*v.t.* to face impudently.—**brazently**, *adv.*—**brazenness**, *n.*

brazier (bráz'h'yer) *n.* an artificer in brass;—[F. *brasier*] a pan to hold live coals.

brazilwood (brá-zil'wood) *n.* the heavy red wood of a tropical tree, used for dyeing red.—**Brazil nut**, the nut of a S. American tree.

breach (bréch) *n.* [F. *brèche*; fr. Ger. *brechen*, to break. See *break*] breaking, or state of being broken; the gap made by breaking; a breaking up of friendly relations;—*v.t.* to make a gap in a wall.—*Syn.* of *n.* gap; vent; cleft, opening; chasm; aperture; dispute.

bread (bred) *n.* [A.S. *brēad*, a bit of bread; cp. Ger. *brod*] food made of

flour or meal; food in general.—**breadless**, *a.*—**bread-and-butter**, *n.* the means of living.—**breadfruit**, *n.* the bread-like fruit of a tree found in the isles of the Pacific.—**breadstuff**, *n.* bread flour.—**breadwinner**, *n.* one that keeps himself and his family by his earnings.—**brown bread**, wheaten bread from unbolted flour.—to **break bread**, to partake of communion; to share hospitality.

breadth (brēth) *n.* [M.E. *brēde*, fr. A.S. *bræda*. See *broad*.] distance from side to side; freedom from narrowness of mind.

break (brāk) *v.i.* [M.E. *breken*, fr. A.S. *bræcan*; cp. Ger. *brechen*] to divide, by force; to pierce, as light through a cloud; to make a gap in; to subdue or train; to infringe, as a law; to disclose, as news; to lessen the force of, as a fall;—*v.i.* to come to pieces; to shine forth; to fail, as in business;—*n.* an opening made by force; an interruption; a dash indicating a pause in the sense.—**breakable**, *a.*—**breakage**, *n.* a breaking; an allowance for things broken.—**breaker**, *n.* a wave breaking on the shore.—**breakwater**, *n.* any structure to break the force of waves.—**breakdown**, a noisy step-dance; collapse.—**breakneck**, hazardous.—**breakup**, dissolution.—**break of day**, the dawn.—to **break bulk**, to begin to unload.—to **break cover**, to start from a hiding-place.—to **break ground**, to dig; to begin to carry out any plan.—to **break loose**, to escape.—to **break one's word**, to violate a promise.—to **break step**, to cease marching in step.—to **break the back**, to get through the greater part of.—to **break the bank**, to win all the money staked by the banker for one session of a gambling game.—to **break the ice**, to make a beginning.—to **break upon the wheel** to rack upon a wheel, and break the limbs with a bar.—to **break with**, to cease to be friends with.

breakfast (brēk'fast) *n.* the first meal in the day;—*v.i.* to give breakfast to;—*v.i.* to take breakfast.

ream (brēm) *n.* [F. *brème*, fr. Teut.] a fresh water fish.

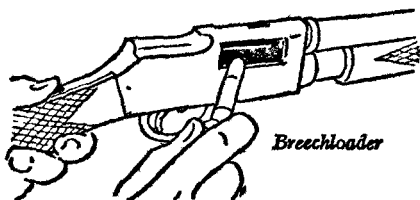
breast (brēst) *n.* [A.S. *brōst*; cp. Ger. *brust*] the fore part of the body, from the neck to the pit of the stomach; the bosom; the affections; the heart;—*v.t.* to meet with the breast; to oppose manfully.—**breastplate**, *n.* defensive armor for breast; a part of the state vestment of the high priest of the Jews.—**breastwork**, *n.* an earthwork, **breast-high**, hastily made.—**breastbone**, *n.* bone to which the ribs are attached.—**breast-trail**, *n.* the rail of the breastwork on a quarter-deck.—**breast wheel**, a water-wheel that receives the stream of water at about half its height.—to **make a clean breast of**, to confess fully.

breath (brēth) *n.* [M.E. *breth*; A.S. *bræth*] air respired; power of breathing freely; time to breathe; a slight breeze.—**breath** (brēth) *v.t.* to draw in and give out air from the lungs; to utter; to put out of breath;—*v.i.* to live; to take breath.—**breathable**, *a.*—**breathed** (brēth) *a.* blown; [Phil.] uttered with breath only.—**breather**, *n.*—**breathing** (brēth'ing) *n.* respiration;

gentle breeze; a mark (') over a vowel, sounded *h*.—**breathless**, *a.*—**breathlessness**, *n.*

breccia (brēch'i-ā) *n.* [It.; conn. with *breach*] a rock composed of angular fragments cemented together.

brech (brēch) *n.* [fr. *breches* (pl.)] the hinder part, esp. of a fire-arm;—*v.t.* to put into breeches; to whip.—**breeches** (brēch'ez) *n.pl.* [A double pl., fr. A.S. (pl.) *brēc*, breeches, fr. *brēc*] trousers.—**breechloader**, a firearm loaded at the breech.—**breechloading**,



breed (brēd) *v.t.* [A.S. *brēdan*, nourish, fr. *brōd*. See *brood*] to beget; to hatch; to nurse and rear;—*v.t.* to bear and nourish young;—*n.* a race of animals from the same stock.—**breeder**, *n.* one that rears cattle, fowls, etc.—**breeding**, *n.* producing; the rearing of livestock; manners or deportment.—to **breed in and in**, to breed continually from parents near akin.—*Syn.* to propagate; procreate; engender.

breeze (brēz) *n.* [F. *brase*] a light wind; a gentle gale; [O.F. *brase* = F. *brasse*, embers, fr. Scand.] house-sweepings.—**breezeless**, *a.* still; calm.—**breezy**, *a.* fanned with gentle winds; vivacious.

brethren (brēth'ren) *n.pl.* [See *brother*] members of the same society or profession.—**elder brethren**, the corporation of Trinity House, London, England, looking after lighthouses, buoys, pilots, etc.

Breton (brē'ton) *a.* [F.] pert. to Brittany [*Bretagne*], its language or people.

breve (brēv) *n.* [It., fr. L. *brevis*. See *brief*] the longest note in music; a mark (as that over the *a* in "cāt") sometimes used to indicate a short vowel.

brevet (brē-ve't', brēv'et) *a.* [F. = certificate, fr. *brief*, short letter (O.F. *brief*). See *brief*] a commission, which entitles an officer to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank.

breviary (brē'vi-er-i) *n.* [F., fr. L. *brevis-arius*, abridgment. See *brief*] an abridgment; a book containing the daily service of the R. C. Church.

brevier (brē-vēr') *n.* a size of type between bourgeois and minion [used first for breviaries].

brevery (brēv'i-ti) *n.* [F. *brévèrè*, fr. L. (acc.) *brevitatem*, fr. *brevis*. See *brief*] shortness; conciseness.

brew (brō) *v.t.* [A.S. *brōowan*; cp. Ger. *brauen*] to prepare a fermented liquor, from malt, hops, etc.; to plot;—*v.t.* to perform the business of brewing; to be

impending;—*n.* the liquid brewed.—**brewer**, *n.*—**brewery**, *n.* the building and apparatus for brewing.—**brewing**, *n.* preparing liquors from malt; the quantity brewed at once.—**brewster**, *n.* [E. aff. *-ster*; orig. *f.*] a brewer; a female brewer.

briar (brī'ar) *n.* [F. *bruyère*, heath, fr. Celt.] the white heath; a pipe made from briar root. See **brier**.

Briarean (brī-ā-rē-ān) *a.* hundred-handed, as was Briareus, a giant of Greek fable.

bribe (brīb) *n.* [O F.=bread as alms] anything bestowed, with a view to influence judgment and conduct;—*v.t.* to influence by gifts;—*v.i.* to practice bribery.—**bribable**, *a.*—**briber**, *n.*—**bribery**, *n.*

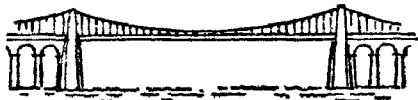
bric-a-brac (brī'ā-brak) *n.* [F.] fancy ware; curios.

brick (brīk) *n.* [F. *brique*, fr. D. fr. *brecken*, break] clay molded into an oblong shape, and burnt; a good fellow—**brickbat**, *n.* a fragment of brick—**brick-layer**, *n.* one that builds with bricks.—**brickmaker**, *n.*—**brickwork**, *n.* a brick erection.—**brick kiln**, a kiln in which bricks are baked or burnt—**brick tea**, tea compressed into brick—**brickyard**, a place where bricks are made.

bride (brīd) *n.* [A.S. *brīd*; cp. Ger. *bräut*] a woman recently married, or about to be married—**bridal** (brī'dal) *a.* [fr. A.S. *brīd*, ale, a feast] belonging to a bride or to a wedding;—*n.* wedding.—**bridegroom**, *n.* [A.S. *guma*, man; for *bridegroom*] a man newly married, or about to be married.—**bridesmaid**, *n.* a girl that attends on a bride at her wedding.—**bridegroom**, *n.* a man that attends the bridegroom.

bridewell (brīd'wel) *n.* a house of correction [fr. a prison near St. *Bride's* or *Bridget's* Well, London, Eng.].

bridge (brīj) *n.* [M.E. *brīgge*, *brūgge*, fr. A.S. *brycg*; cp. Ger. *brücke*] a roadway over arches spanning a river or a valley; a support for the strings of a violin; the bone of the nose, etc.;—*v.t.* to build a bridge or bridges over.—**pontoon bridge**, an emergency bridge made across a stream upon floats.—**suspension bridge**, a bridge hung



Suspension Bridge

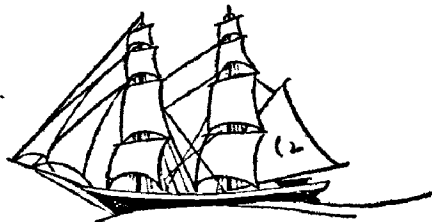
on chains or cables stretched over piers.—**swing bridge**, a bridge that moves on a pivot and opens for vessels to pass.—**tubular bridge**, a series of tubes supported on piers, the roadway being in the interior.

bridle (brī'dl) *n.* [A.S. *brīdel*] the head-gear of a beast of burden, of a horse; a curb; a check;—*v.t.* to put a bridle upon; to curb, or control;—*v.i.* to express pride or resentment by attitude.—**bridle-path**, a way for travelers on horseback.

brief (brīf) *a.* [F. *brēf*, *brēf*, fr. L. (acc.) *breve*] short; concise;—*n.* an abridgment of a client's case;—*v.t.* to

instruct or retain counsel by brief.—**briefless**, *a.* without clients.—**briefly**, *adv.*—**briefness**, *n.*—**in brief**, in short.

brier, **brīar** (brī'er, -ar) *n.* [A.S. *brēr*] the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose—**briery**, *n.* a pipe made from briar root. See **briar**. **brig** (brīg) *n.* [short. fr. *brigantine*] a vessel with two masts, square-rigged.



Brig

brigade (brī-gād') *n.* [F.=a troop, fr. It.; fr. Low L. *briga*, quarrel; cp. F. *brigue*, intrigue] two or more regiments under a general; an army division;—*v.t.* to form into a brigade—**brigadier** (brī-gā-dēr') *n.* [F.] the general, next below a major-general, commanding a brigade.

brigand (brī-gānd) *n.* [F.=a robber, fr. It.; fr. Low L. *briga*, an intrigue] a robber; a freebooter; a highwayman.—**brigandage**, *n.* highway robbery.

brigantine (brī-gān-tēn) *n.* [F. *brigantin*, a piratical vessel, fr. It. See **brigand**] a light, two-masted vessel, square-rigged like a brig.

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.

Bright's disease (brīts'dī-zēz) *n.* a disease of the kidneys, [first described in 1827 by Dr. R. Bright].

brill (brīl) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a fish like the turbot.

brilliant (brīl'yant) *a.* [F. *brillant* (brē-yān') fr. O.F. *brīl*, luster, lustrous, fr. L. (acc.) *beryllum*. See *beryl*] glittering; splendid; shining;—*n.* a diamond cut with facets.—**brilliantly**, *adv.*—**brilliantness**, *n.*—**brilliance** (brīl'yān-s) *n.* great brightness.—*Syn.* distinguished; bright; radiant; clever.

brim (brīm) *n.* [E.] rim or border of anything; the rim of a hat;—*v.t.* to be full to the brim.—**brimful**, *a.* full to the brim.—**brimmed**, *a.* brimful.—**brimming**, *a.* full to overflowing.

brimstone (brīm'stōn) *n.* [M.E. *brimston*=burning stone, fr. *brennen*. See *burn*] a hard, inflammable substance, of a lemon color; sulphur.

brindle, **brīndled** (brīm'dl, -did) *a.* colored in stripes; streaked.

brine (brin) *n.* [A.S. *brýne*, flame, heat. brine] water mixed with a large quantity of salt; the sea; tears.—**briny**, *a.*—**brine pan**, **brine pit**, a pit for salt water, to be evaporated.

bring (bring) *v.t.* [A.S. *bringan*; cp. Ger. *bringen*] to carry; to fetch; to convey from one person or place to another.—**to bring about**, to effect.—**to bring down**, to lower; to degrade.—**to bring forth**, to bear.—**to bring home**, to prove; to make another feel one's own experience.—**to bring in**, to introduce, as a bill.—**to bring to**, to make conscious again.—**to bring up**, to educate; rear.

brink (bringk) *n.* [Scand.] edge, margin of a steep slope; verge

briquette (bri-ke't) *n.* [F. dim. fr. *brick*] a brick of coal dust.

brisk (brisk) *a.* [Celt.] full of liveliness; full of spirit or life.—**briskly**, *adv.*—**briskness**, *n.*—**Syn.** alert; active; vivacious; effervescent; prompt; quick; nimble; sprightly.

brisket (brisk'ket) *a.* [O.F.] that part of the breast of an animal that lies next to the ribs.

bristle (brist'l) *n.* [M.E. *bristle*, *birstle*, fr. A.S. *byrst*] a short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine;—*v.t.* to erect the bristles of;—*v.i.* to rise on end.—**bristly**, *a.* thick set with bristles; rough.—**bristliness**, *n.*—**to bristle up**, to oppose with anger.—**to bristle with**, to contain in large numbers.

Bristol board (brist'ol bōrd) *n.* [fr. *Bristol*, in England] a pasteboard with a smooth, glazed surface.

Britannia (bri-tan'ya) *n.* [L.] Great Britain personified; a female form forming an emblem of Britain.—**Britannia**, *a.* pert. to Great Britain; British.—**britannia metal**, an alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper.

British (brit'ish) *a.* pert. to Great Britain or its inhabitants.

Briton (brit'on) *n.* one of the Brythons, or ancient Celtic inhabitants of Britain; a native of Britain.

brittle (brit'l) *a.* [A.S. *brōtan*, to break] easily broken; fragile.—**brittleness**, *n.*

broach (brōch) *n.* [F. *brocher*, to pierce, fr. *broche*, a spit, pin. See *brooch*] a spit; a steel tool for enlarging holes in metal.—*v.t.* to pierce; to tap, as a cask; to open; to approach, as a topic.

broad (brawd) *a.* [A.S. *brād*] wide; extended from side to side; coarse.—**broadly**, *adv.*—**broadness**, *n.* extent from side to side.—**broaden**, *v.t.* to make broad;—*v.i.* to grow broader.—**broadwise**, *adv.* in the direction of breadth.—**Syn.** ample; extensive; large; comprehensive; gross.

broadcast (brawd'kast) *v.t.* & *v.i.* to transmit by radio for public reception; spread widely by means of radio; disseminate or distribute widely;—*n.* that which is transmitted by radio for widespread public reception; a scattering in all directions;—*adj.*, *adv.*—**broadcaster**, *n.* one who broadcasts by radio.—**broadcasting**, *n.*

the act or practice of transmitting by radio for public reception

broadcloth (brawd'kloth) *n.* a fine woolen suiting, double the usual width.

broadloom (brawd'lōom) *a.* woven on a wide loom, esp. of a carpet of a solid color so woven.

broadsheet (brawd'shēt) *n.* a sheet of paper printed only on one side.

broadside (brawd'sid) *n.* a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time; a broad surface; an advertisement printed on one side of a single large folded sheet of paper; a broadsheet.

broadsword (brawd'sōrd) *n.* a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

Brobdingnagian (brō-ding-nag'i-an) *a.* [fr. an imaginary country in *Gulliver's Travels*] gigantic;—*n.* a person of extraordinary size.

brocade (brō-kād') *n.* [Sp. fr. (part.) *brocado*, embroidered, fr. *brocar*=F. *brocher*. See *broach*] silk stuff variegated with gold, silver, or flowers, etc.; any stuff with raised flowers.

broccoli (brōk'ō-li) *n.* [It. pl. dim. fr. *brocco*, a broach, sprout] a variety of the cauliflower.

brochure (brō-shūr') *n.* [F., fr. *brocher*, to stitch] a printed work of few leaves; a monograph.

brock (brok) *n.* [A.S. *broc*, fr. Celt.] a badger.

brogue (brōg) *n.* [Celt.] a stout, coarse, shoe; a broad pronunciation.

broil (broil) *n.* [F. *brouiller*, confuse, of uncert. etym.] a tumult;—*v.t.* [O.F. *brouiller*] to cook over coals or on a gridiron;—*v.i.* to suffer, through heat.—**broiler**, *n.*—**Syn.** fray; brawl; turmoil; discord.

broke (brōk) *pret.* [fr. A.S. (part.) *brocen*] of *break*.—**broken**, *pp.* of *break*; parted by violence.—**brokenly**, *adv.*—**brokenhearted**, crushed by grief.—**broken-winded**, having impaired respiration.—**broken meat**, small pieces of food.—**Syn.** of "broken," weak; infirm; humbled; subdued; contrite.

broker (brō'kr) *n.* [M.E. *brocour*, of uncert. etym.] one that buys and sells for others; a pawnbroker.—**brokerage**, *n.* the business or the commission of a broker.

bromine (brō'min, -mēn) *n.* [G., fr. *bromas*, stench] one of the elements, related to chlorine and iodine.—**bromic**, *a.* pert. to bromine.—**bromide** (brō'mid) *n.* a compound, containing bromine; a plattitudinous thought.

bronchial (brōng'ki-əl) *a.* [fr G.] pert. to the bronchia or tubes leading to the lungs.—**bronchitis** (brōng-ki'tis) *n.* inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

bronco (brōng'kō) *n.* [Sp.=sturdy] a half-broken native horse in N. America; a mustang. Also *broncho*.

Brontosaurus (bron-tō-saw'rus) *n.* an extinct genus of dinosaurs of very large size.

bronze (bronz) *n.* [F., fr. *It. bronzo*; conn. with brown] an alloy of copper with tin; a work of art in bronze; the color of bronze;—*a.* of bronze;—*v.t.* to give the appearance of bronze to; to make brown.—Bronze Age, the period of human cultural development between the Stone and Iron Ages.

brooch (bröch, bróoch) *n.* [F. *broche*, a spat, brooch, fr. Low L. (acc.) *broccam*, a pin, fr. L. *broccus*, pointed] an ornament with a pin for attaching it to a garment.

brood (broód) *v.t.* [A.S. *brōð*] to sit over, cover, and cherish;—*v.i.* to sit on eggs, as a fowl; to ponder anxiously;—*n.* offspring.

brook (brook) *n.* [A.S. *bróc*] a small stream.—brooklet, *n.* a streamlet.

brook (brook) *v.t.* [A.S. *brūcan*, use, enjoy] to bear; to endure; to support; to suffer insult or injury.

broom (broom) *n.* [A.S. *brōm*; conn. with bramble] a wild shrub producing yellow flowers and pods; a sweeping implement—broomstick, *n.* the handle of a broom.—broomy, *a.* full of broom.

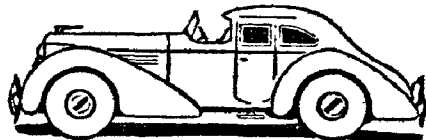
brose (bröz) *n.* [fr. O.F.] a Scottish dish made of oat or peas meal.

broth (broth) *n.* [A.S. fr. (part.) *brōwen*, brewed. See brew] water in which flesh has been boiled, often with vegetables.

brothel (broth'el) *n.* [A.S. (part.) *broth-en*, undone, fr. *brōthan*] a house of ill fame.

brother (bruh'ter) *n.*; *pl.* brothers, brethren (bruh'terz, breth'ren) [A.S. *brōþor*; conn. with L. *frater*; friar] he that is born of the same parents; one united to another by any tie; a fellow-member, fellow-creature, etc.—brotherly, *a. pert.* to brothers; affectionate.—brotherhood, an association; a class of the same profession or occupation.—brotherliness, *n.*—brother-german, a full brother.—brother-in-law, the brother of one's husband or wife; one's sister's husband.

brougham (broom, broo'am) *n.* [fr. Lord Brougham, d. 1868] a kind of two-wheeled or four-wheeled carriage; a type of automobile body.



Brougham

brow (brou) *n.* [A.S. *brū*, *breðu*, eyebrow, cp. O.G. *brā*, eyelid] the forehead; the edge of a steep place.—browbeat, *v.t.* to bear down with overbearing talk.—to knit the brows, to frown.

brown (broun) *n.* [A.S. *brūn*, brown; conn. with burn. Cp. Ger.

braun] a dark color inclining to red or yellow;—*a.* of a brown color;—*v.t.* to give a brown color to.—brownish, *a.* somewhat brown.—browning, a process in cookery.—brownness, *n.*—brown-bread, a coarse bread made of wheaten meal.—brown study, serious reverie.—Brown Bess, an ancient flint-lock musket.—brownstone, a brown sandstone used for building.

brownie (brou'ni) *n.* [dim. of *brown*, in allusion to the color] a fairy; a helpful spirit supposed to work for folks by night.

browse (brouz) *v.t.* and *i.* [for *broust*, O.F. *brouster*, to crop, fr. *broust*, a shoot, fr. Ger.] to crop the shoots of plants.

bruin (brōo'in) *n.* [D. = brown] a familiar name for a bear.

bruise (brooz) *v.t.* [A.S. *brýsan*, break, confused with O.F. *bruser*=F. *briser*, break] to injure or powder by crushing;—*n.* a hurt caused by something blunt.—bruiser, *n.* a prize-fighter.—Syn. to squeeze; crush; bray; pound; contuse.

bruit (broot) *n.* [F.] report; rumor; fame; a noise; din;—*v.t.* to report; to noise abroad.

brummagem (brum'q-jem) *a.* [a mispronunciation, meaning made in Birmingham] cheap and undurable.

brunette (brōo-net') *n.* [F.] a woman with a dusky complexion; opposite of *blonde*.

brunt (brunt) *n.* [E., conn. with *burn*] the heat and stress; the first shock of onset; the force of a blow.

brush (brush) *n.* [O.F. *brosse*, brushwood, fr. Low L. (acc.) *brusciam*, fr. Teut. Conn. with (O.F. *broust*) *brozwe*] an implement made of bristles, etc., used for sweeping, etc.; a thicket; a skirmish; the bushy tail of the fox or squirrel;—*v.t.* to sweep away as with a brush;—*v.i.* to skim over with slight contact.—brushy, *a.* rough; shaggy; covered with brushwood.—brushwood, *n.* a thicket of coppice.—to brush up, to polish, to revive in the memory.

brusque (brusk, brook) *a.* [F.] rude; abrupt in speech.—brusqueness, *n.*—Syn. rough; blunt.

Brussels sprouts (brus'elz sprouts) *n. pl.* [fr. *Brussels*, in Belgium] small green heads sprouting from the upright stem of a species of cabbage.

brutality (brōo-tal'i-ti) *n.* inhumanity.—brutal, *a.* savage; inhuman.—brutally, *adv.*—brutalize (broo'ta-liz) *v.t.* to make brutal, coarse, or cruel;—*v.i.* to become brutal.

brute (brōot) *a.* [F. *brut*, fr. L. (acc.) *brutum*, irrational] irrational; ferocious;—*n.* a beast; any animal except man; a low-bred, unfeeling person.

brutify (brōo'ti-fi) *v.t.* [—fy=F. *-fier*, fr. L. *-ficāre*, to make] to make a brute of.—brutish, *a.* resembling a brute.—brutishly, *adv.*—brutishness, *n.*—Syn. of

"brutish." brutal; barbarous; bestial; carnal; stupid; insensate.

bubble (bub'l) *n.* [Imit.] a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air; anything fragile; something unstable, not solid;—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles.—**bubbly**, *a.* abounding in bubbles.

bubo (bū'bō) *n.* [G. *boubōn*, groin] an inflammation of the glands in the groin or armpit.—**bubonic** (bū-bon'ik) *a.* attended by buboes.

buccaneer (buk-ā-nēr') *n.* [F. *boucanier*, fr. Carib. *boucan*, a grill, used by cannibals, and colonists] a pirate, esp. of the adventurers who used to infest the W. Indies;—*v.i.* to play the buccaneer.

bucentaur (bū-sen'tawr) *n.* [G. *bous*, ox, and *centaur*] a fabulous monster, half ox, half man; the state barge of the doge of Venice.

buck (buk) *n.* [Ety. unknown] lye in which cloth is bleached;—*v.i.* to wash in suds, esp. in order to bleach.

buck (buk) *n.* [M. E. *bukke*, fr. A. S. *bucca*, he-goat; cp. Ger. *boek*] the male of the fallow deer, goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare, a dollar (*sl.*); a gay, dashing young fellow;—*v.i.* to attempt to unseat a rider by jumping with arched back and head down.—**buckhorn**, *n.* the horn of a buck.—**buckhound**, *n.* a kind of stag-hound.—**buckish**, *a.* foppish.—**buckskin**, *n.* the skin of a buck tanned; *pl.* breeches made of buckskin;—*a.* made of buckskin.—**buckjumper**, a horse that bucks.—**buckshot**, large shot for killing deer.—**bucktooth**, a tooth that protrudes or projects.

bucket (buk'et) *n.* [A. S. *būc*, pitcher; suff. *-et*, dim.] a vessel for carrying water, etc.—**bucketful**, *n.*—**bucketshop**, the office of an outside broker.

buckle (buk'l) *n.* [M. E. *bokel*, fr. O. F. *bocle*=F. *boucle*, ring; fr. L. (*acc*) *buccilam*, mouth, fr. *bucca*] a metal ring with a catch, attached to a belt;—*v.i.* to fasten with a buckle; to set stoutly to work, —*v.i.* to bend; to struggle.



Buckles

buckler (buk'ler) *n.* a kind of war shield;—*v.i.* to shield; to defend.

buckram (buk'rām) *n.* [O. F. *boucaran*, goat's skin, fr. *bouc*, he-goat, fr. Teut.] a coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue;—*a.* made of buckram; stiff.

buckthorn (buk'thawrn) *n.* a genus of plants, yielding a sap-green pigment.

buckwheat (buk'hwēt) *n.* [See beech, wheat] a plant yielding grain like beechnuts.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *boukolos*, cowherd] rustic;—*n.* a pastoral poem.

bud (bud) *n.* [prob. E.] the shoot or sprout on a plant containing an unexpanded leaf, branch, or flower;—*v.i.* to put forth buds; to begin to grow.

Buddhism (hood'izm) *n.* [Skt. *buddha*, wise] the doctrines of the Hindu sage Gautama Siddhartha, called Buddha (6th century, B. C.); the chief religion of E. Asia.—**Buddhist**, *n.* a worshipper of Buddha.—**Buddhistic** (hood-is'tik) *a.* pert. to Buddhism.



Image of Buddha

budge (bu) *v.i.* and *i.* [F. *bouger*, move, fr. It. *bulsicare*, bou, fr. L. *bullire*] move; to stir.

budge (bu) *n.* [F. *bouge* (*bougette*) fr. L. (*acc*) *bulgam*, bag, fr. Celt.] lambskin fur formerly used as an edging to scholastic habiliments.

budget (bu'et) *n.* [F. *bougette*. See *budge*] a bag with its contents; a store; an annual financial statement of estimated expenses of a person or organization, hence the planning of family living costs.

buff (buf) *n.* [F. *buffle*, buffalo, fr. L. *bufalus*, antelope] a leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, elk, and other animals; a color between pink and yellow;—*a.* made of, colored like, buff leather.

buff (buf) *n.* [O. F. *bufe* (=F. *bouffe*) a slap, fr. Ger. *bufen*] a blow, as in blindman's buff.

buffalo (buf'ā-lō) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *bufalus*. See *buff*] a kind of wild ox; the American bison; the water buffalo.



Water Buffalo

buffer (buf'er) *n.* [fr. M. E. *bufen*, to strike, fr. *buff*] a cushion or apparatus to deaden the concussion between a moving body and one which it strikes, as railway coaches.

buffet (buf'et, buf'ā, boof-ā') *n.* [F.] a cupboard for plate, china, etc.; a refreshment bar.

buffet (buf'et) *n.* [dim. of O. F. *bufe*. See *buff*] a blow with the hand;

a cuff.—*v.t.* to cuff, to contend against.—
buffeting, *n.* striking, opposition.

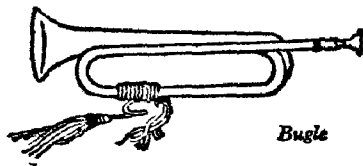
buffoon (bu-foon') *n.* [*F.* *buffon*, fr. *It.* *buffa*, trick] a man that amuses by tricks, antic gestures, jokes, and other pleasantries; a droll; a mimic; a clown.—**buffoonish**, *a.*—**buffoonery**, *n.* the low jests of a buffoon, vulgar pranks.

bug (bug) *n.* [*Celt.*] an insect of almost any kind, esp. a beetle; the bedbug. (bug-a-boo) *n.* a bugbear, an imaginary frightful thing.

bugbear (bug'bār) *n.* [*bug*, fr. *Celt.* = specter, and bear] a specter; anything that frightens

buggy (bug'gī) *n.* [*Etym.* unknown] a light one-horse vehicle.

bugle (bū'gl) *n.* [*O.F.*, fr. *L.* *buculus*, young ox; short, fr. *bugle-horn*] a horn; a brass wind instrument.—**bugler**, *n.*



bugle (bū'gl) *n.* [*fr.* *M. H. Ger.* *bouc*, *boug*, ring] a glass bead.

buhl (bool) *n.* [*fr.* *Boule*, a French cabinet-maker] gold, mother-of-pearl, etc., inlaid into wood, etc.

build (buld) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *byldan*, fr. *bold*, house; cp. *Ger.* *bulden*] to frame, and raise, as a structure of any kind; to raise on a foundation; to establish;—*v.i.* to practice building;—*n.* form; shape; figure.—**builder**, *n.*—**building**, *n.* architecture; any erection.—*Syn.* to erect; fabricate.

bulb (bulb) *n.* [*F.* *bulbe*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *bulbum*, fr. *G.* *balbos*, onion] a round body; an onion-like bud of undeveloped leaves; any globular form, as the bulb of a thermometer.—**bulbous**, *a.* containing bulbs; growing from bulbs.

bulbul (bool'bool) *n.* [*Per.*] the nightingale of the Persians.

Bulgarian (bul-gā'n-gn) *a.* pert. to Bulgaria;—*n.* a native of Bulgaria; the Bulgarian tongue.

bulge (bulj) *n.* [*F.* fr. *Celt.*; cp. *A.S.* (part.) *balgen*, swollen with rage] the part (of a thing) that swells out;—*v.t.* to swell out.—**bulgy**, *a.* swollen out.

bulk (bulk) *n.* [*Scand.*] size; the main body; the majority; the largest portion, the cargo in a ship.—**bulky**, *a.* of great size.—**bulkiness**, *n.*—**bulkhead**, *n.* a partition or wall on shipboard.—*in bulk*, wholesale.—*to break bulk*, to begin to unload cargo.—*Syn.* magnitude; dimensions; mass.

bull (bool) *n.* [*E.*] the male of the ox kind; Taurus, a sign of the zodiac; in stock markets, one that speculates on the rise of stocks;—*v.t.* to cause a rise in stocks, etc.—**bullock**, *n.* [*A.S.* *bulluca*, a little bull, *-uca*, *-ock*, dim] an ox fed for slaughter.—

bullish, *a.*—**bulldog**, *n.* a variety of dog, fierce and courageous, formerly employed in bull-baiting—**bull baiting**, the sport of baiting bulls with dogs.—**bulldoze**, *v.t.* to compel by intimidation—**bullfight**, *n.* a combat with a bull—the favorite national spectacle in Spain—**bullfrog**, *n.* a large frog, making a loud croak or noise.—**bullhead**, *n.* a catfish, a stupid person—**bull's-eye**, *n.* a piece of wood shaped like a ring, a policeman's lantern; the center of a target, a thick knob on a sheet of glass.—**Bull Moose**, a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Party in 1912.—**bull terrier**, a cross between a bulldog and a terrier.—**John Bull**, the typical Englishman.—*to take the bull by the horns*, to face a difficulty resolutely.

bull (bool) *n.* [*L.* *bulia*, boss, a seal] the seal appended to the edicts of the pope; papal edict.

bull (bool) *n.* [*Etym.* uncert.] an amusing contradiction in speech.

bullet (bool'et) *n.* [*F.* *boulet*, bullet, dim of *boule*, ball] a small ball, esp a shot pellet; a cannon ball.

bulletin (bool'e-tin) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It.*]—an official published or posted report.

bullfinch (bool'finch) *n.* [cp. *bull* frog] a native songbird with crimson breast

bullion (bool'yun) *n.* [*Etym.* uncert.] uncoined gold or silver, generally in ingots.

bully (bool'i) *n.* [*Etym.* uncert.] a noisy blustering fellow;—*v.t.* to insult with noise and blustering threats;—*v.s.* to be noisy and quarrelsome.

bulrush (bool'rush) *n.* [cp. *bull* frog] a large kind of rush growing in wet land or water.

bulwark (bool'wark) *n.* [cp. *Ger.* *bollwerk*. See *boulevard*] an outlook for defense; *pl.* a railing round the deck of a ship; any defense of a ship;—*v.t.* to fortify with a rampart.

bum (bum) *n.* [*slang.*] a worthless, dissipated loafer;—*v.t.* to act as a bum.

bum (bum) *v.s.* [*Form* of *boom*] to hum like a bee.—**bumblebee** (bum'-bl-be) *n.* [*E.* *bumble* = keep *bumming*] a large kind of bee; the humblebee.

bumbailiff (bum-bā'lf) *n.* [perhaps for *boundbailiff*] an under-bailiff.

bumbledom (bum'bl-dom) *n.* [*fr.* *Bumble*, the beadle in *Oliver Twist*] fussy, petty officialdom.

bumboat (bum'bōt) *n.* [*E.*] a boat used for supplying fruit, etc., to vessels lying off shore.

bump (bump) *n.* [*imit.*] a thump; a heavy blow; a swelling, *pl.* the natural swellings on the skull supposed to indicate mental qualities, character, etc.;—*v.t.* to strike against anything solid.—**bumpy**, *a.* covered with bumps; uneven.—**bumper**, *n.* a brimming glass; a protective device against damage by bumps, collisions, etc.—**bumptious**, *n.* rudely assertive; quarrelsome.—**bumptiousness**, *n.*

bumpkin (bump/'kin) *n.* [E.=*bumkin*.] a thick log, fr. D.] an awkward, heavy rustic, a clown.

bun (bun) *n.* [O.F.=a swelling, fr. Scand.] a small sweet cake.

bunch (bunch) *n.* [Scand.] quantity fastened together; cluster of things of the same kind.—*v.t.* to tie in a bunch,—*v.i.* to swell out.—**bunchy**, *a.* swelling out; growing in bunches.—**bunchiness**, *n.*

buncombe (bung/'kum) *n.* [fr. *Buncombe*, in N. Carolina, whose representative once spoke in Congress, merely "for Buncombe"] idle talk; unmeaning words.

bund (boond) *n.* [Ger] a confederation, esp. that of the German States.

bundle (bun/'dl) *n.* [dim. fr. A S. *bund*, *bundle*, fr. (part.) *bunden*. See *bind*] a number of things bound together; any parcel; a roll;—*v.t.* to make up into a bundle or roll;—*v.i.* to hurry off.

bung (bung) *n.* [Ety. uncert.] a cork stopper;—*s.t.* to stop with a bung.—**bunghole**, *n.* the hole in a cask, through which it is filled.

bungalow (bung/'ga-lō) *n.* [Hind. *banglū*, fr. *Banga*, Bengalese] a house of a single floor, lightly constructed.



Bungalow

bungle (bung/'gl) *v.t.* [perh. Scand.] to make or mend clumsily; to manage clumsily;—*v.s.* to act awkwardly;—*n.* a blundering performance.—**bunglingly**, *adv.*—**bungler**, *n.*

bunion (bun/'yun) *n.* [fr. the Scand. root of (part.)] an inflamed swelling, esp. on the ball of the great toe.

bunk (bungk) *n.* [Scand.] a wooden box, which serves for a bed at night; one of a tier of bed-places;—*v.t.* to lie in a bunk.—**bunker**, *n.* a bin for coal, etc.; a hazard on a golf course.

bunk (bungk) *n.* [short for *bunkum*] nonsense; humbug (sl.).—**bunkum**, *n.* *buncombe*.

bunny (bun/'i) *n.* [perh. Celt.] a pet name for a rabbit.

Bunsen burner (boon'sen, bun-'sen ber'ner) *n.* [fr. the inventor, *Bunsen*, the chemist] a gas burner in which a strong current of air produces a weakly luminous, but very hot, flame.

bunt (bunt) *n.* [Scand.] the middle or lagging part of a sail.—**buntline** (bunt/'lin) *n.* a rope fastened to the bottom of a sail, used to haul it up.

bunt (bunt) *v.t.* and *v.i.* in a baseball game, to tap the ball lightly and unexpectedly within the infield;—*n.*

bunting (bun'ting) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a small bird of different species, as *yellow-bunting*, *corn-bunting*; a woolen stuff used in the making of flags.

buoy (boi) *n.* [D. *boei*, fr. F., fr. L. (pl) *bojæ*, collar] a float, esp. to indicate objects beneath the water;—*v.t.* to keep afloat.



Buoy

buoyant (boi/'ant) *a.* floating; light; hopeful.—**buoyantly**, *adv.*—**buoyancy**, *n.* the capacity for floating.

bur, burr (ber) *n.* [Scand.] a rough, prickly covering of seeds of certain plants.

burbank (ber/'bank) *v.t.* [from Luther *Burbank*] to improve or alter by means of selective breeding, as plants or animals; to improve by a selective process.

burden (ber/'dn) *n.* [A.S. *byrthen*, fr. (part.) *boren*, borne] that which is borne; anything oppressive; load; the cargo capacity of a ship;—*v.t.* to load; to oppress.—Also **burthen**.—**burdensome**, *a.* grievous; oppressive.—**burdensomely**, *adv.*—**burdensomeness**, *n.*

burden (ber/'dn) *n.* [F. *bourdon*, deep murmur, fr. L. (acc.) *burdonem*, droning (onomat.)] a refrain; the main theme, esp. running through a song.

burdock (ber/'dok) *n.* a wild plant having a rough, bristly leaf.

bureau (bū-rō', bū-rō) *n.* [F.=*ong*, a coarse woolen cloth, fr. O.F. *burel*, fr. L. *burrus*, red-brown] a desk or writing table; a chest with drawers for clothing; business office; a department of the public service.

bureaucracy (bū-rok-'rā-si) *n.* [Hybrid fr. *bureau* and *-cracy*, as in *aristocracy*] a system in which the government is carried on by departmental officials, each under their own chief.

bureaucrat (bū-rō-'krat) *n.* one that maintains the system of bureaucracy.—**bureaucratic** (bū-rō-'krat-'ik) *a.* pert. to bureaucracy.

buret (bū-ret') *n.* a glass tube used in chemistry to measure a fluid as it is received or released. Also **burette**.

burg (berg) *n.* [A. S. See *borough*] a fortified town; a borough possessing certain privileges.—**burgh** (berg) *n.* [Scot.] borough.—**burghal** (ber'gal) *a.* pert. to a burgh.—**burgher**, *n.* a burges.—**burghership**, *n.* the condition and privileges of a burgher.—**burgess** (ber'jes) *n.* [O.F. *burgais*. Doublet of *bourgeois*] an inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough.

burgage (ber'gā) *n.* a tenure by rent or by warding, by which bur-

gesses hold houses or lands owned by kings or lords.

burglar (ber'lar) *n.* [O. F. *borg*, borough, and *lves*, fr. L. *latro*, robber] one who is guilty of house-breaking by night.—**burglary**, *n.* the entering of a house by night with intent to steal.—**burglariouſ** (ber'lar-i-us) *a.* pert. to housebreaking and robbery.—**burglariously**, *adv.*

burgomaster (ber'gō-mas-ter) *n.* [fr. D. *meester*, fr. F. See *master*] a mayor in Holland and Germany.

Burgundy (ber'gun-di) *n.* a superior kind of wine [fr. *Burgundy*, in France].

burial (ber'i-al) *n.* [A. S. *byrgels*] act of burying or state of being buried; sepulture; interment.

burin (būr'in) *n.* [F., fr. It. *borino*; conn. with bore] an engraver's steel tool; a graver.



Burin

burke (berk) *v.t.* [fr. an Irish murderer, who sold the corpses for dissection, 1829] to murder by stuſing; to end suddenly.

burlap (ber'lap) *n.* a coarse fabric, plain-woven of hemp, jute, flax or the like, used for bagging, wrapping large articles for shipment, etc.

burlesque (ber-'lesk') *a.* [F., fr. It. fr. *burda*, waggery, fr. L. (pl) *burra*, nonsense] tending to excite laughter; jocular;—*n.* a ludicrous representation; a clever travesty; hence a form of theatrical entertainment, often containing risqué scenes;—*v.t.* to ridicule.—*Syn.* of *n.* humor; wit; sarcasm; farce; caricature; parody; lampoon.

burly (ber'li) *a.* [M. E. *burliche*, of uncert. etym.] of goodly bulk; stout; lusty.—*n.* burliness, *n.*

Burmese (ber'mēz) *n.* a native of Burma;—*a.* pert. to Burma or its language.

burn (bern) *v.t.* [A. S. *byrnan* and *beornan*] to consume or injure by fire; to scorch;—*v.i.* to be on fire; to be inflamed;—*n.* a hurt caused by fire.—**burning**, *a.* scorching, intense;—*n.* burnable, *a.*—**burner**, *n.* the detachable part of a gas jet.—**burnt**, *pp.* of *burn*, consumed, by fire.—**burning glass**, a lens used for focusing the sun's rays.—**burning question**, one that urgently requires settling.—**burnt offering**, a sin offering burnt on an altar.—*Syn.* of "burning," blaze; combustion; conflagration.

burn (bern) *n.* Also *bourn*. [A. S. *burna*, brook] a rivulet; a brook.

burnish (ber'msh) *v.t.* [O. F. (part.) *burnissant*, polishing, making brown, fr. *burner*, fr. Teut.] to polish by rubbing; to render bright or glossy;—*n.* gloss; luster.

burnisher (ber'msh-er) *n.* a tool for burnishing.

burnous (ber-'noōs') *n.* [fr. A.] a white woolen mantle with a hood, worn by Arabs. Also *burnoose*.

burr (ber) *v.t.* and *t.* [E., conn. with bur] to pronounce in a guttural manner;—*n.* the rough sound of *r*.—See *bur*.

burro (ber'ō) *n.* [fr. Sp.] a donkey, esp. one of small size used as a pack animal.

burrow (ber'ō) *n.* [form of *borough*] a hole made in the ground by rabbits, etc.;—*v.t.* to tunnel in the earth.

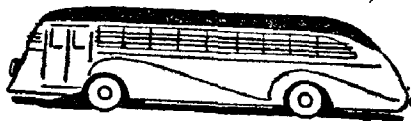
bursary (ber'sa-ri) *n.* the treasury of a college; a scholarship in a Scottish school or university.—**bursar**, *n.* [Late L. *bursarius*, purse-bearer, fr. L. *bursa*] a treasurer; a student who holds a bursary.

burst (berst) *v.t.* [A. S. *berstan*] to break asunder; to open suddenly;—*v.i.* to break open; to escape;—*n.* a sudden breaking forth; a sudden rending.

bury (ber'i) *n.* [form of *borough*] a borough; a manor; a castle—as in *Canterbury*.

bury (ber'i) *v.t.* [M. E. *burien*, fr. A. S. *byrgan*] to cover out of sight; to inter.—**burial**, *n.* [A. S. *byrgels*, tomb] act of burying; funeral; interment.—**burying**, *n.* burial; interment.—to **bury the hatchet**, to restore friendly relations.—**burial service**, religious service suitable for a burial.

bus (bus) *n.* [abbreviation of *omnibus*] a public motor conveyance for several passengers paying individual fares.



Bus

busby (buz'bi) *n.* [prob. Hung.] a bearskin cap worn by British hussars and artillerymen.

bush (boosh) *n.* [M. E. *busch*, *bush*, fr. Teut. See *bosky*] a shrub or small tree; a branch of ivy (sacred to Bacchus) hung out at vintners' doors; a fox's tail; the backwoods of Australia and Cape Colony.—**bushy**, *a.* full of bushes; thick and spreading.—**bushman**, *n.* a woodsman; a settler in the backwoods; one of a S. African tribe of savages.—**bush-fighting**, a guerilla warfare carried on among bushes.—**bush-ranger**, an escaped convict or a robber, in the Australian bush.—to **beat about the bush**, to approach a matter in a roundabout way.

bush (boosh) *n.* [D. *bus*, box, fr. L. *buxum*. See *box* (1)] a metallic axle bearing.

bushel (boosh'el) *n.* [O. F. *boissel*, a little box, fr. *boiste*, fr. L. *buxum*] a dry measure, containing 4 pecks.

business (biz'nes) *n.* that which busies one; employment; commerce in general; right of action, interference, etc.—**businesslike**, *a.* practical.—to **mean business**, to be in earnest.—*Syn.* vocation; engagement; trade; profession; occupation; calling; office; duty.

busk (busk) *n.* [F. *busc*, perh. conn. with **bust**] a piece of steel, whalebone, etc., in front of women's corsets.

busk (busk) *v.t.* and *i.* [Scand.] to make ready; to dress or attire.

buskin (bus'kin) *n.* [Etm. uncert.] a high boot worn by hunters; a high-soled shoe formerly worn by actors in tragedy.—**buskined**, *a.* dressed in buskins.

buss (bus) *n.* [Imit.] a kiss, esp. a noisy one.—*v.t.* and *i.* to kiss, esp. with a smacking noise.

bust (bust) *n.* [F., fr. It. *busto*, fr. Late L. *bustum*, the trunk] the trunk of the body; a statue representing the upper part of the figure.

bustard (bus'tard) *n.* [formerly also *bistard*, fr. O.F., fr. L. (*a-*) *vis tarda*, slow bird] a large water bird.

bustle (bus'l) *v.t.* [Scand.] to stir quickly; to be very active;—*n.* great str.—**bustler**, *n.*—*Syn.* of *n.* hurry; haste; dispatch; tumult; uproar; speed.

bustle (bus'l) *n.* [cp. **busk** (1)] a kind of cushion formerly worn by women behind, beneath the skirt.

busy (biz'i) *a.* [A.S. *bysig*] active in work; engaged in business;—*v.t.* to make or keep busy.—**busily**, *adv.*—**busybody**, *n.* an intermeddling person.

but (but) *prep.* [A.S. *butan*, fr. *be*, *by*, and *at-an*, outside] except; besides;—*conj.* unless; save that; on the contrary; yet;—*adv.* only;—*n.* [Scot.] **but-and-ben**, a two-roomed house.

butcher (booch'er) *n.* [O.F. *bochier*, one who kills goats. See **butck**] one that slaughters animals for market, or retails their flesh; one that recklessly destroys human life;—*v.t.* to kill for food; to murder.—**butchery**, great slaughter.—**butcher-meat**, the flesh of animals slaughtered for the table.—**butcher's broom**, a kind of stiff, spiny-leaved shrubs, used as brooms by butchers.—*Syn.* of "butchery," carnage; massacre; murder.

butler (but'ler) *n.* [M.E. *boteler*, fr. *botel*, *bottle*] a servant in charge of the liquors, plate, etc.—**buttery**, *n.* [confused with **butter**, M.E. *botelerie*, fr. O.F. *bouteillerie*, a cellar. See **bottle**] a storeroom or larder, for provisions, etc.; a pantry in English colleges; a cellar.

butt (but) *n.* [fr. Teut.] the larger end, as of timber; a mark to be shot at; one at whom ridicule is directed;—*v.t.* [O.F. *boter*, fr. Teut.] to strike by thrusting the head against;—*n.* a thrust given in fencing, or by the head of an animal.

butt (but) *n.* [O.F. *boutie*, cask, fr. Low L. (acc.) *butiam*] a large cask; a measure of wine equal to 2 hogsheds.

butte (büt) *n.* an isolated, high hill in western N. America.

butter (but'er) *n.* [A.S. *butare*, L. *büttyrum*, fr. G. *bouturon*] a fatty substance obtained from cream by churning; flattery;—*v.t.* to spread with butter; to flatter.—**buttery**, *a.* having the qualities of butter.—**buttermilk**, *n.* the milk that remains after churning.—**butter-**

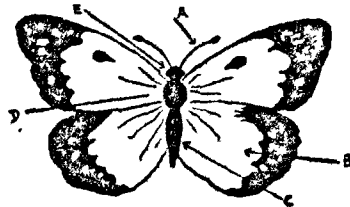
ine (but'er-En') *n.* a substitute for butter, made from lard and other fats; margarine.

buttercup (but'er-kup) *n.* a plant with bright yellow flowers, of the genus *Ranunculus*, esp. the tall variety and that known as the meadow crowfoot.

butterfingers (but'er-fing-gerz) *n.* a clumsy person who misses catching a ball or whose fingers seem inept (colloquial)—**butterfingered**, *a.*

butterfish (but'er-fish) *n.* any of several fishes [so called because having a slippery feeling to the touch].

butterfly (but'er-fee) *n.* [A.S. *butterflige*; possibly named from the color of some yellow species] any insect of the order *Lepidoptera*, having a slender body with relatively large wings, often of bright colors—distinguished from moths by flying by day, and by holding the wings upright over the body or expanded (but never folded) when at rest, and by having slender antennae with club-shaped or hooked tips; hence anything like a butterfly, as a trifer, or something unsubstantial.—**butterfly table**, a drop-leaf table, with brackets of the shape of a butterfly's wings. See *Metamorphosis*, *illus.*



Butterfly

(A, antennae; B, wing; C, abdomen; D, thorax, E, head)

butternut (but'er-nut) *n.* the edible nut of an American tree of the walnut family [so called from its oiliness].

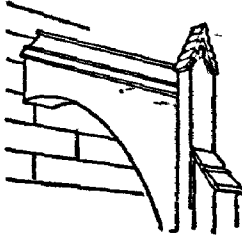
butterscotch (but'er-skoch) *n.* a kind of candy made of brown sugar and butter.

butterwort (but'er-wert) *n.* a kind of marsh plant of the genus *Pinguicula* [so called from the sticky fluid exuded to entrap insects].

buttock (but'ok) *n.* [dim. of **butt** (1)] the rump, part of the body behind.

button (but'n) *n.* [F. *bouton*, a knob, fr. *bouter*, thrust] a small ball; a knob; a catch used to fasten the opening of a garment; buttonlike device;—*v.t.* to fasten with buttons.—**buttonhole**, *n.* the hole or loop in which a button is fastened;—*v.t.* to hold by the button; to detain in conversation.—**buttonhook**, a hook for fastening shoes, etc., with buttons.—**buttonbush**, a shrub of North America with rounded flower heads.—**buttons** (slang) a bellboy.—**button tree**, a genus of shrubs and small trees with a tough, durable wood and small, round fruits; the **buttonwood**.—**buttonwood**, any of the several kinds of plane trees [so called because of their globular fruits].

buttress (but'res) *n.* [O.F. (pl.) *bouteres*, prop. fr. *bouter*, butt (1. *n.*)] a projecting support to a wall; a prop;—*s.i.* to support.



Flying Buttress

buxom (buk'sum) *a.* [M.E. *buk-sum*, *bosom*, fr. A.S. *bū-gan*, bend; aff. -some] *hvely*; frolicsome; plump.—*buxomness*, *n.*

buy (bi) *v.t.* [A.S. *byegan*] to purchase; to pay a price for; to bribe;—*s.i.* to treat about a purchase.—*buyer*, *n.* one that buys, esp. a buyer for a retail establishment.—to buy in, to purchase for the owner at an auction.—to buy off, to purchase a discharge; to bribe.—to buy out, to purchase another's interest, as in a company.

buzz (buz) *v.t.* [imit.] to make known by whispers;—*s.i.* to hum, as bees;—*n.* a humming noise; a whisper.

buzzer, *n.* a tell-tale; a doorbell or similar instrument used to gain attention.

buzzard (buz'ard) *n.* [F. *busard*, fr. *buse*, fr. Late L., fr. L. *buteo*, a sparrow-hawk] a bird of prey of the falcon family, a blockhead (obs.).

bwana (bwá'ná) *n.* [fr. Swahili, African word] master; boss—a title given to a white man by African natives.

by (bi) *prep.* [A.S. *bī*, *big*; cp. Ger. *bei*] in the neighborhood of; near; past; through or with; according to.—*adv.* near; in the neighborhood.—*bye n.* [form of *by*] a run made at cricket upon a missed ball; an unplayed hole at the end of a stipulated course in golf.—*bygone*, *a.* past;—*n.pl.* what is past.—*bystander*, *n.* one standing near.—*byway*, *n.* a private or secluded way.—*byword*, *n.* a proverbial saying; the object of such a saying.—*by-and-by*, presently.—*by-the-by*, by the way; incidentally.—*by-election*, an election between general elections, to fill a vacancy.—*by-lane*, a side lane.—*by-law*, a subordinate law made for a town, by a corporation, etc.—*byname*, a nickname.—*byplay*, action carried on aside.—*by-product*, something produced in addition to the principal product.—to come by, to obtain.—to stand by, to stand near; to support.

Byzantine (bi-zan'shan) *a.* pert. to Byzantium or Constantinople.—*Byzantine* (bi-zan'tin) *a.* Byzantine;—*n.* a bezzant.

C

C, c the third letter in the English alphabet, has two sounds, *k* and *s*. The digraph *ch* has four sounds—*sh*, as in *church*;—*sh* as in *chaise*;—*k*, as in *chorus*;—guttural *k*, as in *lock*. In music, *C* after the clef is the mark of common time. *C* is also the name of a note in the scale—the keynote major and the third minor.

Caaba (ka'ba, ká'a-bá) *n.* [A.] See Kaaba.

cab (kab) *n.* [shortened fr. *cabriolet*] a taxicab; a hackney carriage drawn by one horse, the covered part of a locomotive.

cab (kab) *n.* [H.] a Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five-sixths pints.

cabal (ka-bal') *n.* [H.] a number of persons united to promote their views by intrigue;—*s.i.* to intrigue; to conspire.—*Syn.* conspiracy; faction; junto.

cabaret (kab'a-ret) *n.* a tavern; a service for tea, coffee, etc.; (kab-a-rá) a restaurant offering entertainment.

cabbage (kab'ij) *n.* [M.E. *cabache* fr. F. *caboché*, a big head, fr. L. *caput*, head] a garden vegetable.—cabbage rose, a rose with a large flower.

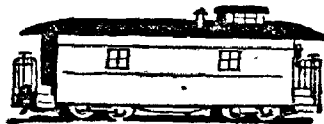
cabbage (kab'ij) *n.* [fr. F. *cabas*, a hand basket] cloth purloined by a tailor.—*s.i.* to pilfer.

caber (ká'ber) *n.* [Celt.] a stem of a tree, used in the Scotch game of tossing the caber.

cabin (kab'in) *n.* [F. *cabine*, fr. *cabane*, a hut, fr. Celt.] a small room; a hut; an apartment in a ship;—*s.i.* to confine in a cabin.—*cabin boy*, a boy who waits on the officers of a ship.

cabinet (kab'i-net) *n.* [F. dim. fr. *cabine*] a small room; a closet; the highest advisory council in a government; a box or case; a set of drawers or a cupboard.—*cabinet council*, a meeting of the cabinet.—*cabinetmaker*, a maker of furniture.

cable (ká'bi) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *capulam*, fr. L. *capere*, to hold] a large strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, etc.; a submarine telegraph;—*s.i.* to fasten with a cable; to send a message by cable.—*cablegram*, *n.* a message sent by cable.—*cable's length*, 100 fathoms.



Caboose of Freight Train

caboose (ká-bóos') *n.* [D] the kitchen of a ship; the galley; a kitchen van; a railroad car for the crew.

cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā') *n.* [F.=cab, fr. *cabriole*, O.F. *capriole*, an agile leap, fr. L. *capra*, she-goat] a cab; a light one-horse carriage; a type of automobile body, resembling a coupé, with a folding top.

cacao (ka-kā'ō, ka-kā'ō) *n.* [Mex. Sp.] the chocolate tree or its dried seeds.

cachalot (kash'ā-lot) *n.* [F.] the sperm whale.

cache (kash) *n.* [F., fr. *cache*, hide] a hole in the ground for hiding provisions, etc.

cachet (ka'shā, kash'ā) *n.* [F.] a seal; a wafer capsule holding a dose of medicine.

cachinnation (kak-i-nā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *cachinnare*, laugh loudly] loud or immoderate laughter.—**cachinnatory** (ka-kīn'ā-tor-i) *a.*

cachou (ka-shoo') *n.* [F.] an aromatic preparation used to perfume the breath.

cacique (ka-sēk') *n.* [Sp., fr. W. Ind.] chief among the Indians; hence a political boss.

cackle (kak'l) *v.i.* [E.] to make a noise like a hen; to prattle;—*n.* the noise of a hen; prattle.—**cackler**, *n.*

cacography (ka-kog'grā-fī) *n.* [fr. *G. kakō-s*, bad, and *graphia*, writing] bad spelling or writing.

cacology (ka-kol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. *G. logos*, word] bad choice of words; bad pronunciation.

cacophony (ka-kof'ō-nī) *n.* [G. *kakō-phōnia*, lit. a bad sound, fr. *phōnē*, voice] a disagreeable sound; a discord.—**cacophonous**, *a.*

cactus (kak'tus) *n. pl. cacti*. [G.] an American plant having thick, fleshy, prickly stems, and without leaves.



Cacti

cad (kad) *n.* [shortened fr. *cadet*] a hanger-on; a low fellow.—**caddish**, *a.* vulgar, mean.

cadaver (ka-dav'er) *n.* [L. fr. *cadaver*, corpse] a corpse.—**cadaverous**, *a.* corpse-like; ghastly.—**cadaverously**, *adv.*—**cadaverousness**, *n.*

caddie, caddy (kad'i) *n.* [form of *cadet*] one that carries the clubs of golfers.

caddis, caddice (kad'is) *n.* [Etym. unknown] the larva of the caddis fly, a favorite bait with anglers.

caddy (kad'l) *n.* [Malay, *kāti*, a weight, 1½-lbs. (for tea)] a small box for keeping tea.—See *caddie*.

cadence (kā'dens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *cadent-*, falling. Doublet of *chance*] a fall of the voice in reading or

speaking; a modulation of sound; a uniform time in dancing;—*v.t.* to regulate by musical measure.—**cadency**, *n.*

cadenza (ka-dent'sā) *n.* [It.] in a musical composition, a special cadence or flourish, or a brilliantly elaborate solo passage.

cadet (ka-det') *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *capdet*, fr. dim. fr. L. *caput*] a younger son; gentleman that serves as a private, to obtain a commission; a military student.—**cadetship**, *n.*

cadge (kaj) *v.i.* [Etym. unknown] to hawk goods.—**cadger**, *n.* a huckster; a hawk.

cadi (ka-di, kā'di) *n.* [A.] the judge of a town or village among the Turks.

Cadmean (kad-mē'an) *a.* relating to Cadmus, said to have introduced into Greece the earliest alphabet.

cadmium (kad'mī-um) *n.* a malleable metallic element, used esp. in electroplating.

caducous (ka-dū'kus) *a.* [L. *cadūcus*, fr. *cad-ere*, fall] falling off early, as leaves or flowers.

cæcum (sē'kum) *n.*; *pl. cæca* (-ka) [L. *cæcus*, blind] the blind sac out of which the large intestine opens.

Cæsarean (sē-zā'rē-an) *a.* pert. to Cæsar, or to a Roman Emperor or Cæsar.—**Cæsarianism** (sē'zar-izm) *n.* extreme imperialism.—**Cæsarian operation or section**, the delivery of a child surgically by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and the uterus [so called because Julius Cæsar is supposed to have been delivered in this manner].

caesura, cesura (sē-zū'ra) *n.* [L., fr. (part.) *caes-us*, cut, fr. *caedere*] a pause or division in a verse.

café (ka-fā') *n.* [F.] a coffee-house; restaurant.

cafeteria (kaf-ē-tēr'i-ā) *n.* a café or restaurant in which the customers select the food at counters and take it to tables to eat.

caffeine (kaf'ē-in, kaf'ēn) *n.* [F. *caffine*] a stimulant present in coffee, tea, etc.

cage (kāj) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *caeam*. See *cave*] an inclosure for confining birds or animals;—*v.t.* to confine in a cage; to imprison.

cahoot (ka-hōot') *n.* a sharing or doing alike; a partnership [*sl.*].—**in cahoots**, working together for a common end [*sl.*].

caïque (kā-ēk') *n.* [F., fr. Turk.] a Turkish skiff or light boat.

cairn (kārn) *n.* [Celt.] a rounded or conical pile of stones.—**cairn-gorm** (kārn'gawrm) *n.* a yellowish rock-crystal, fr. the Cairngorm mountain, Scotland.

caisson (kā'son) *n.* [F.] an ammunition chest or wagon; a water-tight case used in laying foundations in deep water.

caitiff (kā'tif) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. (acc.) *captivum*. Doublet of *captive*] a captive (obs.); a mean, despicable person;—*a.* base.

cajole (ka-jōl') *v.t.* [F., of uncert. etym.] to delude by flattery; wheedle.—**cajoler**, *n.*—**cajolery**, *n.* the art of cajoling.—*Syn.* to blarney, flatter; deceive; entrap.

cake (kāk) *n.* [Scand.] a composition of flour, butter, sugar, etc., baked, and often iced; any similar thing or any fattish mass of matter;—*v.t.* and *i.* to form into a cake.

calabash (kal'ā-bash) *n.* [fr. Per.] an American fruit; a vessel made from a gourd

calaboose (kal'ā-bōos) *n.* [U.S.] a jail or prison.

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc) *calamitas*] any great misfortune; disaster—**calamitous**, *a.* miserable, producing distress and misery.—**calamitously**, *adv.*—**calamitousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* misfortune; mischance; mishap; affliction, evil.

calamus (kal'ā-mus) *n.* [L., fr. G.] a reed used in ancient times as a pen, or made into a musical instrument; the sweet flag.

calcareous (kal-kā-rē-us) *a.* [L. *calcārus*, fr. stem, *calc-*, of *calx*, lime] having the nature of limestone; containing chalk or lime.—**calcareous spar**, crystallized carbonate of lime—**calcareous tufa**, an alluvial deposit of carbonate of lime.

calceolaria (kal-sē-ō-lā'ri-ā) *n.* [fr. L. *calceol-us*, dim. of *calceus*, slipper; fr. stem *calc-*, of *calx*, heel] a plant of a genus producing beautiful slipper-shaped flowers.

calcify (kal'si-fi) *v.t.* and *i.* [-fy=F. *fer*=L. *-ficāre*, for *facere*, make] to change into lime.

calcimine (kal'si-min) *n.* also *kalso-mine* [L. *calx*, lime] a wash, white or colored, for plaster,—*v.t.* to apply calcimine to.

calcine (kal'sin, -sīn, kal-sin') *v.t.* [F. *calciner*, calcify] to reduce to powder by heat;—*v.i.* to be turned into a powder—**calcifiable**, *a.*—**calcination** (kal-si-nā'shun) *n.* the act of reducing to cinders or ashes by heat.

calcium (kal'si-um) *n.* [fr. L. stem, *calcs-*] the metallic base of lime, and a chemical element.—**calcite** (kal'sit) *n.* native carbonate of lime.

calculate (kal'kū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *calculātus*, reckoned] to count; to make a reckoning;—*v.s.* to make a calculation.—**calculable**, *a.*—**calculation** (kal-kū-lā'shun) *n.* the result of calculating.—**calculative**, *a.* tending to calculate.—**calculator**, *n.* one that calculates, a calculating machine.—*Syn.* to reckon; compute; enumerate; estimate.

calculus (kal'kū-lus) *n.* [L.=a counter; dim. fr. *calx*, a stone, hme] *pl.* **calculi** (kal'kū-li) a hard concretion, formed in various parts of the body; one of the branches of mathematics.—**calculous**, *a.* like stone; hard; gritty.

caldron, cauldron (kaw'l'dron) *n.* [M. E. *cauldron*, fr. O. F. *chauldron*, fr. L. *cald-*

arium, hot bath; fr. *calidus*, warm] a large kettle or boiler.

Caledonian (kal-e-dō'nī-an) *a.* [L. *Caledonia*, Scotland] Scottish;—*n.* a Scot.

calefaction (kal-e-fak'shun) *n.* [fr. L. *calere*, be warm, and (part.) *factus*, made] act of heating, state of being heated.—**calefy** (kal'e-fi) *v.t.* [-fy=F. *fer*=L. *-ficāre*, for *facere*, make] to make warm;—*v.i.* to grow warm [obs].

calendar (kal'en-dar) *n.* [L. *kalendarium*, an account book, fr. *Kalendae*, the kalends, when interest was payable] a table of the days of the year, an almanac; a list of criminal cases.

calender (kal'en-der) *n.* [F. *calandre* cylinder] a hot press used to make cloth, etc., smooth and glossy, a **calenderer**;—*v.t.* to press in a calender

calends (kal'endz) *n. pl.* the first day of each month, among the Romans.—**at the Greek calends**, never (the Greeks had no calends) Also **kalenda**, **calenture** (kal'en-chūr) *n.* [F. fr. L. (part. stem) *calent-*, fr. *calere*, be warm] a violent tropical fever.

calf (kal) *n.*; *pl.* **calves** (kavz) [A S *cealf*] the young of the cow, etc.; a stupid or cowardly person; **calfskin**, leather.—**calfskin**, *n.*—**calve** (kāv) *v.t.* to bring forth a calf; to throw off a berg, as a glacier

calf (kal) *n.* [Scand.] the thick, fleshy part of the leg below the knee.

caliber, calibre (kal'i-ber) *n.* [F. fr. A.] diameter of the bore, as of a cannon; mental capacity

calibrate (kal'i-brät) *v.t.* to correct or determine the markings of as of a thermometer in checking its accuracy; to ascertain the caliber of.

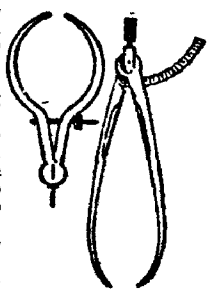
calico (kal'i-kō) *n.* [F. *calicot*, fr. *Calicut*] white cotton cloth—**calico printing**, the art of printing calico

calipash (kal'i-pash) *n.* [W. Ind.] the part of a turtle next to the upper shell, containing the so-called greenish fat.—**calipee** (kal'i-pē) *n.* the part of a turtle next to the lower shell, containing the light-yellowish flesh.

calipers (kal'i-perz) *n. pl.* [corr. fr. *caliber*] an instrument with two curved legs used to measure diameter, thickness, etc. Also **caliper, calliper**.

caliph (kāl'lif) *n.* [A.] a title given to the successors of Mahomet.—**caliphate, califate** (kal'i-fāt) *n.* office or government of a caliph.

calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks) *n. pl.* [G. *kallos* beauty + *sthenos* strength] light exercises or gymnastics;—*n. sing.* the art or practice of taking light bodily exercise to promote strength and grace. Also **callisthenics**.



calk (kawk) *v.s.* [*F. cauquer*, fr. *L. calcāre*, to tread down, fr. *calc*, heel] to drive oakum into the seams of a ship (in this sense also *caulk*);—*n.* a spur on a horse-shoe to prevent slipping.—*calker*, *n.* one that calks ships.—*calking iron*, *n.* a chisel, used in calking ships.

call (kawl) *v.t.* [*A.S. ceallian*] to give a name to; to name, as for office; to utter in a loud voice; to invite to come;—*v.i.* to cry out; to make a brief visit;—*n.* a summons or invitation; a public claim; a divine summons; a short visit; a whistle or pipe.—*caller*, *n.*—*calling*, *n.* usual occupation.—*call note*, the call of a bird to its mate.—*at call*, on demand.—*within call*, within hearing.—*to call in*, to collect; to withdraw from circulation.—*to call in question*, to impugn.—*to call out*, to challenge to a duel; to order into service.—*to call over*, to read aloud.—*to call to account*, to demand explanation of.—*to call to the bar*, to admit as a lawyer.—*Syn.* of *v.* to bid; cite; convoke; invoke; designate.

calla (kal'a) *n.* a flowering house plant, or *calla lily*.—*Calla*, *n.* a botanical genus.

calligraphy (ka-lig'ra-fi) *n.* [*G. fr. kallōs*, =kalos, fair, and -*graphia*, writing] the art of beautiful writing.—*calligrapher*, *calligraphist*, *n.* one who writes beautifully.—*calligraphic* (kal-i-graf'ik) *a. pert.* to calligraphy.

Calliope (ka-li'ō-pē) *n.* [*G.*] the Muse that presided over eloquence and heroic poetry [*Class. Myth.*];—*Calliope* (often kal'i-ōp) *n.* a steam-played sort of whistle organ, usually part of a circus's ballyhoo.

callous (kal'us) *a.* [*L. callōsus*, fr. *callum*, thick skin] hardened; hardened in mind.—*callously*, *adv.*—*callousness*, *n.* want of feeling.—*callosity* (ka-los'i-ti) *n.* a horny hardness of the skin.—*callus*, *n.* a callosity.—*Syn.* hard; unfeeling; obdurate; indurated; unresponsive.

callow (kal'ō) *a.* [*A.S. calu*, bald, fr. *L. calvus*] *pert.* to the condition of a young bird; unfeigned.

calm (kām) *a.* [*F.*, fr. Late *L.* (acc.) *caulmum*, the heat of the day, fr. *G.*] still; quiet; at rest;—*n.* the state of being calm;—*v.t.* to make calm;—*v.i.* to become calm.—*calmly*, *adv.*—*calmness*, *n.*—*Syn.* serene; peaceful; placid; tranquil; unruffled; undisturbed.

calomel (kal'ō-mel) *n.* [*G. kalōs*, fair, and *mel-as*, black] a mild chloride of mercury.

calorie (cal'ō-ri) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. calor*, heat] the heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree Centigrade; or the *great calorie*, being 1000 small calories, often used to indicate the energy-producing value of foods.—Also *calory*.—*caloric* (ka-lor'ik) *a. pert.* to heat.—*calorific* (cal-ō-rif'ik) *a.* [*L.*, fr. *calor*, and -*ficus*, make] causing heat.

calorimeter (kal-ō-rim'e-ter) *n.* [*fr. L. calor*, and *G. metron*, measure] an apparatus for measuring the heat contained in bodies.

calotype (kal'ō-tip) *n.* [*G. kalōs*, and (type) a photographic process.

calpac (kal'pac) *n.* [*Turk.*] a sheepskin cap worn by Armenians, etc.

caltrop (kal'trop) *n.* [*M.E. kalketrappe*, fr. *L. stem, calci*, of *calc*, heel, and *trap*] an instrument with four iron spikes, so arranged that one always projects upward.

calumet (kal'ū-met) *n.* [*O.F.*]=a pipe, fr. *L. calamus*, reed] the ceremonial tobacco pipe of the N. Amer. Indians, called the *pipe of peace*.

calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) calumniatus*] to accuse falsely;—*v.i.* to slander.—*calumniation* (ka-lum-ni-ā'shun) *n.* false and slanderous representations.—*calumniator*, *n.*—*calumniation*, *calumnious*, *a.* slanderous.—*calumniously*, *adv.*—*calumny* (kal'um-ni) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. (acc.) calumni-am*. Doublet of *challenge*] a false accusation; malicious slander; libel.—*Syn.* to defame; vilify; asperse; traduce; libel; blacken.

Calvary (kal'vā-ri) *n.* [=Golgotha, skull, fr. *calvus*, bald] the place of Christ's crucifixion; in R. C. lands, a representation of the Passion, often in the open air.

calve (kāv, kav) *v.t.* and *t.* [*A.S. cealfan*] to bring forth young (esp. of a cow); to detach or break loose from, as ice from a glacier or iceberg.

Calvinism (kal'vin-izm) *n.* the doctrines of Calvin, a Swiss Protestant Reformer (d. 1564)—*Calvinist*, *n.*—*Calvinistic* (kal'vin-is'tik) *a. pert.* to Calvin or to his theology.

calx (kal'ks) *n.*; *pl.* calces, calces (kal'k-sēz, kal'sēz) [*L.*] the earthy substance that remains after the burning of a metal or mineral.

calyx (kāl'iks, kal'iks) *n.* [*L. fr. G. kaluz*, a cup] the outer covering or leaflike envelope of a flower, as distinguished from the inner colored or white petals of the corolla.

cam (kam) *n.* [*D.*] a projecting part of a wheel, or moving piece, so shaped as to give an alternating or variable motion to another wheel or piece.

camaraderie (kā-ma-ra'de-rē) *n.* [*F.*] companionship; good-fellowship.

camber (kam'ber) *n.* [*O.F. cambre*, curved] a convexity, as of a piece of wood or of the upper part of an airplane wing;—*v.i.* to have camber;—*v.t.* to give camber to.

cambist (kam'bis't) *n.* [*F. cambiste*] one who deals in, or a book that treats of, bills of exchange, or gives foreign equivalents of weights and measures.

Cambrian (kam'brī-an) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *W. Cymru*] in geology, the earliest period of the Paleozoic era; a Welshman;—*a.* Welsh; *pert.* to the geological period bearing this name.

cambric (kām'brik) *n.* [*fr. Cambrai*] a fine linen or cotton.

came (kām) past form of the verb *come*.

camel (kam'el) *n.* [Fr., fr. L. (acc.) *camelum*, fr. H.] a large beast of burden, of Asia and Africa, the Asian (Bactrian) variety having two dorsal humps, and the African variety (dromedary) one hump.



Arabian Camel
(Dromedary)

Asian (Bactrian)
Camel

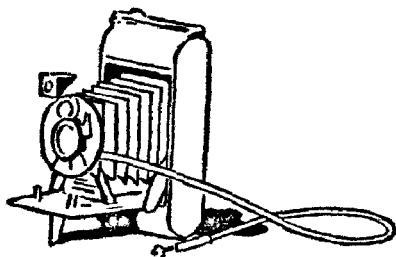
camellia (ka-mel'ya) *n.* [fr. *Kamel*, a Jesuit traveler] a plant of a genus of flowering, evergreen shrubs.

camelopard (ka-mel'ô-pârd, kam'-el-ô-pârd) *n.* [G. See camel, pard] the giraffe.

Camembert (kam'em-bâr) *n.* a kind of cheese made near Camembert, France.

cameo (kam'ê-ô) *n.* [It. of unknown etym.] a stone, on which figures are engraved in relief.

camera (kam'er-a) *n.* [L. for *chamber*] box closed to all light except that admitted through a small aperture and directed through a lens onto a sensitized film or plate which when properly developed becomes a photograph; any apparatus for taking photographs, an arched roof; a judge's chambers.—In *camera*, in a judge's chambers, hence in private.—**camera obscura**, an apparatus by which images received through lenses are thrown upon a white surface placed within a dark chamber, used in optics, and later developed into the photographic camera.



Folding Camera

camisole (kam'i-sôl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *camissa* See *chemise*] a woman's light dressing-jacket.

camlet (kam'let) *n.* [F., fr. A] a cloth originally of camel's hair, now of wool and silk, etc.

camomile (kam'ô-mil) *n.* [F., fr. L. = earth-apple, fr. G. *phomas*, on the ground, and *mélon*, apple] a medicinal plant.

camouflage (kam'ô-ô-flâzh) *n.* the disguising of any military or naval equipment or location to conceal it from the enemy, or to reduce visibility under fire, any disguise;—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to use or practice *camouflage*.

camp (kamp) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc) *campum*, field] the place where an army is lodged in tents; any encampment,—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to encamp.—**camp bedstead**, a light, portable bedstead.—**camp chair**, a folding chair, so **campstool**.—**camp-follower**, one, not a soldier, that follows an army.

campaign (kam-pân') *n.* [F. *campagne*, fr. L. (acc) *campansam*, open country See *camp*] an extensive tract of country, not hilly; the period during which an army keeps the field; any sustained effort, esp. political.—**campaigner**, *n.* one that has served in campaigns.

campanile (kam-pâ-nê'lê) *n.*; *pl.* **campanilli**, **campaniles** (-nê'lê, -nê'lêz) [It. fr. *campāna*, bell] a bell tower of the larger kind.—**campanology** (kam-pâ-nol'ô-jî) *n.* the science and art of casting or ringing bells.

camphor (kam'fer) *n.* [F. *camphre*, fr. A.] a whitish substance with a bitter taste and fragrant smell, used in medicine.—**camphorate**, *v.t.* to impregnate with camphor.

campus (kam'pus) *n.* the grounds about college buildings, or by extension the academic world itself, an open field, as in ancient Rome, for military exercises.

can (kan) *n.* [A.S. *canna*] a metal cup or vessel;—*v.t.* to put into a can, as fish.—**cannery**, *n.* a canning factory.

can (kan) *v.t.* [A.S. (pres. indic.) *can*, fr. *cunnan*, know] to be able.

Canadian (ka-nâ'di-ân) *n.* an inhabitant of Canada;—*a.* pert. to Canada.

canaille (ka-nâl') *n.* [F., fr. L. *canis* dog] the dregs of society; the rabble.

canal (ka-nâl') *n.* [F., fr. L. *canalis*] an artificial watercourse for vessels; a duct or tube in the body.

canapé (ka-nâ-pâ') *n.* an appetizer made by topping a small piece of toast with a delicacy, as liver paste or caviar.

canard (ka-nârd') *n.* [F.] an absurd story given as news; a hoax.

canary (ka-nâ'ri) *n.* wine made in the Canary Islands; the canary bird; a pale-yellow color.—**canary bird**, a yellow song bird.

cancel (kan'sel) *v.t.* [Late L. *cancellare*, to cancel (by scoring), fr. L.—(*pl.*) *cancelli*, lattice] to blot out; to annul; to strike out common factors.—*Syn.* to obliterate; suppress; efface; erase; expunge.

cancer (kan'ser) *n.* [L.] the crab; a sign in the zodiac; a consuming, spreading tumor.—**cancerous**, *a.* like cancer; affected with cancer.

candelabrum (kan-dê-lâ'brum) *n.*; *pl.* **candelabra** [L., fr. *candēla*, candle] a branched and ornamental candlestick.

candid (kan'did) *a.* [F. *candide*, fr. L. (acc.) *candidum*, white, fair] fair; open; frank.—**candidly**, *adv.*—**candidness**, *n.*—**candid camera**, a miniature camera designed to take an informal snapshot photograph of a prominent person, often snapped without his knowledge.—**Syn.** sincere; cordial; hearty; just; impartial; ingenuous.

candidate (kan'di-dät) *n.* [L. (part.) *candidatus*, white-robed—white being worn by those seeking office] one that seeks an appointment.—**candidature**, *n.*—**candidacy**, *n.* position of being a candidate.

candle (kan'dl) *n.* [A.S., fr. L. *candela*] a body of tallow, wax, etc., inclosing a wick.—**Candlemas**, *n.* [A.S.] a festival on the second day of February in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary.—**candle power**, the measure of intensity of light, as from a lamp.—**candlestick**, *n.* a stand to hold a candle.—**not fit to hold a candle to**, very inferior.—**not worth the candle**, not worth the pains.—**to burn the candle at both ends**, to overwork oneself continually.

canor (kan'dor) *n.* [F. *candeur*, fr. L. (acc.) *candorem*] sincerity; frankness.

candy (kan'di) *v.t.* [F., fr. A.] to con-serve in sugar;—*v.i.* to become candied;—*n.* a confection of sugar.—**candied**, *a.* coated with sugar; flattering.

candytuft (kan'di-tuft) *n.* [fr. (kän) *n.* [F. *canne*, fr. L., fr. G. *kanna*, reed] a long, strong reed; the bamboo, etc.; the sugar cane; a walking stick;—*v.t.* to beat with a cane.—**caning**, *n.* a beating with a cane.—**cane chair**, one with a plaited cane bottom.—**cane sugar**, sugar obtained from the sugar cane.

canine (kä'nin, ka-nin') *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis*, dog] of, or pert. to, a dog.—**canine teeth**, two pointed teeth in each jaw, one on each side

canister (kan'is-ter) *n.* [fr. G. *kanastron*, a panier, fr. *kanna*, reed] a small case for holding tea, coffee, etc.—**canister shot**, a number of small iron balls inclosed in a shell.

canker (kang'ker) *n.* [F., fr. L. *cancer*, crab] an ulcer or ulcers in the mouth; anything that destroys; a disease in the feet of horses;—*v.t.* to consume;—*v.i.* to decay.—**cankered**, *a.*—**cankorous**, *a.* resembling canker.—**cankerworm**, a worm destructive to plants, esp. fruit and shade trees—the worm changes into a moth.



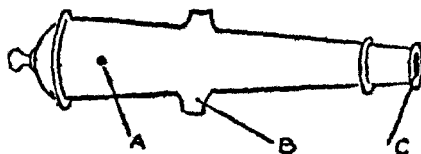
Cankerworm

canna (kan'a) *n.* one of a genus of tropical herbs with large flowers.—**Canna**, *n.* the genus [Bot.]

cannel coal (kan'el-köl) *n.* [der. from *canule-coal*] a hard coal, burning with a clear smokeless flame, used in the manufacture of gas.

cannibal (kan'i-bal) *n.* [Sp.—*Caribal*, a Carib] a person that eats human flesh.—**cannibalism**, *n.* practice of eating human flesh by man.

cannon (kan'on) *n.* [F. *canon*, gun-barrel, cannon, fr. *canne*. See *cane*] a large gun; in billiards, the impact of the cue-ball against two other balls in succession;—*v.t.* in billiards, to make a cannon; to collide.—**cannonade** (kan-on-äd') *n.* an attack with artillery;—*v.t.* to bombard.—**cannoneer**, **cannonier** (kan-on-er') *n.* one that manages cannon.—**cannon ball**, a ball to be discharged from cannon.



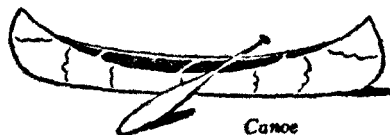
Cannon

(A, touch-hole; B, trunnion; C, muzzle)

cannot (kan'not) [=can not, a compound] *am*, *is*, *are*, not able.

canny, cannie (kan'i) *a.* [Scot.] cautious; quiet.

canoe (ka-noo') *n.* [Sp., fr. W. Ind.] a light boat propelled by a paddle;—*v.i.* and *v.t.*—**canoeing**, *n.*



Canoe

cañon (kan'yon) *n.* [Sp., cona. with *cannon*].—See **canyon**.

canon (kan'on) *n.* [G. *kanon*] a rule in general, rule of doctrine or discipline; the genuine books of the Scriptures; a dignitary of a cathedral church.—**canoness**, *n.* one of a community of women living under rule, but not bound by vows.—**canonic**, **canonical** (ka-non'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pert. to a canon; according to rule; authorized.—**canonically**, *adv.*—**canonicals**, *n. pl.* the full official dress of the clergy.—**canonicity** (kan-on-is'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being canonical.—**canonize** (kan'on-iz) *v.t.* [F.] to place upon the list of saints.—**canonization** (kan-on-i-zä'shun) *n.*—**canonry** (kan'on-ri) *n.* the benefice or office of a canon.—**canon law**, ecclesiastical law.

canopy (kan'ö-pi) *n.* [F. *canopé*, fr. L., fr. G. *kánōnion*, a net over a bed] a covering over a throne or bed; [Arch.] an ornamental projection, over doors, arches, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with a canopy.

canorous (ka-nö'rus) *a.* [L. *canorus*, fr. *can-ere*, sing] musical; tuneful.

cant (kant) *n.* [D.] an inclination from the level,—*v.t.* to tilt; to jerk.

cant (kant) *n.* [L. *caudare*, fr. (part.) *caucus*, sung] an insincere mode of speaking; an expression peculiar to a class; slang,—*v.i.* to speak wittingly; to make hypocritical pretensions to goodness.

cantaloupe (kan'ta-lōp) *n.* [F. *cantaloup*, fr. It. *cantalupo*, from name of castle in province of Italy where first grown] a kind of muskmelon, eaten as a fruit. Also **cantaloup**.

cantankerous (kan-tang'ke-rus) *a.* [Etym. unknown] ill-natured; cross-grained.

cantata (kan-ta'ta) *n.* [It.] a short musical composition in oratorio or lyric drama form.—**cantatrice** (kan-ta-trē'chā, kan-tā-trēs') *n.* [F. and It.] a professional female singer.

canteen (kan-tēn') *n.* [F., fr. It.] a soldier's water flask; a barrack tavern.

canter (kan'ter) *v.t.* [fr. *Canterbury gallop*, easy pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury] to cause to canter;—*v.s.* to move, in an easy gallop;—*n.* a moderate gallop—in a canter, easily.

Canterbury (kan'ter-ber-i) *n.* a stand with divisions to hold music, etc.

cantharis (kan'thā-ris) *n.*; *pl.* **cantharides** (kan-thar'i-dēz) [L.] a Spanish fly used for blistering.—**cantharidin** (kan-thar'i-din) *n.* the active principle of Spanish flies.

canticle (kan'ti-kl) *n.* [L. *canticulum*, a little song, dim. fr. *cantus*] a song; a chant.—**Canticles**, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

cantilever, cantaliver (kan'ti-lēv-er, kan'ta-liv-er) *n.* [fr. *cant* (l) and *lever*] a bracket for supporting a cornice or balcony; one of two long arms or brackets projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, used in bridge-making.

canto (kan'tō) *n.* [It., fr. L. (acc.) *cantum*, song] a division or part of a poem.

canton (kan'ton) *n.* [O.F., fr. It.] a small district; a division having a separate government;—*v.t.* to divide into districts, as territory; to allot quarters to troops.—**cantonal**, *a.* pert. to a canton; consisting of cantons.—**cantonment**, *n.* quarters for troops.

cantrip (kan'trip) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a magic charm; an incantation or spell; mischief.

canty (kan'ti) *a.* [Scot., of uncert. etym.] lively; cheerful.

canvas (kan'vas) *n.* [O.F. *canavas*, fr. Late L. *canabacius*, hempen, fr. L. *canabes*, fr. G.] a coarse cloth made of hemp or flax; the sails of a vessel.—**canvasback**, a species of sea-duck.

canvass (kan'vas) *v.t.* [fr. *canvas*, =sift, as through canvas] to sift; to examine thoroughly—*v.i.* to solicit votes, orders, etc.—*n.* close sifting of a subject; a seeking to obtain votes, orders, etc.—**canvasser**, *n.*

canyon (kan'yon) *n.* [Sp.] *n.* a valley between high sloping sides; a chasm or gorge. Also **cañon**.

canzonet (kan-zō-net') *n.* [It.] a little or short song.

caoutchouc (koó'chook) *n.* [F., fr. S. Amer.] india rubber.

cap (kap) *n.* [Low L. *cappa*, cape] a covering for the head, esp. a brimless one with a visor, or anything resembling such a covering; the highest point;—*v.t.* to cover the top of; to complete; to surpass—the cap fits, the remark applies.—to cap verses, to quote verses in turn.



Caps

capable (kā'pā-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *capābilis*, fr. L. *capere*, hold] competent, skilful—**capableness**, *n.*—**capability** (kā'pā-bil'i-ti) *n.* power.—*Syn.* able; fitted, efficient; qualified.

capacious (ka-pā-shus) *a.* [L. stem *capācus-*, of *capax*] able to hold much; comprehensive.—**capaciously**, *adv.*—**capaciousness**, *n.*—**capacity** (ka-pas'i-ti) *n.* power of containing; room; intellectual ability.—**capacitate**, (ka-pas'i-tāt) *v.t.* to render capable.

capapie (kap-a-pē') *adv.* [O.F.] from head to foot.

caparison (ka-par'i-son) *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. Low L. *cappa*, cape] a covering laid over a horse; trappings;—*v.t.* to cover with a decorated cloth; to adorn with rich dress.

cape (kāp) *n.* [F. *cap*, fr. It., fr. L. *caput*, head] a headland;—[Low L. *cappa*] a covering for the shoulders.

caper (kā'per) *v.i.* [short, fr. It. *capreole*. See *cabriolet*] to leap about in a sprightly manner;—*n.* a frolicsome skip; a jump.—to cut capers, to play pranks.

caper (kā'per) *n.* [F., fr. G. *kopparis*, fr. A.] the pickled flower-bud of the caper-bush, a prickly, low-growing European shrub.

capercaillie (ka-per-kāl'yi) *n.* [Celt.] the wood-grouse. Also **capercailzie**.

capillary (kap'i-ler-i, ka-pil'a-ri) *n.* [L. *capillaris*, hair-like, fr. *capillus*] a very fine vessel or canal; one of the minute vessels connecting the arteries and veins;—*a.* resembling a hair; pert. to capillary tubes or vessels.—**capillarity** (kap-i-lar'i-ti) *n.*—**capillary attraction**, a phenomenon illustrated by the ascent of a fluid in a capillary tube.

capital (kap'i-tal) *a.* [L., fr. stem. *capit-*, of *caput*, head] pert. to the head; involving the forfeiture of life; first in importance; pert. to capital;—*n.* the head of a column, in architecture (see *illus.* on following page); the city or town in a state or country in which the government is centered; the estimated value of a business, property, stock, etc.; money used for investment; the

larger of two styles of each letter of the alphabet in writing or printing, as A (capital) and a (small, or lower case).—**capitally**, *adv.*



Capitals

(Doric, left, Ionic and Corinthian)

capitalism (kap'i-tal-izm) *n.* an economic system in which goods are produced and distributed with the incentive of private profit.—**capitalist**, *n.* one that has capital.—**capitalize**, *v.t.* to convert into capital.—**capitalization** (kap-i-tal-i-zā'shun) *n.*—**capital levy**, *n.* a proposed levy on corporate and private wealth, the proceeds of which would be used to increase the purchasing power of the public or for other purposes of social welfare.

capitation (kap-i-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. capitātionem*, poll-tax] a census; a tax or grant per head.

Capitol (kap'i-tol) *n.* [*L. Capitolium*] the temple of Jupiter in Rome; the buildings of the U. S. Congress.—**capitol**, *n.* a statehouse.—**Capitollan**, **Capitolline** (kap-i-tō'li-an, ka-pit'ō-lin) *a.* pert. to the Roman Capitol.



The Capitol of the U. S.

capitular, capitulary (ka-pich'ū-lar-ā-n) *a.* [*L. capitulāris*, fr. *capitulum*, chapter] belonging to a chapter; growing in small heads, as the dandelion;—*n.* an act passed in a church council; a collection of laws or statutes.

capitulate (ka-pich'ū-lāt) *v.i.* [*L. (part.) capitulāns*, agreed, of terms] to surrender on terms.—**capitulation** (ka-pich'ū-lā'shun) *n.* the act of capitulating.

capon (kā'pon) *n.* [*A.S. capun*, fr. *L.* fr. *G.*] a young cock chicken fed for the table.

capote (ka-pōt') *n.* [*F. dim. of cape*] a kind of long, hooded cloak.

caprice (ka-prēs') *n.* [*F.* fr. *It.* fr. *L. (acc.) caprum*, goat] sudden change of mind.—**capricious** (ka-prish'us) *a.* changeable; fickle.—**capriciously**, *adv.*—**capriciousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* freak; fancy; whim; humor; variability.

Capricorn (kap'ri-kawrn) *n.* [*L.* fr. *capri*, goat, and *cornu*, horn] the tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters in the winter solstice.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum) *n.* [*L.*] a genus of tropical plants producing cayenne pepper.

capsize (kap-siz') *v.t.* and *i.* [*Etym. unknown*] to upset; overturn. (*kap'stan*) *n.* [*F. capstan*, fr. *Low L.* fr. *L. capistrum*, halter, fr. *capere*] a vertical windlass.

capsule (kap'sül) *n.* [*L. capsula*, dim. fr. *capsa*, case] a seed-vessel opening by valves, teeth, or pores [*Bot.*]; a gelatinous envelope containing some medicine; a metal cover placed over the mouth of a corked bottle.—**capsular**, *a.* hollow, like a capsule.—**capsulated**, *a.* inclosed in a capsule.

captain (kap'tin) *n.* [*O.F. capitain*, fr. *Late L. capitānus*, a chief of soldiers, fr. *L. caput*, head] one that commands a company, troop, or a ship; the head of a team; a leader;—*v.t.* to command.—**captaincy**, *n.* the rank of a captain.

caption (kap'shun) *n.* the heading of a page, chapter, column, etc. in something printed, or the descriptive text accompanying an illustration.

captious (kap'shus) *a.* [*F.* fr. *L. captiosus*, caviling, fr. *L. capto*, a fallacy, fr. *capere*, take] apt to find fault; difficult to please.—**captiously**, *adv.*—**captiousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* carping, peevish; critical; caviling; censorious.

captive (kap'tiv) *n.* [*F. captif*, fr. *L. captivus*, fr. *capere*. Doublet of *caitiff*] a prisoner of war; one charmed, as by beauty, etc.;—*a.* made prisoner; fascinated.—**captivate** (kap'ti-vāt) *v.t.* to charm; to fascinate; mislead.—**captivity** (kap-tiv'i-ti) *n.* bondage; servitude.—**captor** (kap'tor) *n.* [*L.*] one that takes a prisoner or a prize.—**capture**, *n.* seizure; arrest;—*v.t.* to seize.—**captivation** (kap-ti-vā'shun) *n.*—*Syn.* to enchant; enrapture; enslave; overpower; subdue; enthrall.

Capuchin (kap-ū-shēn', kap'ū-chin) *n.* [*It. cappucino*, cowl, fr. *Late L. cappa*, cape] a Franciscan monk.—**capuchin**, *n.* a hooded cloak; a kind of pigeon; a kind of monkey.

car (kār) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Celt.*] a wheeled vehicle; a triumphal conveyance; a railway coach or freight car, etc.; an automobile; the compartment for passengers in an elevator; the part of a balloon or airship for crew, equipment, etc.

carack, carrack (kār'āk) *n.* [*Etym. uncert.*] a large ship of burden.

caracole (kār'ā-kōl) *n.* [*Sp.*] a leap sideways, as of a horse; a spiral staircase; a shifting movement of cavalry;—*v.t.* to wheel.

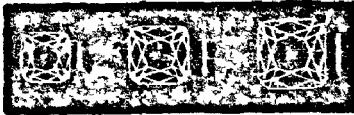
caracul (kār'ā-kul) *n.* a curled, shiny black fur, from newborn lambs of the Karakul breed. See *karakul*.

carafe (kār-rāf') *n.* [*F.*, fr. *A.*] a glass water-bottle or decanter.

caramel (kār'ā-mel) *n.* [*F.*] burnt sugar, used for coloring spirits; a kind of sweetmeat.

carat (kār'at) *n.* [*F.* fr. *A.* fr. *G. heraklion*, a seed, very light weight] a

jeweller's weight; a 24th part. 24 carats being the standard of pure gold.



Carats, Showing Relative Sizes (from left to right, 1, 2, and 3 carats, the lines at sides showing height of each stone)

caravan (kar'a-van) *n.* [Per.] a company travelling together for greater security, a large, closed carriage.—**caravansary**, *n.* [Per.] an Eastern inn, where caravans rest. Also **caravanserai** (-se-ri).

caravel (kar'a-vel) *n.* a small sailing vessel, esp. one of the kind used by Christopher Columbus. Also **carvel**, **caravelle**.

caraway (kar'a-wā) *n.* [Sp., fr. A.] a biennial aromatic plant, and its seed, which is used as a flavor.

carbine (kar'bin) *n.* [F., of uncert. etym.] a short cavalry rifle.—**carbineer**, **carabineer**, *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine; a light horseman.

carbohydrate (kar-bō-hī'drāt) *n.* a chemical compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, as one of the starches, sugars, etc., among foods.

carbolic (kar-bol'ik) *n.* derived from coal-tar, as **carbolic acid**.—**carbolyze** (kar'bo-liz) *v.t.* to add carbolic acid.

carbon (kar'bon) *n.* [F. *carbone*, fr. L. (acc.) *carbōnem*, coal] pure charcoal.—**carbonate** (kar'bo-nāt) *n.* a salt of carbonic acid.—**carbonated**, *a.* combined with carbonic acid.—**carbonic** (kar-bon'ik) *a.* pert. to carbon.—**carboniferous** (kar-bo-nif'e-rus) *a.* [fr. L. *-ferus*, bearing, fr. *ferre*] producing coal.—**carbonize** (kar'bon-iz) *v.t.*—**carbonic acid**, or carbon dioxide, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen.—**carbon monoxide**, an odorless, invisible gas, present in the exhaust of a gasoline engine, deadly poisonous if breathed.

Carbonari (kar-bō-nā'ri) *n. pl.* [It.=charcoal-burners] members of a secret political association in Italy and France (early 19th cent.)

carborundum (kar-bō-run'dum) *n.* [a trade-mark] a hard compound of silicon and carbon, sometimes used instead of emery.

carboy (kar'boy) *n.* [Per.] a large, globular glass bottle inclosed in basket-work.

carbuncle (kar'bun-kl) *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a small coal, fr. *carbo*. Cp. **anthrax**] a gem of a deep red color; a garnet; an inflamed bunion or boil.—**carbuncular**, *a.*

carburetor (kar'bū-ret-gr) *n.* an apparatus in which gasoline vapor is mixed with air before being ignited in an internal combustion engine. Also **carburettor**.

carcanet (kar'ka-net) *n.* [dim fr. F. *carcan*, convict's collar, fr. Teut.] a collar of jewels.

carcass, carcase (kar'kas) *n.* [F. fr. It. *carcassa*, shell] the body; the dead body of man or animal.

card (kard) *n.* [fr. F. *carte*. Doublet of **chart**] a piece of pasteboard, printed as address card, playing-card, etc.; a ticket or printed note, conveying a greeting, invitation, etc.—**cardboard**, *n.* pasteboard for making cards, etc.—**cardsharper**, one that cheats in gambling.—**on the cards**, possible.—(to speak) **by the card**, with precision.

card (kard) *n.* [F. *carde*, fr. L. (acc.) *cardum*=*carduum*, thistle] an instrument for combing wool, etc.;—*v.t.* to comb, as wool.—**carder**, *n.*

cardiac (kard'i-ak) *a.* [L., fr. G. *kardiakos*, pert. to the heart, fr. *kardia*] pert. to, or affecting, the heart,—*n.* a heart tonic; a cordial.

cardigan (kard'i-gan) *n.* [fr. an Earl of *Cardigan*] a kind of knitted waistcoat.

cardinal (kard'i-nal) *a.* [L., fr. stem. *cardin-* of *cardo*, lunge] chief; fundamental; deep scarlet;—*n.* one of the seventy prelates of the R. C. Sacred College; the Pope's council; a red-crested finch.—**cardinalate**, **cardinalship**, *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.—**cardinal flower**, a plant (*Lobelia cardinalis*) bearing red flowers.—**cardinal numbers**, 1, 2, 3, etc.—**cardinal points**, N.S.E.W.—**cardinal virtues**, justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude.

Care (kār) *n.* [A.S. *caru*] concern; charge or oversight; pains or heed; the object of care;—*v.t.* to be anxious; to be concerned.—**carefree**, *a.* having no cares or worries; lighthearted.—**careful**, *a.* full of care; painstaking; attentive.—**carefully**, *adv.*—**carefulness**, *n.*—**careless**, *a.* heedless; thoughtless; regardless.—**carelessly**, *adv.*—**carelessness**, *n.*—**caretaker**, one that takes care of an unoccupied building, etc.—*Syn.* anxiety; solicitude; regard; management; caution; direction; attention.

careen (ka-rēn') *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *carène*, fr. L. *carina*, keel] to turn a ship on one side for repair work, to lean, or heel over.—**carenage**, *n.* a place for, or the cost of, careening.

career (ka-rēr') *n.* [F. *carrière*, orig. a chariot course. See **car**] rapid motion; a course; a profession;—*v.t.* to move or run rapidly.

caress (ka-res') *v.t.* [F. *caresse*, fr. It., fr. L. *cārus*, dear] to treat with affection; to fondle;—*n.* a fond embrace.—**caressingly**, *adv.*

caret (kar'et, kā'ret) *n.* [L.=is wanting, fr. *carere*] a mark (∧) which shows that something omitted in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.

cargo (kargō) *n.* [Sp., fr. Low L. *carriāre*, to load, fr. *carrus*, car. See **charge**] the freight of a ship.

caribou (kar'i-boō) *n.* [Canadian F.] the North American reindeer.

caricature (kar'i-ka-chūr) *n.* [It., fr. *caricare*, load. See *charge*] the grotesque; exaggeration, in drawing or words, of that which is characteristic in a person or thing;—*v.i.* to burlesque.—**caricaturist** (kar-i-ka-chūr'ist) *n.* one that makes caricatures.

caries (kă'ri-ēs) *n.* [L.] decay of the bones or teeth.—**carious**, *a.* decayed.

carillon (kar'i-lion) *n.* [F.] a fixed set of bells of different tones; an air played on such bells.

cariole, carriole (kar'i-ōil) *a.* [F., fr. L. *carrus*] a small open carriage used in Norway.

cark (kărk) *n.* [perh. A.F. = F. *charge*, load] care; distress;—*v.t.* to make anxious;—*v.i.* to be anxious.

carl, carle (kărl) *n.* [Scand.; conn. with *churl*] a clown; a strong old man.—**carline**, *n.* an old woman.

Carlist (kăr'list) *n.* a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos and his heirs to the Spanish throne.

Carlovingian (kăr-lō-vin'jī-ān) *a.* pert. to, or descended from, Charlemagne.

Carmelite (kăr'mel-it) *n.* begging friar of the order of Mount Carmel.

carmine (kăr'min) *n.* [Sp., fr. Low L. *carmesinus*, fr. A. See *crimson*] a brilliant crimson, prepared from cochineal.

carnage (kăr'nij) *n.* [F., fr. L. stem, *carn-*, of *caro*, flesh] slaughter; massacre.

carnal (kăr'nal) *a.* [L. See *carnage*] pert. to flesh; sensual; natural, as opposed to spiritual.—**carnally**, *adv.*

carnation (kăr-nă'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *carnātionem*, fleshiness] flesh-color; a variety of pink (flower).

carnival (kăr'ni-val) *n.* [F. *carnaval*, fr. It., fr. Low L. *carnelevāle*, the taking away of flesh, fr. L. (acc.) *carnem*, flesh, and *levāre*, remove] a festival in R. C. countries held before Lent; a time of revelry and frolic; an array of sideshows, merry-go-round, and other forms of popular entertainment, usually out of doors in the summer.

Carnivora (kăr-niv'ō-ra) *n. pl.* [L.] (neut. pl.) animals that feed on flesh.—**carnivorous** (kăr-niv'ō-rus) *a.* [L., fr. *carni-vorus*, fr. *caro* and *vor-āre*, devour] eating flesh, preying on animals.

carob (kar'ob) *n.* [A.] an evergreen tree; its fruit, called locust beans.

carol (kar'ol) *n.* [O.F. *carole*, a dance song; of uncert. etym.] a song of joy; a lay;—*v.t.* to celebrate in song;—*v.i.* to sing a carol; to sing joyfully.

Caroline (kar'ō-lin) *a.* [fr. Charles, Latinized *Carolus*] pert. to Charles, esp. Charles I. or II., of England.—

Carolingian (kar-ō-lin'jī-ān) *a.* pert. to the dynasty of Frankish kings in power in France from 751 to 987 A.D. and in Germany to 911 A.D., so called after Charlemagne or Charles Martel.

carom (kar'am) *n.* in billiards, a shot in which each of two objective balls

is struck by the cue ball; hence a rebounding after being struck.

carotid (kă-rot'id) *n.* [G., fr. *karos*, stupor, caused, it was thought, by a stoppage of the flow of blood] each of two arteries conveying blood to the head.

carouse (ka-rouz') *v.s.* [O.F. *carous*, fr. Ger. *gar-aus*, (drink) right out] to revel; to drink deep;—*n.* a carousal.—**carousal**, *n.* a drinking bout.

carousel (kar-oo-zel') *n.* [F.; of uncert. etym.] a merry-go-round; a tournament. Also *carrousel*.

carp (kărp) *v.i.* [Scand.] to find fault without reason.—**carping**, *a.* apt to carp;—*n.* fault-finding.—**carpingly**, *adv.*

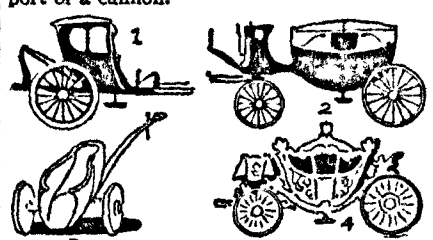
carp (kărp) *n.* [O.F. *carpo*, fr. Teut.] a soft-finned fresh-water fish.

carpel (kăr'pel) *n.* [F., fr. G. *karpos*, fruit] a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

carpenter (kăr'pen-ter) *n.* [O.F. *carpentier*, fr. L. (acc.) *carpentarium*, carriage-maker, fr. L. *carpentum*, carp] a worker in timber; a builder of houses, etc.—**carpentry**, *n.*

carpet (kăr'pet) *n.* [O.F. *carpite*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *carpitam*, cloth made from shreds, fr. L. *carpere*, to pluck] a woven or felted covering for floors, etc.;—*v.t.* to lay with carpet.—**carpeting**, *n.* carpet in quantity.—**carpetbagger**, *n.* a political adventurer.—**carpet knight**, one that has seen no service.—**on the carpet**, under consideration.

carriage (kar'ij) *n.* act of carrying; price of carrying; a vehicle for passengers; demeanor; the wheeled support of a cannon.



Carriages

- (1, chaise; 2, landau;
- 3, Roman; 4, royal)

carrier (kar'i-er) *n.* one that carries goods, esp. as a business; a species of pigeon.

carrion (kar'i-on) *n.* [M.E. and O.F. *caroigne*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *carō-niam*, carcase, L. *caro*, flesh] dead, rotting flesh;—*a.* feeding on carrion.—**carrion crow**, the common crow.

carronade (kar'ō-nād) *n.* [fr. *Carron*, Scot.] a short cannon.

carrot (kar'ot) *n.* [F. *carotte*, fr. L. (acc.) *carōtiam*, fr. G.] a plant having a reddish-yellow tap-root, edible.—**carroty**, *a.* like a carrot; red-haired.

carrousel (kar-oo-zel') *n.* a kind of cavalry exhibition maneuver; a carousel.

KEY: a, cat; ā, fāte; á, bār; ą, ądo; e, get; ě, mē; ę, hęr; i, pin; j, rīde

carry (kar'i) *v.t.* [O.F. *carrier*, fr. Late L. *carriāre*, to load, fr. L. *carvus*. See **car**] to convey; to transport; to transfer, as from one page to another; to imply; —*v.i.* to cover (distance), as of a ball; —*n.* the motion of the clouds.—to carry coals to Newcastle, to perform unnecessary labor.—to carry it off, to brazen it out.—to carry on, to manage; to behave.—to carry out, or through, to accomplish.

carse (kars) *n.* [perh. Scand.] in Scotland, alluvial land traversed by a river.

cart (kárt) *n.* [Scand. or E.] a two-wheeled vehicle used for heavy goods; —*v.t.* to convey on a cart.—**cartage**, *n.* carting; the price paid for carting.—**carter**, *n.*—**cartwright**, *n.* [see **wright**] a cart builder.—**cart horse**, a draft horse.

carte (kárt) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *chartam*, paper, fr. G. *chartes*. Doublet of **card**] a card, a bill of fare.—**carte blanche** (kart-blánsh) *n.* [F. See **blank**] unlimited discretion.—**carte de visite** (kárt-dé-vé-zét') *n.* [F.] a photographic portrait on a card.

cartel (kar'tel) *n.* an agreement between states at war, or between business organizations to limit competition; a challenge.

Cartesian (kár-tē'zhan) *a.* pert. to Descartes [Latinized. *Cartesius*] or to his philosophy; —*n.* an adherent of this philosophy.

Carthusian (kár-thú'zhan) *n.* [fr. Latinized form, *Cariorissus*] one of the religious order of the Grande Chartreuse, in France.

cartilage (kar'ti-lij) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cartilāginem*, gristle, fr. *cartilāgo*] a whitish, hard, elastic substance; gristle.—**cartilaginous** (kár-ti-laj'-i-nus) *a.* pert. to cartilage, gristly.

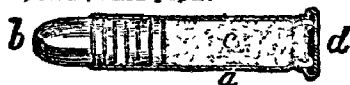
cartography (kar-tog'ra-fi) *n.* the drawing charts or maps.—**cartographer**, *n.*—**cartographic**, *a.*—**cartographical**, *a.*

carton (kár'ton) *n.* a box of pasteboard or similar material.

cartoon (kár-toon') *n.* [F. *carton*, fr. It., fr. L. *charta*, paper] a design drawn on strong paper; a full-page illustration, esp. one treating lightly some current event.

cartouch (kár-tóosh') *n.* [F.] a cartridge box; a covering for ammunition; [Arch.] a scroll for an inscription. Also **cartouche**.

cartridge (kar'trij) *n.* [= **cartidge**, fr. F. *carouche* (cartouch), a paper roll, fr. It., fr. L. *charta*, paper] a case containing a gun charge.—**cartridge paper**, stout, thick paper.



Cartridge

(a, brass shell; b, ball; c, powder; d, base, with percussion cap)

cartulary (kár'chū-ler-i) *n.* [Late L., fr. *chartula*, a document,

dim. fr. *charta*] a register of the temporal rights of a monastery.

carve (käv) *v.t.* [A.S. *ceorfan*] to cut into ornamental shapes; to cut into slices; —*v.i.* to cut up meat.—**carver**, *n.* one that carves; a large table-knife for carving.—**carving**, *n.* art of cutting wood, etc.; the work of a carver.

carvel (kar'vel) *n.* [F., fr. L. *carabus*, a wicker boat, fr. G.] a jelly-fish; a carvel-built craft. See **caravel**.—**carvel-built**, *a.* with planks all flush.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id) *n.*; *pl.* **caryatides** (kar-i-at'i-déz) [G. *karuatis*, woman of Caryæ in Arcadia] a stone female figure used instead of a column.

cascade (kas-käd') *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *casāra*, totter, fr. *cadere*, fall] a small waterfall.

cascara (kas-kä'ra) *n.* [Sp.] short for **cascara sagrada**; (kas'ka-ra) a Spanish American bark canoe.—**cascara sagrada** (sə-grä'də) the dried bark of a California shrub used as a mild laxative.

case (käs) *n.* [O.F. *casse*, fr. L. (acc.) *capsam*, fr. *capere*, take] a covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; a frame for holding type; —*v.t.* to put in a case.—**casement** (käs'ment) *n.* [short fr. **encasement**] a window frame; a window, opening on hinges.—**casings**, *n.* a case of covering.—**case-man**, a compositor.

case (käs) *n.* [M.E. *cas*, fr. F. *cas*, fr. L. (acc.) *casum*, accident, fr. (part.) *casus*, fallen] an event, occurrence, or circumstance; a state; a suit to be tried in court, an infection in a noun.—**in case**, lest; if.—**in good case**, in a good condition.

casein, **caseine** (kä'sē-in) *n.* [F., fr. L. *caseus*, cheese] the curd or cheesy part of milk.—**caseous**, *a.* pert. to, like, cheese.

casemate (käs'mät) *n.* [F., fr. It.] vaulted bomb-proof chamber, partly underground.

cash (kash) *n.* [=orig. a money case (1)] ready money; —*v.t.* to turn into cash.—**cashier** (kash-ēr') *n.* one that has charge of money transactions.—**cash balance**, the balance on the debtor side of a cash account.—**cashbook**, a book in which to register money transactions.

cashew (ka-shoo') *n.* [F. *acajou*, Pg. *acaju*] a tropical tree of S. Am. or its edible fruit, the cashew nut.

cashier (kash-ēr') *v.t.* [D., fr. F. *casser*, annul, dismiss, fr. L. *casāre*, fr. *casus*, empty] to dismiss from office; to discard.

cashmere (kash'mēr) *n.* [fr. *Cashmere*, India] a fine woolen stuff; a shawl of cashmere.

casino (kä-sē'nō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *casus*, cottage] a public room or building for dancing, gambling, etc.; **casino**.

cask (kask) *n.* [Sp. *casco*, shell, cask, fr. L.] a large wooden vessel, nearly cylindrical, for holding liquors; the content of a cask.—**casket**, *n.* a small box for jewels or other articles; a coffin.

casque (kask) *n.* [F. Doublet of **cask**] a sort of military helmet.

Cassandra (kas-an'dra) *n.* [G.] one who recalls Cassandra, a daughter of Priam, whose prophecies, though true, were decreed by Apollo always to be disbelieved.

cassation (ka-sā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. *casser*. See *cashier* (2)] the act of annulling.—**Court of Cassation**, the highest court of appeal in France.

cassava (ka-sā'va) *n.* [W. Ind.] the starch obtained from the root of the manioc plant; tapioca.

casserole (kas'e-rōl) *n.* food baked in an earthenware vessel, or similar container, and served therefrom; the vessel itself; a saucepan; a round deep dish used by chemists.

Cassia (kash'yā) *n.* [L. *cassia*, fr. G., fr. H.] a genus of plants, including the senna.—**cassia**, *n.* a cheap kind of cinnamon.

cassino (ka-sē'nō) *n.* a card game for two or more players.

cassock (kas'ok) *n.* [F., fr. It.] a close garment worn by clergymen under the gown.

cassowary (kas'ō-wer-i) *n.* [Malay] a large bird of Australia related to the emu.

cast (kast) *v.i.* [Scand.] to fling; to hurl; to turn, as the eyes; to throw to the ground; to scatter, as seed; to throw, as dice; to shed; to reckon; to form in a mold; to distribute, as the parts of a play among actors;—*n.* the act of casting; a throw; the distance a thing is thrown; a mold; form, or shape; assignment of parts in a play; the actors appearing in a play; a squirt, or motion, of the eye.—**casting**, *n.* the act of casting or founding; anything formed in a mold.—**cast off**, discarded.—**cast steel**, steel melted, cast, and rolled out into bars.—**casting vote**, casting voice, vote of a chairman, which decides a question when the votes are equally divided.—**to cast down**, to depress.—**to cast in the teeth of**, to upbraid with.—**to cast off** [Naut.] to let go.—**to cast oneself on**, to trust oneself to.

Castalian (kas-tā'li-an) *a.* pert. to Castalia, a spring on Mt. Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

castanets (kas'ta-nets) *n.pl.* [F. *castagnettes*, dim. fr. L. *castanea*. See *chestnut*] two small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, rattled as an accompaniment to dancing.

castaway (kast'a-wā) *n.* an abandoned or lost person;—*a.* rejected; shipwrecked.

caste (kast) *n.* [Pg. *casta*, fr. L. *castus*, pure] one of the four hereditary classes into which society in India is divided; an order or class.

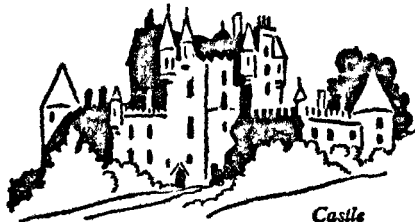
castellan (kas'te-lan) *n.* [L. *castellānus*, an occupant of a castle. Cp. *châtelaine*] a governor or warden of a castle.—**castellated** (kas'te-lā-ted) *a.* built with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *castigātus*, chastened, fr. *castus*, pure] to correct; to chastise.—**castigation** (kas-ti-gā'nun) *n.*—*Syn.* of "ca-

stigation," punishment; discipline; correction.

Castile soap (kas-tel' sōp) *n.* a fine hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda [orig. in Castile].

castle (kas'tl) *n.* [A.S. *castel*, fr. L. *castrillum*, dim. for *castrum*, fort] a fortified residence; a fortress; a piece used in chess.—**castled** (kas'tld) *a.*—**castle in the air**, or in Spain, a visionary project.



Castile

castor (kas'tor) *n.* [G.] the beaver.—**castor oil**, the oil of the palma Christi, a plant of the W. Indies [orig. an oil got fr. the castor].

castrate (kas'trāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *castrātus*, cut, fr. *castrare*] to emasculate.

casual (kazh'ū-al) *a.* [L., fr. *cāsus*. See *case* (2)] accidental; incidental.—**casually**, *adv.*—**casualty**, *n.* an injury or death by accident.—**casual ward**, a ward in a workhouse, or hospital, to meet emergency applications.—*Syn.* fortuitous; occasional; unexpected.

casuist (kazh'ū-ist) *n.* one who undertakes to expound the right and wrong in particular cases of conscience.—**casuistic** (kazh'ū-ist'ik) *a.*—**casuistry** (kazh'ū-ist-ri) *n.* science of the casuist; in a bad sense, the art of quibbling.

cat (kat) *n.* [E.] a well-known domestic animal; any member of the cat family, as a tiger.—**a cat may look at a king**, a person of low station has rights which those of higher station cannot deny.

catabolism (ka-tab'ō-lizm) *n.* the destructive part of metabolism, releasing energy, opposed to *anabolism*.

cataclysm (kat'a-klizm) *n.* [G., fr. *kata*, down, and *klusein*, wash] an overflow; a deluge; a catastrophe.

catacomb (kat'a-kōm) *n.* [It., perh. fr. G. *kata*, downward, and *kumbos*, cavity] an underground cave used as a burying place, esp. applied to old sepulchers at Rome, in Egypt, etc.

catfalque (kat'a-falk) *n.* [It.; of unknown etym.] a structure, in the form of a tomb, raised over a coffin.

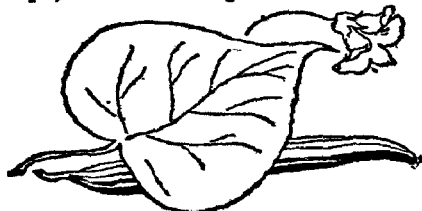
Catalan (kat'a-lan) *a.* of, or pert. to, Catalonia, Spain;—*n.*

catalectic (kat'a-lek'tik) *a.* [G., fr. *kata*, outright, *lēgein*, to stop] wanting a syllable at the end of a verse.

catalepsy (kat'a-lep-si) *n.* [G. *kata*, and *lēpsis*, seizure] suspension of the senses and bodily powers; a trance.—**cataleptic** (kat'a-lep'tik) *a.*

catalogue (kat'ā-log) *n.* [G., fr. *kata-* throughout, and *legom.* to speak] a methodically arranged list;—*v.t.* to make a list of. Also *catalog.*

catalpa (kə-tal'pə) *n.* a tree of the trumpet-creeper family.—*Catalpa*, *n.* the botanical genus.



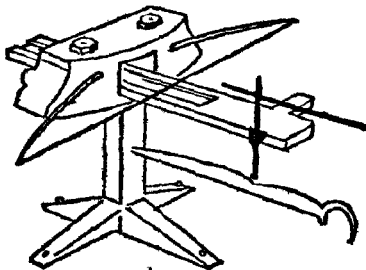
Catalpa (flower, leaf, and bean)

catamaran (kat'ā-mā-ran') *n.* [Tamil] a raft consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together; a vessel with two hulls, placed parallel.

catamount (kat'ā-mount) *n.* [Formed fr. *cat-o'-mountain*] the wild cat; the cougar or lynx. Also *catamountain*, *cat-o'-mountain*.

cataplasm (kat'ā-plazm) *n.* [G., fr. *kata* - *plassom*, plaster over. See *plaster*] a poultice.

catapult (kat'ā-pult) *n.* [L., fr. G. *kata-* *peltes*, fr. *kata*, against, and *pelless*, launch] an engine used by the ancients for throwing stones, arrows, etc.; a boy's toy for throwing small missiles; a device that projects airplanes into flight, as from a ship.



Ancient Catapult

cataract (kat'ā-rakt) *n.* [G. *katarhaktēs* fr. *kata*, down, and *rhēgnomi*, break] a waterfall; the flow of a large body of water over a precipice; a disorder in the eye by which vision is marred.

catarrh (kə-tar') *n.* [L. *catarrhus*, fr. Gr. *katarrhous*, a flowing down] chronic increase of nasal secretions; inflammation of any mucous membrane with increased secretions.—*catarrhal*, *a.*

catastrophe (kə-tas'trō-fē) *n.* [G. =overturning, fr. *kata*, down, and *strephein*, turn] a disaster; a decisive event in drama; the culmination.—*Syn.* calamity; convulsion; denouement; misfortune.

catbird (kat'berd) *n.* an American song-bird [so called from a sound it makes like a cat's mew].

catboat (kat'bōt) *n.* a kind of small sailboat.

catcall (kat'kawī) *n.* a sound like a cat's cry, orig. made in a theater to show disapproval, hence any loud cry of dissatisfaction with what is being presented to an audience.

catch (kach) *v.t.* [O.F., Doublet of *chase*] to seize with the hand; to take, as in a snare; to take hold on; to detect; to understand;—*v.i.* to fasten upon;—*n.* act of seizing; that which is taken; sudden advantage; a round, in which singers begin one after another.—*catcher*, *n.* in baseball, the player stationed behind the batsman; one who catches.—*catching*, *ppr.* infectious; captivating.—*catchment*, *n.* the area drained by a river.—*catchpenny*, *n.* some worthless thing made only to sell;—*a.* made to sell.—*catchword*, *n.* a taking phrase; a word printed at the foot of a page, as being the first in the next; an actor's cue.—to catch a Tartar, to be caught in the trap one has laid for another.—*Syn.* to grasp; grip; hold; arrest; charm.

catchpoll (kach'pōl) *n.* [O.F. *chacepol*, fr. Low L. = (one who chases hens) a tax officer. See *chase*, *pullet*] a sheriff's officer; a constable.

catchup, catsup (kach'up, kat' sup) *n.* [E. Ind.] a sauce made from mushrooms, walnuts, etc.; a spiced tomato sauce.—Also *Ketchup*.

cate (kāt) *n.*; *pl.* *cates* (kāts) [O.F. *acaā*, See *cater*] a delicacy; a tit-bit.

catechize (kat'e-kiz) *v.t.* [G. *katechizein*, to instruct. See *catechumen*] to instruct by question and answer, esp. in Christian doctrine; to question.—*catechetical* (kat'e-ke'ti-kal) *a.* consisting of questions and answers.—*catechetically*, *adv.*—*catechism* (kat'e-kizm) *n.* [G. *katechismos*] a book containing a summary of facts or principles in the form of questions and answers.—*catechist*, *n.*

catechu (kat'e-choo) *n.* [Tamil] an astringent extracted from an E. Indian plant.

catechumen (kat'e-kū'men) *n.* [L., fr. G. (part.) *katechoumenos*, instructed orally, fr. *katechein*, fr. *kata*, down, and *echem*, to sound] one who is being instructed with a view to baptism; a neophyte.

category (kat'e-gō-ni) *n.* [G., fr. *kata* and *agoreuein*, to assert] a class or order.—*categorical*, (kat'e-gor'i-kal) *a.* [G. *kategorikos*] pert. to a category; precise; absolute.—*categorically*, *adv.*

cater (kāt'er) *v.t.* [M.E. *cator*, *caterer*, fr. O.F. *acat*, through Low L. fr. L. *accipere*, receive, buy] to market; to purvey.—*caterer*, *n.*—*cater-cousin* (kāt'er-kuzn) *n.* an intimate friend.

cateran (kat'er-an) *n.* [Celt.] a High-land or Irish irregular soldier or freebooter.

caterpillar (kat'er-pil-er) *n.* [corr. fr. O.F. *chatepelose*, lit. hairy cat. See *cat* and *pile* (3)] the grub

of an insect, esp. that of a butterfly or moth. (see *illus. Metamorphosis*); [a trade-mark] a tractor, or any machine, traveling on endless belts forming a caterpillar tread for the wheels.



Caterpillar

caterwaul (kat'er-wawl) *v. i.* to utter a harsh cry when in heat (said of cats), hence to make a similar cry or harsh noise;—*n.*—**caterwauling**, *n.*

catfish (kat'fish) *n.* any of several fishes [so called because of some apparent resemblance to a cat, as in the appearance of the teeth, in ferocity, or in having growths like a cat's whiskers].

catgut (kat'gut) *n.* a tough kind of cord made from animal intestines, esp. from those of sheep, used for strings for musical instruments, and for surgical sutures.

catharsis (ka-thar'sis) *n.* [*G. kaiharsis*. See **cathartic**] purgation; purification of the emotions by means of watching artistic expression of emotion; elimination of excitement by complete expression of it; mental or spiritual relief or discipline through vicarious experience.

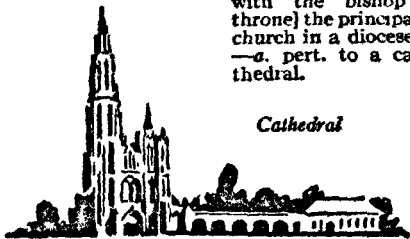
cathartic (ka-thar'tik) *a.* [*G., fr. kатарος*, pure] purging;—*n.* a purging medicine.

Cathay (ka-thay') a former name for China or Chinese Tartary.

cathead (kat'hed) *n.* on a ship, a projecting part near the bow to which the anchor is fastened when hoisted.

cathedra (ka-the'dra, kath'e-dra) *n.* [*G., fr. kathē, kata*, down, and *hedra*, seat] a bishop's seat or throne; a professor's chair.—**ex cathedra** [*L.*] authoritatively.

cathedral (ka-the'dral) *n.* [*L. cathedra* (ecclesia), (church) with the bishop's throne] the principal church in a diocese;—*a.* pert. to a cathedral.



Cathedral

Catherine wheel (kath'a-rin-hwel) *n.* [*fr. St. Catherine* of Alexandria, martyred on a wheel] a circular window with radiating divisions; a firework which rotates while it burns.

catheter (kath'e-ter) *n.* [*G.*] a small tube introduced into the bladder to draw off the water.

cathode (kath'od) *n.* the negative electrode or pole of a source of

electricity, opposed to *anode*. Also **kathode**.—**cathode ray**, any of the various rays projected from the negative pole of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge occurs, generating X rays by hitting upon a solid surface.

catholic (kath'o-lik) *a.* [*L., fr. G. katholikos*, general, *fr. G. kata*, according to, and (gen.) *holou*, whole] universal; embracing all Christians; liberal.—**Catholic**, *a.* pert. to Roman Catholics;—*n.* a member of the Church Universal or of the R. C. Church.—**Catholicism** (ka-thol'i-sizm) *n.*—**catholicity** (kath-o-lis'ti) *n.* breadth of mind. esp. in religion.—**Catholicize** (ka-thol'i-siz) *v. t.* to gain over to the R. C. faith.

catkin (kat'kin) *n.* a spike of the willow, birch, etc. [so called from its similarity in appearance to a cat's tail].



Catkins

catnip (kat'nip) *n.* a well-known herb of strong scent, of which cats are very fond.—**catmint**, *n.* catnip [British].

cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-o-nin'talz) *n. sing. and pl.* a whip made of knotted cords attached to a handle; a cattail.

catoptrics (ka-top'triks) *n.* [*G. katoptron*, mirror] the part of optics pert. to reflected light.

cat's-eye (kats'i) *n.* a gem resembling in appearance the eye of a cat.

cat's-paw (kats'paw) *n.* a dupe; one made use of by another for his own aims [so called from the fable in which a monkey uses a cat's paw for pulling roasted chestnuts from a fire].

cattail (kat'tail) *n.* a tall marsh plant, sometimes called *cat-o'-nine-tails*.

cattle (kat'l) *n. pl.* [*O.F. cauel*. Doublet of *chattela*, *capital*] domestic quadrupeds, esp. of the ox kind.

catwalk (kat'wawk) *n.* a narrow, dangerous walk, as over the top of a freight car, inside the envelope of a dirigible, etc.

Caucasian (kaw-kā'shan) *a.* Indo-European; belonging to Caucasia.

caucus (kaw'kus) *n.* [*Etym. unknown*] an electing political committee, esp. in the U. S.; a meeting for political purposes.

caudal (kaw'dal) *a.* [*L. cauda*, tail] pert. to a tail.—**caudate** (kaw'dāt) *a.* having a tail.

caudle (kaw'dl) *n.* [*O.F. chaudel*, *fr. chaud*, hot, *fr. L. (acc.) calidum*] a warm drink for sick persons.

caught (kawt) *v.* past tense and past part. of the verb *catch*.

caul (kawl) *n.* [O.F., of unknown etym.] a membrane that sometimes covers the head of a newborn child.

cauldron (kawl'dron) *n.* See *caldron*.

cauliflower (kaw'li-flou-er) *n.* [M.E. *col*, fr. O.F., fr. L. *caulis*, cabbage, and *flower*] a variety of short-stemmed cabbage.

caulk (kawk) *v.t.* See *calc*.

causal (kaw'zal) *a.* relating to a cause or causes. — **causally**, *adv.* — **causality** (kaw-zal'i-ti) *n.* the manner in which a cause works. — **causation** (kaw-zā'shun) *n.* the relation of cause and effect. — **causative** (kaw'zā-tiv) *a.* expressing a cause or reason. — **causatively**, *adv.*

cause (kawz) *n.* [F., fr. L. *causa*, cause, lawsuit] that which produces a result; the origin or motive of an action; an action in court; case; — *v.t.* to produce; to be the occasion of; to induce. — **causeless**, *a.* without reason or motive. — **causelessly**, *adv.* — **causelessness**, *n.* — *Syn.* reason; inducement.

causerie (kō'zer-ē) *n.* [F.] a talk or gossip, esp. a talk on a literary or art topic.

causeway, causey (kawz'wē, kaw'zi) *n.* [O.F. *causie*, = F. *chaussée*, fr. Late L. *calciata* (via), trodden, fr. stem. *calc*, of *calc*, heel] a raised way over marshy ground; a paved street.

caustic (kaw'stik) *a.* [G., fr. *kaustos*, burned, fr. *kaiein*] burning; satirical; — *n.* any substance that corrodes animal substances. — **caustically**, *adv.* bitterly; severely. — *Syn.* pungent; stinging; corrosive; severe; sharp; mordant.

cauter (kaw'ter) *n.* [G. *kauterion*, branding-iron, fr. *kaiein*, burn] a hot searing iron. — **cauterize**, *v.t.* to burn with fire, a hot iron, or caustics. — **cauterization** (kaw'ter-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of cauterizing. — **cautery** (kaw'ter-i) *n.* cauterization, an instrument for cauterizing.

caution (kaw'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *cautio*, *ōnem* (= *cauti*), fr. *cavēre*, to beware] prudence; wanness; warning; security; — *v.t.* to advise one to be cautious; to warn. — **cautious**, *a.* wary; prudent; discreet. — **cautiously**, *adv.* — **cautiousness**, *n.* — **cautionary**, *a.* containing a warning; given as a pledge. — **cautioner**, *n.* one bound as surety. — *Syn.* watchfulness; circumspection; care; forethought.

cavalcade (kaw-alkād') *n.* [F., fr. It.] a procession of persons on horseback.

cavalier (kaw-ā-lēr') *n.* [F., fr. It. *cavaliere*, horseman, fr. L. (acc.) *caballarius*, fr. L. *caballus*. Doublet of *chevalier*] a horseman; a knight; a raised work within a bastion; a partisan of Charles I. of England. — *a.* gay; warlike; haughty; — *v.t.* to play the part of a cavalier; to act haughtily; — *v.t.* to play the cavalier toward. — **cavalierly**, *adv.* haughtily.

cavalry (kaw'al-ri) *n.* [O.F., fr. It. *cavalleria*. Doublet of *chivalry*] horse soldiery.

cave (kāv) *n.* [O.F., fr. Low L. (acc.) *cavam*, cave, fr. *cavus*, hollow. Doublet of *cage*] a hollow place under earth; a den. — **cave dwellers**, the prehistoric races who inhabited caves in W. Europe and the U. S. — **cave man**, a cave dweller. — **to cave in**, to yield.

caveat (kā'vē-ət) *n.* [L. = let him beware, fr. *cau-ere*] a warning; a legal notice to stop proceedings. — **caveat emptor** (or *vendor*) [L.] let the buyer (or seller) beware.

cavendish (kaw'en-dish) *n.* [fr. *Cavendish*, the first maker] caked tobacco.

cavern (kaw'ern) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cavernam*] a deep hollow place under earth; a large dark cave. — **caverned**, *a.* full of caverns. — **cavernous**, *a.* hollow; deep-set.

caviar, caviare (kaw-i-ār', -ār') *n.* [F., fr. Turk.] the roes of the sturgeon, etc. salted. — **caviare to the general**, too refined to be commonly appreciated.

cavil (kaw'il) *v.t.* [L. *cavillāri*, fr. *cavilla*, a quibble] to raise frivolous objections; — *n.* to find fault unreasonably; a frivolous objection. — **caviler**, *n.* — **caviling, *n.* — *Syn.* to carp; wrangle**

cavity (kaw'i-ti) *n.* a hollow place, as a decayed hole in a tooth; a hole.

cavort (kaw-vawrt') *v.t.* to caper about; to prance fancily, esp. a horse and rider.

cavy (kā'vi) *n.* [native S. Amer. name] a genus of animals including the guinea-pig.

caw (kaw) *v.t.* [imit.] to cry like a crow or raven; — *n.* the sound made by the crow, rook, or raven.

cayenne (kā-en') *n.* [fr. *Cayenne*, S. Am.] a pungent pepper, red in color, obtained from several pepper plants.

cayman (kā'man) *n.* [S. Amer. native name] an alligator.

cauyse (kī-ūs') *n.* an Indian pony. — **Cayuse**, *n.* an Indian of a Waulatpuan tribe.

cease (sēs) *v.t.* [F. *cesser*, fr. L. *cessare*, to stop] to put a stop to; — *v.t.* to stop. — **ceaseless**, *a.* — **ceaselessly**, *adv.* — *Syn.* of "ceaseless," unending; perpetual; incessant; endless.

cedar (sē'dar) *n.* [F. *cedre*, fr. L. (acc.) *cedrum*, fr. G.] a cone-bearing tree with durable, fragrant wood. — **cedarn**, *a.* made of cedar.

cede (sēd) *v.t.* [L. *cedere*. See *cession*] to surrender; — *v.t.* to give away.

cedilla (sē-dil'ā) *n.* [Sp. fr. It. *zediglia*, fr. G. *zēta*, *z*] a mark placed under the letter *c* (*ç*) to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.

ceil (sēl) *v.t.* [M.E. *ceel-en*, to ceil, fr. F. *ciel* (sē-el') fr. L. *caelum*, sky] to cover or line the inner side of a roof.

ceiling (sēl'ing) *n.* [See *ceil*] the inner roof or covering of a room; that

which is overhead indoors; hence the highest or uppermost part, as the top limit of flying visibility in aeronautics; absolute ceiling; service ceiling.—**absolute ceiling**, the greatest height above sea level at which under standard conditions an airplane can maintain horizontal flight.—**service ceiling**, the height above sea level, under standard conditions, at which a particular airplane cannot rise more rapidly than 100 ft. per minute (in U.S. and England).

celandine (sel'an-din) *n.* [O.F. *celidone*, fr. Late L., fr. G. stem, *chelsdon*, of *chelsdon*, swallow] the swallow-wort, or the lesser celandine, with the flowers of which swallows were supposed to cure their young.

celebrate (sel'e-brät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *celebratus*, honored, fr. *celeber*, frequented] to extol, perform a rite; to commemorate.—**celebrated**, *a.* renowned; well known.—**celebration** (sel-e-brä'shun) *n.*—**celebrant** (sel'e-brant) *n.* one that performs a public religious act.—**celebrity** (sel'e-br'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *celebratam*] fame; a person of mark.—*Syn.* to honor; distinguish; solemnize.

celerity (se-ler'i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *celeritatem*, fr. *celer*, swift] rapidity of motion.

celery (sel'e-ri) *n.* [F. *céleri*, fr. L. through prov. It. fr. G. *selinon*, parsley] a vegetable of the parsley family.

celestial (se-les'chal) *a.* [L. *caelestis* fr. *caelum*, heaven] heavenly; dwelling in heaven; blessed;—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven.—**celestially**, *adv.*—the **Celestial Empire**, formerly, China.—**celestial globe**, a sphere on which the constellations are shown.—**celestial sphere**, the universe (half of which is visible as the sky).

celibacy (sel'i-bä-si) *n.* [L., fr. stem *calib-*, of *calibs*, unmarried] the unmarried state.—**celibate**, *n.* [L. *calibatus*, singleness] one unmarried;—*a.* unmarried.

cell (sel) *n.* [L. *cella*, a small room] a small room, as in a prison; a small cavity; the simplest element in the structure of living bodies; a division of a battery.

cellar (sel'gr) *n.* [O.F. *celer*, fr. L. *cellarum*, a pantry] an underground storeroom.—**cellarage**, *n.* space for cellar; charge for storage.—**cellarer**, *n.* a monk in charge of the stores; a spirit merchant.—**cellaret**, *n.* a cabinet for holding liquor bottles.—**cellarman**, *n.* a person employed in a wine or beer cellar.

cellist (chel'ist) *n.* one who plays on the cello.—Also 'celliat.

cello, 'cello (chel'ö) *n.* colloquial shortening of *violoncello*.

cellophane (sel'ö-fän) *n.* [a trade-mark] thin transparent sheets of waterproof paper made of viscose, used for commercial wrappings.

cellucotton (sel'ü-kotn) *n.* [a trade-mark] a highly absorbent composition of cellulose much like cotton, used esp. in surgical dressings.

cellular (sel'u-ler) *a.* [fr. L. *cellula*, little apartment] consisting of cells,

as *cellular tissue*.—**cellulated**, *a.* cellular in structure.—**cellule**, *n.* a little cell.—**cellulose**, *n.* a substance forming the cell walls of plants,—*a.* containing cells.

celluloid (sel'ü-loid) *n.* [a trade-mark] a substance made to imitate ivory, coral, amber, etc.

Celt, Kelt (kelt, kelt) *n.* [L. (pl.) *Celtae*, fr. Celt] one of a race including the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, the Welsh, the Bretons, the Manx, and the Cornish.—**Celtic, Keltic** (sel', kel'tik) *a.* and *n.*—**Celticism, Kelticism** (sel', kel'ti-sizm) *n.* a Celtic custom or idiom.

cement (sem'ent) *n.* [O.F. *ciment*, fr. L. *caementum*, stone chippings, fr. *caed-ere*, cut] any substance that makes bodies suck together; bond of union;—*v.t.* to unite by cement; to unite closely.—**cementation** (sem-en-tä'shun) *n.* act of cementing, or state of being cemented; the conversion of iron into steel.

cemetery (sem'e-teri) *n.* [Late L. *cemeterium*, a sleeping-place, fr. G. *koimo-ö*, I lull to sleep] a graveyard.

cenobite, cœnobite (sen'ö-bit) [*n.*, fr. G. *koïnobion*, convent, fr. G. *koïno-s*, common, and *bios*, life] one of a religious order dwelling in community.—**cenobitic, cenobitical** (sen'ö-bit'ik, -i-käl) *a.* living in community, as monks.

cenotaph (sen'ö-taf) *n.* [G., fr. *keno-s*, empty, and *taph-os*, tomb] a monument erected to one buried elsewhere; an empty sepulcher.

Cenozoic (sen'ö-zö'ik) *n.* an era of geological time, covering the period from the opening of the Tertiary to the present, exhibiting evolution of mammals, birds, higher plants, etc., but little change in lower forms of life.

censer (sen'sgr) *n.* [O.F. *cenier*, = *encenser*, fr. See *incense*] a container for burning incense.

censor (sen'sgr) *n.* [L. = *critic*, fr. *cenſere*, estimate] a Roman magistrate that supervised the taxation, morals, etc., of the people; one who examines printed or written matter, or a motion picture or stage play, and is empowered to forbid its publication, showing, or performance; a critic; a fault-finder.—**consorial** (sen-sö'ri-äl) *a.* given to blame or condemn.—**consoriously**, *adv.*—**consoriously**, *n.*—**consoriously**, *n.*—**consoriously**, *n.* office of a censor.

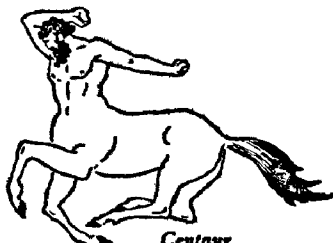
censure (sen'sher) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cenſuram*, opinion] act of finding fault or condemning; reprimand;—*v.t.* to find fault with; condemn.—**ensurable** (sen'sher-ä-bl) *a.* worthy of censure.—**ensurability**, *n.*—**ensurably**, *adv.*

census (sen'sus) *n.* [L. = a rating, etc.] a numbering of the inhabitants of a country, usually also taking account of ages, occupations, etc.

cent (sent) *n.* [L. *centum*] a hundred, as 10 per cent; a coin worth the hundredth part of a dollar, etc.

cental (sen'täl) *n.* a hundredweight; 100 lbs. avoirdupois.

centaur (sen'tawr) *n.* [*G. kentaurus*] a fabulous being, half man and half horse.



Centaur

centavo (sen-tá'vó) *n.* a small coin used in Spanish American countries, equal to 100th of a peso; a similar 100th part of a Filipino peso, a Portuguese escudo, etc.

centenary (sen'tē-ner-i, sen-ten'a-ri) *n.* [*fr. centēnus*, a hundred (each)] a century; the commemoration of a hundredth anniversary.—**centenarian** (sen-te-nā'r-i-an) *n.* a person a hundred years old.

centennial (sen-ten'i-ál) *a.* [*L. annus*, year] belonging to the 100th anniversary;—*n.*

center (sen'tēr) *n.* [*F., fr. L. centrum*, *fr. G. kentron*, prick, *fr. kentron*, to goad] the middle point of anything; a point of concentration; in football, the player who passes the ball to one of the backs;—*v. t.* to place on a center;—*v. i.* to collect round one point.—Also **centre**.—**center bit**, a carpenter's boring-tool.—**centerboard**, *n.* a shifting keel.—**center of gravity**, that point in a body about which it will balance.—**center of motion**, a point that remains at rest while the other parts of the body move round it.—*Syn.* middle; nucleus.

centering (sen'tēr-ing) *n.* the temporary framing on which an arch is built.

centesimal (sen-tes'i-mal) *a.* [*L., fr. centēsimus*, 100th] 100th;—*n.* a hundredth part.

centiare (sen'ti-ār) *n.* [*F.*] a metric measure of surface, equal to 1.19 sq. yds.; the 100th part of an arc.

centigrade (sen'ti-grād) *a.* [*F., fr. L. pref. centi* for *centum*, and *grade*] graduated as the centigrade thermometer, on which freezing point of water is marked 0° and boiling point 100° (see *Thermometer, illus.*).

centigram (sen'ti-gram) *n.* in the metric system, the 100th part of a gram.—Also **centigramme**.

centiliter (sen'ti-lē-ter) *n.* a metric measure of volume, equal to 100th of a liter or .61 cu. in.—Also **centilitre**.

centime (sán'tēm) *n.* [*F.*] a coin used in France and other countries, equal to 100th of a franc.

centimeter (sen'ti-mē-ter) *n.* a metric measure of length, equal to 100th of a meter or .3937 inch.—Also **centimetre**.

centipede, centiped (sen'ti-pēd,

-ped) *n.* [*L. stem ped-*, of *pēs*, foot] an animal having a great number of feet.

centistere (sen'ti-stēr) *n.* a metric measure equal to 100th of a stere or .353 cu. ft.

central (sen'tral) *a.* relating to, or placed in, the center; chief.—**centrally**, *adv.*—**centralize**, *v. t.* to draw to a central point; to concentrate.—**centralization** (sen-traj-i-zā'shun) *n.* concentration.

centric (sen'trik) *a.* central; of or pert. to a center, or around a center.

centrifugal (sen-trif'ü-gal) *a.* [*L. fūgere*, flee] tending to fly from the center.—**centrifugal force**, the force by which bodies moving round a center have a tendency to fly off at a tangent from the circle round which they move.

centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal) *a.* [*L. petere*, move toward] tending toward the center.—**centripetal force**, the force of gravity that draws a body toward a center.

centurion (sen-tūr'i-un) *n.* [*L. (acc.) centurio*], a military officer in command of a hundred men.

century (sen'chū-ri) *n.* [*L. centuria*] a hundred; a hundred years; the company of a centurion.

cephalic (se-fal'ik) *a.* [*G., fr. kephalē*] pert. to the head;—*n.* a medicine for headache.

ceramic (se-ram'ik) *a.* [*G., fr. keramos*, potter's clay] pert. to pottery.

Cerberian (ser-bērē-an) *a.* relating to, or like Cerberus, the three-headed watch-dog of Hades.

Cere (sēr) *v. t.* [*L. cōvere*, *fr. cōra*, wax] to cover with wax;—*n.* the naked skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.—**cerate**, *n.* an ointment of wax, oil, etc.—**cerated**, *a.* waxed.—**cercloth**, *n.* a cloth smeared with wax in which dead bodies used to be wrapped.—**cerement**, *n.* a cerecloth for embalmed bodies; *pl.* grave-clothes.

cereal (sēr'ē-ál) *a.* [*L., fr. Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture] pert. to all kinds of grain used as food, as wheat, rye, etc.;—*n.* any grain.

cerebellum (ser-e-bel'um) *n.* [*L. dim. of cerebrum*, brain] the hinder and lower division of the brain.—**cerebrospinal** (ser-e-brō-spī'nal) *a.* pert. to brain and spinal cord.

cerebrum (ser'e-brum) *n.* [*L.*] the upper and larger division of the brain.—**cerebral**, *a.* pert. to the brain.

ceremony (ser'e-mō-ni) *n.* [*F. céré-monie*, *fr. L. (acc.) cernimonia*, a rite] mode of showing reverence; civility, etc.; prescribed rule; function.—**ceremonial** (ser-e-mō'ni-ál) *a.* relating to ceremony;—*n.* an outward observance; usage followed in performing rites.—**ceremonious**, *a.* particular in observing forms.—**ceremoniously**, *adv.*—**ceremoniousness**, *n.*—**ceremonial law**, the Mosaic Law.—**master of ceremonies**, one whose business it is to see that all forms are observed.—*Syn.* form; etiquette; formality.

cerise (se-rēz', se-rēs') *n.* a color similar to that of a ripe cherry;—*a.*

cerium (sē'ri-um) *n.* a metallic chemical element, occurring in combination.

certain (sēr'tin) *a.* [F., fr. L., *certus*, fr. *cernere*, decide] sure; not to be doubted or denied; fixed or stated; some or one.—**certainly**, *adv.*—**certainty**, *n.* the quality of being certain; that which is certain.—*Syn.* real; regular; constant; un-failing.

certes (sēr'tēz) *adv.* certainly; in truth; verily.

certificate (sēr-tif'i-kit) *n.* [F. *certifi-cat*; suff. = L. (part.) *-ficā-tus*, made] a written testimony to the truth of a fact; a testimonial, a piece of U. S. paper money; an authenticated statement of ownership, as of stock, bonds, bank deposits, etc.;—(sēr-tif'i-kāt) *v.t.* to verify by certificate; to furnish with a certificate.

certify (sēr'ti-fi) *v.t.* [F. *certifier*; suff. *-fier* = L. *-ficāre*, to make] to testify to in writing; to make known as a fact.—**certification** (sēr-ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.*

certitude (sēr'ti-tūd) *n.* freedom from doubt; assurance; certainty; an established fact.

cerulean (se-rōō'lē-ān) *a.* [L. *caeruleus*, fr. *calum*, sky] sky-blue.

ceruse (sē'rōōs) *n.* [L. *cērussa*, white-lead, perh. fr. *cēra*, wax] white lead.

cervine (sēr'vin) *a.* [L., *cervus*, deer] pert. to deer; fawn-colored.

cervix (sēr'viks) *n.* [L. *cervix*, *-axis*, neck] in anatomy, the neck or the back part, or a necklike part of an organ.—**cervical**, *a.*

cess (ses) *n.* [for *sess*, short. fr. *assess*] a tax;—*v.t.* to tax.

cessation (se-sā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cessātiōnem*. See *cessae*] stoppage; discontinuance.

cession (sesh'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cessiōnem*, fr. (part.) *cessus*, ceded, fr. L., fr. *cēdere*] a yielding or surrender.

cesspool (ses'pōōl) *n.* [perh. short. fr. *se-cess-pool*. See *secede*] a pit to retain sewage.

cestus (ses'tus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *kestos*] a girdle, esp. that of Venus; a marriage girdle.

Cetacea (sē-tā'shē-ā) *n.pl.* [fr. L. *cētus*, G. *kētos*, any large sea animal] animals of the whale kind.—**cetacean** (sē-tā'shān) *a.*—**cetaceous**, *a.* pert. to the whale, or to the whale kind.

Chablis (shā-blē', shāb'lē) *n.* a white wine, made near Chablis, in Burgundy, France.

chabouk (chā'book) *n.* [Pers.] a long whip used in the East.

chafe (chāf) *v.t.* [M.E. *chaufen*, warm, fr. O.F. *chaufes* = F. *chauffer*. See *chauffeur*] to warm by rubbing; to irritate; to wear by rubbing;—*v.i.* to rage; to threaten; to be worn by rubbing.

chafer (chā'fer) *n.* [A.S. *ceafor*, a beetle] a beetle; a cockchafer.

chaff (chaf) *n.* [A.S. *ceaƿ*] the husk of grains, etc.; straw cut small for cattle; worthless matter; refuse.—**chaffinch** (chaf'inch) *n.* a bird of the finch family, said to delight in chaff.—**chaffy** (chaf'i) *a.* containing chaff; worthless.

chaff (chaf) *n.* [form of *chafe* = irritate] banter;—*v.t.* to quiz; to make fun of.

chaffer (chā'fer) *v.t.* [M.E. *chaffare*, haggling. See *cheap* and *fare*] to buy;—*v.s.* to bargain; to chatter;—*n.* haggling.

chafing dish (chā'fing dish) *orig.* a vessel holding live coal or charcoal, used to keep dishes warm; a dish and heating device for cooking Welsh rabbit, etc., on the dining table.

chagrin (shā-grin') *n.* [F.; of un-known etym] ill-humor; vexation;—*v.t.* to vex; to mortify.

chain (chān) *n.* [O.F. *chaîne*, fr. L. (acc.) *catēnam*. See *concatenation*] a string of links passed one through another, for use or ornament; a fetter; a mountain range; a succession; a line for measuring land, being 100 links, equal to 66 feet;—*v.t.* to fasten or connect with a chain—**chainless**, *a.* without chains; unfettered.—**chain gang**, a number of convicts chained together.—**chain mail**, armor made of small interlaced rings.—**chain shot**, two balls, etc. connected by a chain, used in naval warfare.—**chain stitch**, an ornamental stitch resembling a chain.—**chain store**, one of a number of stores, owned by a single company.

chair (chār) *n.* [O.F. *chaise* (F. *chaise*, pulpit), fr. L. (acc.) *cathedra*—See *cathedral*] a movable seat with a back; an official position, as of a professor, etc.; one of the iron blocks supporting the rails on a railway;—*v.t.* to carry in a chair in triumph.—**chairman**, *n.* person presiding at a meeting.—**chairmanship**, *n.*

chaise (shāz) *n.* [F., a form of *chaise*] a two-wheeled, one-horse carriage (see *Carriages*, *illus.*)—**chaise longue** (shāz lawn') *n.* a long chair with a support for both back and legs, and usually having six or eight legs.

chalcedony (kal-sed'ō-ni, kal'-) *n.* [fr. *Chalcedon*, Asia Minor] a whitish variety of quartz.

Chaldaic (kal-dā'ik) *a.* pert. to Chal-dea or its language (W. Aramaic),—*n.* the language, or a native, of Chaldea.—Also **Chaldean**, **Chaldee** (kal'dē).

chalet (shā-lā') *n.* [F.] a Swiss hut; a residence in the style of a Swiss cottage.



Chalet

chalice (chal'is) *n.* [O.F. = F. *calice*, fr. L. (acc.) *calicem*, cup, fr. G. *kalyx*] a cup or bowl; a communion-cup.—**chalice**, *a.* having a cup, as a flower.

chalk (chawk) *n.* [A.S. *cealc*, fr. 'L. stem, *calc.*, of *calx*, lime] a soft, white carbonate of lime;—*v.t.* to rub or mark with chalk.—**chalky**, *a.* containing or like chalk.—**chalkiness**, *n.* a long chalk, a long way.—**brown chalk**, amber.—to **chalk out**, to plan.

challenge (chal'enj) *n.* [O.F. *challenge*, accusation, claim; fr. L. (acc.) *calumniam*. Doublet of *calumny*] an invitation to a contest, esp. to single combat; the call of a sentry; exception taken to a juror;—*v.t.* to invite to fight; to summon; to accuse; to object to.—**challengeable**, *a.*—**challenger**, *n.*

challis (shalf'i) *n.* a dress fabric. Also *challie*.

chalybeate (ka-lyb'e-ät) *a.* [fr. G. stem, *chalyb.*, of *chalypis*, steel, fr. the *Chalybes*, who made it first] impregnated with iron;—*n.* any water or liquor into which iron enters.

cham (kam) *n.* [form of *khan*] the sovereign prince of Tartary.

chamber (chäm'ber) *n.* [F. *chambre*, fr. O.F. *cambræ*, fr. L. (acc.) *cameram*. See *camera*] a retired room; a cavity; a place where an assembly meets, hence an assembly or association; *pl.* apartments;—*v.t.* to shut up, as in a chamber.—**chambered**, *a.*—**chamber counsel**, counsel who gives legal opinions, but does not appear in court.—**chambermaid**, a woman that has the care of bedrooms, etc.—**chamber of commerce**, a group of businessmen organized for mutual welfare.

chamberlain (chäm'ber-lin) *n.* [O. F. *chambrelain*, fr. Ger. *linc.*—E. *ling*] one of the high officers of the household, or of a duchy, etc.; a treasurer of public money.—**chamberlainship**, *n.*

chambray (sham'brä) *n.* [Fr. *Cambrai*, in France] a kind of gingham.

chameleon (ka-mel'yun) *n.* [L., fr. G. *chamaeleon*, a dwarf-lion, fr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *leon*] a lizard, remarkable for sudden changes of color; hence, any fickle person.



Chameleon

chamois (sham'i, shä-mwä') *n.* [F., fr. O. Ger. *gams*=Ger. *gemse*] a species of mountain antelope; leather prepared from its skin (also *chammy*, *shammy*, *shamoy*).

champ (champ) *v.t.* and *i.* [Imit.] to bite with repeated action of the teeth;—*n.* [st.] a champion.

champagne (sham-pän') *n.* [fr. *Champagne*, France] a light, effervescent white wine.

champaign (sham-pän') *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *campāniam*. Doublet of *campain*] a flat, open country.

champion (chäm'pi-on) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *campionem*, combatant, fr. *campus*, field] one that combats for another or for a cause; the foremost athlete in any sport.—**championship**, *n.*

chance (chans) *n.* [O.F. *cheance*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cadentiam*. Doublet of *cadence*] an unforeseen occurrence; accident; risk; opportunity; possibility;—*a.* happening by chance;—*v.t.* to risk;—*v.i.* to happen.—*Syn.* fortune; hazard; probability; possibility; fate; casualty.

chancel (chan'sel) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (pl.) *cancelli*, a screen, dim. of (pl.) *canori*, lattice. See *cancel*] the part of a church where the altar is placed, originally shut off by a screen of lattice-work.

chancellor (chan'sel-er) *n.* [F. *chancelier*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cancellarium*, fr. the screen before the judgment seat, *cancelli*] a presiding officer of various kinds; the chief minister of state, or the prime minister, as in Germany; the head of a university.—**chancellorship**, *n.*—**Chancellor of the Exchequer**, the British minister of finance.

chancery (chan'ser-i) *n.* [M.E. *chancelrie*, fr. O.F. *chancellerie*] formerly, the chief English court of justice next to Parliament, and now a division of the High Court of Justice; in the U. S., a court of equity or of record; an office in which public records are kept.

chancre (shang'ker) *n.* [F. See *canker*] a venereal ulcer.

chancroid (shang'troid) *n.* [fr. *chancre* and *-oid*] a venereal sore of a local nature as distinguished from the *chancre*, which is an indication of a systemic disease such as syphilis.

chandelier (shan-de-ler') *n.* [F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *candelārium*, candle-holder, fr. L. *candēla*] a branching frame to hold lights.

chandler (chand'ler) *n.* [F. *chandelier*, here, *candle-merchant*] a dealer, as a ship chandler.—**chandlery**, *n.* goods sold by a chandler.

change (chäng) *v.t.* [F.; fr. Late L. *campāre* (=L. *campare*, barter) to alter or make different; to shift; to quit one state for another; to exchange, as one coin for others;—*v.i.* to be altered;—*n.* a changing; alteration; small pieces of money.—**changeable**, *a.* variable; fickle; unsteady.—**changeableness**, *n.*—**changeability**, *n.*—**changeably**, *adv.*—**changeeful**, *a.* full of change; variable.—**changefully**, *adv.*—**changefulness**, *n.*—**changeless**, *a.*—**changing**, *n.* a child left in place of another taken by fairies; a deformed child.—to ring the changes, to vary the order; to cheat in the changing of money.—*Syn.* of *n.* "change," alteration; variation; variety; mutation; vicissitude; revolution; innovation; substitution.

channel (chan'el) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *canālem*. Doublet of *canal*] a watercourse; the bed of a stream, estuary,

etc.; a strait; a groove or furrow; means of communication;—*v.t.* to form channels in; to groove.—**channeled**, *a.*

chanson (shan'son) *n.* [F.] a song.—**chansonnette** (shan-son-*et'*) *n.* a short song.

chant (chant) *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *chanter*, fr. L. *cantāre*, sing. fr. *cantare*] to sing; to celebrate in song; to intone;—*n.* song; melody; sacred words recited to musical tones.—**chanter**, *n.* a singer; the tube with finger-holes in a bagpipe.—**chantress**, *n. fem.*—**chantry**, *n.* an endowed chapel where masses for the dead are sung.—**chanty**, *n.* a sailor's song.

chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr) *n.* [M.E. *channtideer*, clear-sing-ing] a cock.

chaos (kă'os) *n.* [G.] empty space; unordered matter before the creation; confusion.

chaotic (kă-ot'ik) *a.* in a state of chaos.

chap (chap) *v.t.* [E.] to split;—*v.i.* to crack; to strike, as a clock [Scot.].—*n.* a chunk; a crack in the skin, from cold.—**chapped**, *a.* cracked or roughened, as hands.

chap, chop (chap, chop) *n.*, usually *pl.* [perh. Scand.] the jaw of an animal.—**chappfallen**, *a.* having the lower jaw hanging; dejected.

chap (chap) *n.* [short. fr. *chapman*] a fellow.—**chapman**, *n.* [A.S. *čap-man*. See *cheap*] a peddler or hawker.—**chapbook**, a book hawked by chapmen, hence any small book for popular reading.

chaparajos (chă-pă-ră'hōs) *n. pl.* [Mex.] leather overalls, worn open at the back by cowboys, usually called **chaps**.



Cowboys Wearing Chaps

chaparral (chap-a-ral') *n.* [Sp.] underbrush of dwarf evergreen oaks, or any almost impassable thicket of shrubs or scrub growth.

chape (chăp) *n.* [F. See *chaperon*] a catch; a plate of metal at the end of a scabbard.

chapeau (shă-pō') *n.* [F.] a hat; headdress.

chapel (chap'el) *n.* [O.F. *chapelle*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cappellam*, orig. fr. a building holding the *cappa*, cape, of St. Martin] a private church; a district church, subordinate to the parish church; a church of dissenters; an association of printers.—**chapel royal**, a chapel attached to a palace.—**chapel of ease**, an extra church in a parish.

chaperon (shap'e-rōn) *n.* [F. (orig. =a mantle) dim. fr. *chape*, cape. See *chapel*] a kind of hood; a lady that escorts an unmarried lady in public;—*v.t.* to escort as chaperon.

chapiter (chap'i-ter) *n.* [form of *chap-ter*] the head of a pillar or column; capital.

chaplain (chap'lin) *n.* [F. *chapelain*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *capellānum*. See *chapel*] a clergyman attached to a ship of war, army, public institution, or family.—**chaplaincy**, *n.*—**chaplainship**, *n.* the office of a chaplain.

chaplet (chap'let) *n.* [O.F. dim. fr. *chapel*, head-gear, fr. *chape*] a garland for the head; a string of beads, a division of the rosary.

chapter (chap'ter) *n.* [F. *chapitre*, fr. L. *capitulum*, a chapter, a synod (where a "chapter" was read), dim. fr. *caput*, head. Doublet of *capital*] a division of a book; an assembly of prebends and clergymen belonging to a cathedral, etc.; a branch of a society, esp. Masonic; Greek-letter, etc.—**chapter house**, a building where a chapter meets.

char (char) *n.* [perh. Celt.] a small fish of the salmon family.

char (chăr) *v.t.* [Etym. unknown] to reduce to charcoal; to burn to a black cinder.—**charcoal**, *n.* what is left of substances, when heated in closed vessels, esp. of wood.

char, chare (chăr, chăr) *n.* [orig. a "turn," fr. A.S. *čerr*] a job; work;—*v.i.* to work by the day.—**charwoman**, a woman that does cleaning by the day.

char-a-banc (shar'a-bang) *n.* [F.] a long, open coach with transverse seats.

character (kar'ak-ter) *n.* [fr. G.=a brand, stamp] a mark, letter, figure, or sign; the nature of a person or thing; reputation; the possessor of pronounced qualities; personage, as in literature; an eccentric; a certificate of morals, etc.;—*v.t.* to engrave; to portray.—**characteristic** (kar-ak-ter-is'tik) *a.* serving to mark the character; peculiar; distinctive;—*n.* that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.—**characteristically**, *adv.*—**characterless**, *a.*—**characterize**, *v.t.* to depict the peculiar qualities of.—**characterization** (kar-ak-ter-i-ză'shun) *n.*—**Syn.** stamp; mark; aspect; nature; sort; kind; shape; mold

charade (shă-răd') *n.* [F.] a sort of puzzle, where one has to guess a word by the aid of the meaning of its syllables, each of which has a meaning of its own, presented in a line, a tableau, etc.

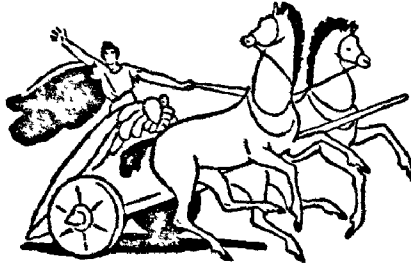
chard (chărd) *n.* bleached artichoke leaf-stalks; a kind of beet used in cooking as greens, often called **Swiss chard**.

charge (chăr) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *carriāre*, load a cart. See *car*] care; trust; commission; an earnest exhortation, as of a judge or bishop; any burden on property; accusation; the quantity that a gun, etc., is intended to hold; an

onset;—*v.t.* to impose, as a task, or trust; to exhort solemnly; to ask as payment; to accuse; to intrust; to load, as a gun; to fill with electric force; to rush upon;—*v.i.* to make an onset.—**chargeable**, *a.* that may be laid upon.—**chargeableness** (char-ja-bl-nes) *n.*—**charger**, *n.* a large dish; a war-horse.—**charge account**, a register of payments due from purchasers.—**to give in; charge**, to hand over to the police.—**Syn.** trust; custody; management; administration; cost; expense; attack; assault; order; command; injunction.

chargé d'affaires (shâr - zhâ' da-fâ' r') [F. = charged with affairs] one sent by a minister to conduct diplomatic business with a foreign minister.

chariot (char'i-ot) *n.* [F., fr. *char*. See *car*] a war car; a four-wheeled state carriage.—**charioteer** (char-i-o-têr') *n.* one that drove a war chariot in ancient times.



Chariot

charity (char'i-ti) *n.* [O.F. *charité*, fr. L. (acc.) *cariâtém*, affection, fr. *cârus*, dear] love; goodwill to men; liberality to the poor; leniency in judging, any act of kindness; a charitable institution.—**charitable**, *a.* pert. to charity; liberal to the poor, lenient in judging.—**charitably**, *adv.*—**charitableness**, *n.*—**Syn.** benevolence; affection; tenderness; indulgence; alms; philanthropy.

charivari (shâr - i - var'i, shâ - riv - rî', shuv'a-rê) *n.* [F.] a mock serenade, with tin-pans, horns, etc.

charlatan (shâr'la-tan) *n.* [F., fr. It.] a quack-medicine vendor; an impostor.

charm (chârm) *n.* [F. *charme*, fr. L. *carmen*, song] a magical spell; a talisman; a powerful attraction; a pleasant feature;—*v.t.* to subdue by magic; to attract irresistibly; to delight;—*v.i.* to please greatly.—**charmer**, *n.*—**charming**, *ppr.* winning; fascinating.—**charmingly**, *adv.*—**charmless**, *a.*—**Syn.** of *v.*, to fascinate; delight; bewitch; allure; captivate; enchant.

charnel (char'nel) *a.* [O.F. = carnal] containing dead bodies.—**charnel house**, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

chart (chârt) *n.* [O.F. *charte*, fr. L. (acc.) *chartam*, a paper, fr. G. *chartē*] map of part of the sea, showing currents, islands, etc.—**chartless**, *a.*—**char-**

tography (kâr-tog'râ-fi) *n.* See *cartography*.

charter (châr'ter) *n.* [O.F. *chartre*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cartulam*, document, dim. fr. L. *charta*] a document bestowing rights and privileges; an act of incorporation, the hiring of a vessel;—*v.t.* to establish by charter; to hire by charter, as a ship.—**chartered**, *pp.* acting under charter; privileged.—**Chartist**, *n.* a supporter of the People's Charter in England (1848).

chartreuse (shâr-trez') *n.* a liqueur formerly made at La Grande Chartreuse. See *Carthusian*.

chary (châr'i) *a.* [A.S. *cearig*, full of care] careful; cautious; frugal.—**charily**, *adv.*—**chariness**, *n.*

chase (châs) *v.t.* [F. *chasser*, fr. a late form of L. *captiare*, try to catch, fr. *capere*. Doublet of *catch*] to pursue; to hunt wild beasts; to drive;—*n.* hunting game; ground to which game resorts.

chase (châs) *n.* [F., fr. L. *capsa*, box. Doublet of *case* (1)] an iron frame to contain type when set up.

chase (châs) *v.t.* [short fr. *enchase*] to engrave metal; to emboss.

chasm (kâzm) *n.* [G. fr. *chasma*, gape; conn with *chaos*] a deep opening made in the earth; a cleft.—**chasmic**, *a.* cleft by chasms.—**chasmic**, *a.* full of chasms; abyssal.

chasseur (sha-sêr') *n.* [F. = hunter] a French soldier bearing light arms.

chassis (shas'i) *n.* [F.] the base-frame of a gun carriage or of a motor car.

chaste (châst) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *castus*. See *caste*] pure; modest; pure and simple in taste.—**chastely**, *adv.*—**chasteness**, *n.*—**chastity** (chas'ti-ti) *n.* purity; modesty.

chasten (châ'sn) *v.t.* [fr. *caste*] to correct; to discipline by pain.—**chastener**, *n.*—**Syn.** to chastise; punish; afflict.

chastise (chas-tîz') *v.t.* to correct by punishment; punish.—**chastisable**, *a.*—**chastisement** (chas'tiz-ment) *n.* discipline; punishment.

chasuble (char'û-bl) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *casubula*, a protection, fr. L. *casa*, cottage] a sleeveless vestment worn by the priest saying mass.

chat (chat) *v.i.* [imit.] to talk lightly and familiarly;—*n.* light, familiar talk.—**chatter** (chat'er) *v.i.* to talk idly or foolishly; to rattle together, of the teeth;—*n.* idle talk.—**chatterbox**, *n.* one that chatters incessantly.—**chatterer**, *n.*—**chatty**, *a.* talkative, gossipy.

château (shâ-tô') *n.*; *pl.* **châteaux** (shâ-tôz') [F. *château*, fr. O.F. *chastel*. Doublet of *castle*] a castle; a country seat.

chatelaine (shat'e-lân) *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *chastelaine*] a female castellan; a chain at a lady's waist, to which are attached keys, seals, trinkets, etc.

chattel (chat'l) *n.* [O.F. *chattel*, property, fr. L. *capitale*. Doublet of

capital, cattle any kind of property, movable or immovable, except freehold.

chauffeur (shō-fer', shō'fer) *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *chauffeur*, make warm, fr. *L. cale-facere*, fr. *cal-re*, glow] a hired driver of an automobile.

chautauqua (shā-taw'kwā) *n.* [from *Chautauqua*, a lake, town, and county in N. Y.] an educational entertainment or lecture, or a series of such, held usually in the open, in a tent.—**chautauquan**, *a.*

chauvinism (shō'vi-nizm) *n.* [fr. *Chaurin*, a F. soldier devoted to Napoleon I.] blustering, quarrelsome patriotism; jingoism.—**chauvinist**, *n.*

chaw (chaw) *v.t.* and *s.* to chew;—*n.* that which is chewed.

cheap (chēp) *a.* [M.E. *chep*, *cheep*, fr. A.S. *ċeap*, bargain] low in price, esp. for the quality.—**cheaply**, *adv.*—**cheapness**, *n.*—**cheapen**, *v.t.* [A.S. *ċeapian*, buy] to beat down the price of; inquire about prices.—**dog-cheap** [corr. fr. good-cheap] very cheap.—**cheap-Jack** or **-John**, a traveling hawk.

cheat (chēt) *v.t.* [short. fr. *escheat*] to deceive; to defraud; to trick;—*v.i.* to act as a cheat;—*n.* a fraud; a person that cheats.—**cheater**, *n.*—*Syn.* to cozen; gull; bamboozle; outwit.

check (chek) *n.* Also **cheque**. [O.F. *eschek*, chess term="watch the king!" fr. Pers *shāh*, king] a restraint or stop; verification; checkered cloth; an order for money drawn on a bank, payable on demand; in chess, a movement requiring the adversary to move or guard his king;—*v.t.* to put a restraint upon, to rebuke or reprove; to make a mark, as against names, etc., in going over a list; in chess, to put in check; to verify.—*Syn.* to restrain; repress; curb; control; hinder; chide.

checker [O.F. *eschequier*, a chessboard] (chek'er) *n.* one who checks; a square similar to those on a chessboard; a pattern marked off in squares of alternating design or color; a piece used in the game of checkers or backgammon;—*v.t.* to variegate with cross lines; to diversify.—**checkerberry**, *n.* the red spicy fruit of the wintergreen, or the plant itself.—**checkerboard**, *n.* a board marked off in 64 squares of alternating colors, for playing checkers or chess.—**checkered**, *a.* marked off in alternating squares; diversified.—**checkers**, *n.* a game played by two persons with 12 men each to be moved on a checkerboard, called *draughts* in England. Also **chequer**, **chequerboard**, **chequers**.

checkmate (chek'māt) *n.* [A. *shāh-māt*=king is dead] the final movement in chess, when the king can neither be moved nor protected; complete defeat;—*v.t.* to defeat; to corner.

Cheddar (ched'ar) *n.* [fr. *Cheddar*, England] a kind of cheese.

cheek (chēk) *n.* [M.E. *cheke*, *cheoke*, fr. A.S. *ċeāce*] each of the sides of the face, below the eyes; insolence; any cheek-like part; the side of anything.—**cheek-bone**, the bone below the eye.—**cheek by jowl**, close together; intimate.

cheep (chēp) *v.i.* [imit] to chirp, as a small bird.—**cheeper**, *n.* a young game bird.

cheer (chēr) *n.* [O.F. *chere*, face, fr. Late L. (acc.) *caram*] the countenance and its expression of joyous feeling; provisions for a feast; entertainment; expression of applause or encouragement by shouting, etc.;—*v.t.* to render cheerful; to inspire or hearten; to salute with cheers;—*v.s.* to grow cheerful; to utter cheers.—**cheerer**, *n.*—**cheerful**, *a.* having good spirits.—**cheerfully**, *adv.*—**cheerfulness**, *n.*—**cheerily**, *adv.* with cheerfulness.—**cheeriness**, *n.*—**cheeringly**, *adv.*—**cheerless**, *a.* gloomy; dreary.—**cheerlessness**, *n.*—**cheery**, *a.* in good heart; promoting cheerfulness.—*Syn.* of *v.* to encourage; hearten; ammate; enliven; gladden; comfort; console; exhilarate; refresh.

cheese (chēz) *n.* [A.S. *ċese*, *cyse*, fr. L. *caseus*] curd of milk, separated from the whey, and pressed.—**cheesy**, *a.* resembling cheese.—**cheese cake**, a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.—**cheesemonger**, a cheese merchant.—**cheeseparer**, parsimonious.—**cheese press**, a press for pressing the whey from the curd in cheese-making.

cheetah (chē'tā) *n.* [Hind] the hunting leopard of India.

chef (shēf) *n.* [F.] a head cook.—**chef-d'œuvre** (shē-dē'vr) *n.* a masterpiece, esp. in art or literature.

chemical (kem'i-kal) *a.* related to chemistry; *n.* *pl.* substances used in practical chemistry.—**chemically**, *adv.*—**chemical combination**, the union of substances to form a chemically new substance.

chemise (shē-mēz') *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *camissam*, shirt] a kind of undershirt worn by women.—**chemisette** (shēm-ē-zet') *n.* an undergarment or bodice, covering neck, shoulders, and breast.

chemist (kem'ist) *n.* [short. fr. alchemist] a person versed in chemistry; a druggist.—**chemistry**, *n.* the science which treats of elementary substances, their combinations, and the various processes by which they act one upon another.

chenille (shē-nēl') *n.* [F.=2 caterpillar, fr. L. (acc.) *caniculum*, a little dog] a soft cord of silk or worsted used as a trimming.

cheque (chek) *n.* See **check**.

cherish (cher'ish) *v.t.* [F. (part) *cher-ssant*, cherishing, fr. *cher*, fr. L. *carus*, dear] to hold dear; to treat tenderly; to foster.—**cherishingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to nurture; feed; nurse; comfort.

Cherokee (cher-ō-kē') *n.* an Indian of an Iroquoian tribe, now living in Oklahoma, or their language.

cheroot (shē-root') *n.* [Hind] a kind of cigar, cut at both ends.

cherry (cher'i) *n.* [fr. O.F. *cheris*=F. *chère*, through L., fr. G. *kerasos*, perh. fr. *Kerasos*, *Pontus*] the bright red fruit of a tree akin to the plum; a cherry

ree;—*a.* red; like a cherry. — cherry brandy, brandy in which cherries have been steeped.—cherry-cheeked, ruddy-cheeked.—cherry stone, the hard seed of the cherry. (chert) *n.* [Celt.] a flint-like quartz or hornstone.

cherub (cher'ub) *n.*; *pl.* cherubim, cherubs [H.] a celestial spirit; a beautiful child.—cherubic (che-roo'vik) *a.* angelic.

chess (ches) *n.* [fr. O.F. (pl.) *eschas*, fr. *eschac*. See *check*] a game played with pieces by two persons on a board containing sixty-four squares.—chessman, a piece used in the game of chess.



Chessmen

(Left to right, rook, knight, bishop, king, queen, pawn)

chest (chest) *n.* [A.S. *cist*, fr. L. *cista*, fr. G. *kastē*] a large box; part of the body under the ribs and breastbone.

chestnut (ches'nut) *n.* [= *chesten-nut*, fr. O.F. *chastagne*, fr. L. (acc.) *castaneam*, chestnut-tree, fr. G. *kastanon*] the nut of a large forest tree; the tree itself, or its timber; a reddish-brown horse;—*a.* reddish-brown.

chevalier (shev'a-lēr') *n.* [F. Doublet of *cavallier*] a horseman; a knight of certain orders.—*cheval-de-frise* (she-val-de-frēz') *n.*; *pl.* *chevaux-de-frise* (she-vō) [F. fr. *cheval*, horse, and *Frise*, Friesland] a hurdle set with iron-shod spikes, used for defense.—*cheval glass*, a large looking-glass swinging within a frame.

Cheviot (chev'i-ot) *n.* a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills.

chevron (shev'ron) *n.* [F. fr. *chèvre*, she-goat, fr. L. (acc.) *capram*] a figure of two rafters meeting at the top, a device, representing two rafters meeting at the top [Her.]; a badge worn on the coat sleeves of non-commissioned military officers.



Chevrons

chew (chōó) *v.t.* [M.E. *chewen*, fr. A.S. *čowan*] to bite and grind with the teeth.—chew the cud, to chew food over again, as a cow.—*Syn.* to masticate; champ; ruminant.

Cheyenne (shei-en') *n.* one of an Algonquan tribe of American Indians, who formerly roamed the region between the Missouri and Arkansas rivers.

Chianti (ki-an'ti) *n.* wine coming originally from the vicinity of the Chianti Mountains in Tuscany (Italy).

chiaroscuro (ka-ā-rō-skū'rō) *n.* [It.—*clear-obscurē*] the reproduction of light and shade in a picture.

chibouk, chibouque (chi-bōók') *n.* [Turk.] an Eastern tobacco pipe with a long tube.

chic (shēk, shik) *n.* [F.] easy elegance; great skill;—*a.* stylish; modish.

chicane (shi-kān') *n.* [F., fr. Pers.—orig. a game with ball and mallet] trick; sharp practice;—*v.t.* to use shifts or artifices.—*chicanery*, *n.* trickery; quibbling.—*Syn.* artifice; stratagem; sophistry; quibble.

chickadee (chik'a-dē) *n.* one of several varieties of American song-birds of the titmouse family.

chickaree (chik'a-rē) *n.* the red squirrel of America [so called from the sound of its cry].

chicken, chick (chik'n, chik) *n.* [A.S. *ciccn*] a barnyard fowl; the young of several birds; a young person.—*chickenhearted*, timid.—*chicken pox*, a mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally attacking children.—*chickweed*, a common weed with small white blossoms, used for feeding cage-birds.



Chicken and Chick

chick-pea (chik'pē) *n.* [F., fr. L. *cicer*, and *pea*] a small variety of pea or vetch, the tare.

chicle (ché'kl) *n.* [Sp.] a gum from a tree of Central America, the principal ingredient in chewing gum.

chicory (chik'ō-rī) *n.* [F. *chicorée*, fr. L., fr. G. *kachōrion*] a plant whose tap root, roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee; succory.

chide (chid) *v.t.* [A.S. *čidan*] to scold at; to rebuke;—*v.i.* to find fault.—*chidingly, adv.*—*Syn.* to blame; reproach; censure, reprove.

chief (chéf) *a.* [O.F. *chef*, *chief*, head, fr. L. *caput*] at the head or top; highest in office or rank; most influential;—*n.* a head or leader; principal person or thing.—*chiefless, a.* without a leader.—*chiefly, adv.* principally; for the most part.—*chieftain* (chéf'tin) *n.* [O.F. *chevetaine*, Doublet of *captain*] the head of a troop, army, or clan.—*chiefship, n.*—*chieftaincy, chieftainship, n.* the government over a clan.—*chief justice*, the presiding judge in a court of several judges.—*chief-justiceship*, the office of a chief justice.—*Syn.* man; principal; leading; prime; paramount; first; supreme.

chiffon (shuf'on, shi-fon') *n.* [F.—a rag] any decorative garment worn by women; a thin gauzy stuff.

chiffonier (shif'ō-nēr) *n.* an ornamental cupboard.

chigger (chig'gr) *n.* one of the tiny creatures of the mite family, found on grasses, etc., which fasten upon the bare skin of human beings, causing severe irritation and itching; a chigoe. Also called **jigger** or **red bug**.

chignon (shē'nyon) *n.* [F.] an artificial roll of back hair.

chigoe (chig'ō) *n.* a flea of the West Indies and S. America; a chigger.

chilblain (chil'blān) *n.* [fr. *chill*, *blain*] a sore on the hand or foot, produced by cold.

child (child) *n.*; *pl.* **children** [chil'dren] [A.S. *cild*] a son or daughter; a young person; used to express origin, etc., as children of the East (Arabs); *pl.* descendants, however remote.—**childbirth**, *n.* the birth of a child.—**child** (child) *n.* a noble youth, esp. one not yet admitted into knighthood.—**Childermas day** (chil'der-mas-dā) *n.* [fr. *childer*=A.S. (*pl.*) *childru*, and *Mass* (2)] an anniversary of the church, held on Dec. 28, in commemoration of the slaughter of the Innocents; Innocents' Day.—**childhood**, *n.*—**childish**, *a.* pert. to a child; silly; trifling.—**childishly**, *adv.*—**childishness**, *n.*—**childless**, *a.*—**childlessness**, *n.*—**childlike**, *a.* like a child; dutiful.

chile (chil'i) *n.* a tropical American plant or its fruit, source of red pepper (also **chili**, **chilli**); **chile con carne**.—**chile con carne** (chē-lā-kōn-kār'nā) a dish of meat minced with red peppers, originating in Mexico.

chill (chil) *a.* [A.S. *cele*, *ciele*, coldness] cold; tending to cause shivering; cool in manner, feeling, etc.;—*n.* a feeling of coldness, accompanied with shivering; a check to warmth of feeling;—*v.t.* to cool; to check enthusiasm; to discourage.—**chilly**, *a.* cold; creating cold; depressing; ungenial.—**chilliness**, *n.* a sensation of cold.—**chilliness**, *n.* coldness; coolness.

chime (chīm) *n.* [M.E. *chimbe*, orig.=*cymbal*] *cymbal*, fr. O.F. *chimbale*=F. *cymbale*] musical sound of bells; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale;—*v.t.* to strike or sound in harmony, as bells;—*v.i.* to sound in harmony, as bells; to be in harmony; to agree with.—**chiming in**, keeping tune with; agreeing with.

chime (chīm) *n.* [A.S. *cin*; ep. Ger. *kimme*, edge] the edge or brim of a cask formed by the ends of the staves.

chimera (ki-mē'rā) *n.* [G. *chimaira*, orig. she-goat] a fire-breathing monster; a vain or foolish fancy.—**chimerical** (ki-mer'i-kal) *a.* imaginary; fanciful.—**chimerically**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "chimerical," fantastic; wild; vain; delusive; unfounded.

chimney (chim'ni) *n.* [F. *cheminée*, fireplace, through L., fr. G. *haminos*, oven] the passage through which the smoke of a fireplace, etc., is carried off.—**chimney cap**, a cowl.—**chimney corner**, the corner of a fireplace.—**chimney piece**, a mantel-piece.—**chimney stalk**, a very tall chimney.—**chimney sweep**, one that sweeps and cleans chimneys.

chimpanzee (chim-pān-zē', chim-pān'zē) *n.* [W. Afr.] an anthropoid ape of Africa.



chin (chin) *n.* [A.S. *cin*] the lower extremity of the face.

china (chī'nā) *n.* porcelain; a fine kind of earthenware first made in China.—**china clay**, the finer kinds of pottery clay, called kaolin.—**china ink**, a black pigment.—**china shop**, a shop in which chinaware is sold.—**Chinaman**, *n.* a Chinese.—**chinaware**, porcelain ware.

chinch (chunch) *n.* [Sp.] the bedbug.—**chinch bug**, a small insect injurious to wheat and other grama.

chinchilla (chin-chil'ā) *n.* [Sp.] a small animal, of the size of a large squirrel, or its fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray color.

chincough (chin'kof) *n.* [= *chink*; cp. Scot. *kink-hoist*] whooping cough.

chine (chīn) *n.* (O.F. *eschine*=F. *échine*, spine, fr. Teut.) the backbone of an animal; a piece of the backbone, with the adjoining flesh, cut for cooking;—[E] a deep ravine.

Chinese (chī-nēz') *n.* a native or the natives of China, or their language;—*a.*—**Chinese lantern**, a collapsible paper lantern, brightly colored, used for decoration.—**Chinese puzzle**, a highly intricate puzzle; anything intricate.

chink (chungk) *n.* [fr. M.E. *chine*, cleft, fr. A.S. *cinu*] a small cleft, or fissure;—*v.t.* to crack.—**chinky**, *a.*

chink (chungk) *n.* [imit.] the sound of a piece of metal when struck; the ring of coin;—*v.t.* to ring; to jingle.

Chinook (chi-nōok') *n.* the mixed speech of N. Amer. Indians in their dealings with the white man.—**Chinook**, *n.* a dry, warm wind (Western U. S.).

chintz (chints) *n.* [Hind. *chhind*; orig. *pl.*] cotton cloth printed in more than two colors.

chip (chip) *v.t.* [E.; conn. with *shop*] to cut into small pieces; cut off;—*v.i.* to break off in small pieces;—*n.* a small piece of wood, etc., cut from a larger body; a fragment.—**chipping**, *n.*—**a chip**

off the old block, one that closely resembles his father.—**chip in**, to contribute as to a fund.

chipmunk (cháp'mungk) *n.* [Algonquian Indian word] one of several varieties of striped American rodents of the squirrel family.



Striped Chipmunk

Chippendale (chíp'pen-dāl) *n.* a style of furniture, introduced by a maker named Chippendale (18th cent.).

chirography (ki-róg'ra-fi) *n.* [G. fr. *cheiro*, for *cheir*, hand, and *graphesin*] the art of writing; handwriting.

chiromancy (ki'rō-man-si) *n.* [fr. G. *cheiro*, and *mantia*, divination] palmistry.

chiropodist (ki-róp'ō-dist) *n.* [fr. G. *cheiro*, and stem *pod-* of *posis*, foot] one that treats the hands and feet, for corns, warts, etc.

chiropractor (ki'rō-prak-ter) *n.* one who treats bodily ailments by manipulating or adjusting the joints, esp. the spinal vertebrae.—**chiropractic**, *n.* the system of treating disease used by chiropractors.

chirp, chirrup (chérp, chir'up) *n.* [imit.] a short, sharp note, as of a bird or cricket;—*v. i.* to make such a sound; to talk gaily.—**chirper**, *n.*—**chirpingly**, *adv.* gaily.

chirurgian (ki-rér'jun) *n.* [F. *chirurgien*, fr. *chirurgie*, surgery, fr. L. (acc.) *chirurgiam*, a working with the hand, fr. G. *cheiro*, and *ergon* to work. See surgeon] a surgeon.

chisel (chíz'el) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *cisellum*, scissors, fr. L. (part.) *cisus*=caesus, cut, fr. *caedere*] an iron-edged tool, sharp at one end, used in carpentry, sculpture, etc.—*v. i.* to cut with a chisel, [s] to cut a close bargain with; cheat.



Carpenter's Chisel

chit (chít) *n.* [A.S. *cith*, shoot] a shoot;—[E. conn. with *cut-ten*] a pert child.—**chitchat** (chít'chat) *n.* [imit.] prattle.

chiton (kí'ton) *n.* [G.] the loose-flowing garment worn by both men and women in Greece.

chitterlings (chít'er-lings) *n. pl.* [Ety. unknown] small intestines of swine, etc., as food.

chivalry (shiv'al-ri) *n.* [F. *chevalerie*, fr. *cheval*, horse. Doublet of *cavalry*] knighthood; the knightly class; the usage of knighthood; gallantry.—

chivalric, chivalrous, a—**chivalrously**, *adv.* gallantly; generously.

chive (chív) *n.* an edible plant similar to the onion.

chlorine (klō'rín) *n.* [G. *chlōros*, pale-green] a heavy gas of greenish color, used in disinfecting, bleaching, etc.—**chloral**, *n.* [fr. *chlor*(*or*) al(*cohol*)] a sleep-producing liquid—**chloric**, *a.* pert. to chlorine.—**chlorate**, *n.* a salt of chloric acid.—**chloride**, *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.—**chlorite**, *n.* a mineral of a green color, soft and friable.—**chloric acid**, an acid containing hydrogen, chlorine, and oxygen.

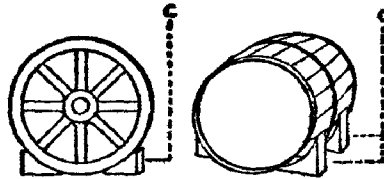
chlorodyne (klō'rō-dín) *n.* [fr. G. *odunē*, pain. Cp. *anodyne*] a drug for the relief of pain, consisting of morphia, chloroform, etc.

chloroform (klō'rō-fawrm) *n.* [fr. *chlor*(*or*) (*one*) form (*yl*)] a liquid of remarkable power in producing insensibility, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine.

chlorophyll (klō'rō-fíl) *n.* the green coloring matter of plants.

chlorosis (klō'rō'sis) *n.* an anemic disease of young women.

chock (chok) *n.* [form of *choke*] a wedge to prevent an object from rolling, as a cask lying on its side, an automobile, etc.—**chock-full**, full to the limit.



Chocks (C)

chocolate (chok'ō-lít) *n.* [Mex. Sp.] a paste made from cacao and sugar; beverage made from this;—*a.* colored like chocolate.

Choctaw (chok'taw) *n.* an American Indian of a Muskogean tribe, now living in Oklahoma, but formerly inhabiting Mississippi and Alabama.

choice (chois) *n.* [M.E. *chois*, fr. O.F. *chois*=F. *choix*, fr. Teut.] act of choosing; election; the power of choosing; the thing chosen;—*a.* worthy of being chosen; rare.—**choicely**, *adv.*—**choiceness**, *n.*

choir (kwír) *n.* [O.F. *choeur*, fr. L. (acc.) *chorum*. Doublet of *chorus*] a company of singers, etc.; that part of the church set apart for the singers; the chancel.—**choir screen**, a screen dividing the chancel from the nave.

choke (chök) *v. i.* [E.] to stop the breath, as by compression of the windpipe; to stuff; to block up; to cut off the air supply to a carburetor; to hinder the growth of;—*v. t.* to have the windpipe stopped; to be suffocated.—**choky**, *a.* suffocating; close and damp.—**chokedamp**, carbonic acid gas accumulated in mines, etc.—**chokeful**, quite full.—*Syn.* to smother; suffocate; throttle.

cholera (kol'er) *n.* [O.F. *colere*. Doublet of cholera. The bile was supposed to beget wrath] bile; anger; wrath.—**choleric** (kol'e-rik) *a.* passionate; easily made angry.—*Syn.* of "choleric," petulant; peevish; irascible; ill-tempered.

cholera (kol'er-ə) *n.* [L., fr. G., fr. *cholē*, bile] a deadly epidemic bilious disease marked by purgings, vomiting, and griping pain.—**Asiatic cholera**, called *cholera morbus*, a deadly epidemic form of the disease.—**cholera infantum**, a summer disease attacking infants, probably caused by the heat.

choose (chooz) *v.t.* [A.S. *čiosan*] to make choice of;—*v.s.* to make a selection; elect.—*Syn.* to select; prefer.

chop (chop) *v.t.* [form of *chap* (2)] to hack off; to mince small; to separate by blows;—[form of *chap* (3)] to barter;—*v.s.* to shift suddenly, as wind;—*n.* act of chopping; a piece chopped off, a cutlet.

—**chopper**, *n.*—**chopping**; *s.* shifting suddenly.—**choppy**, *a.* full of fissures; chapped; having short, broken waves.—**chophouse**, an eating-house.

chop (chop) *n.* the jaw. See *chap*.—**chopfallen**, see *chapfallen*.

chop (chop) *n.* [Hind] a clearance, passport, or permit; brand.

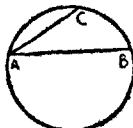
chopin (chop'in) *n.* [O F] an old liquid measure—in England, one-half pint; in Scotland, 1 quart.

chopine (cho-pēn') *n.* [Sp] a high patten, or wooden shoe, iron-shod, formerly worn by ladies.

chopstick (chop'stik) *n.* one of two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese in taking food.

chop suey (chop-soo'ī) *n.* a Chinese dish with various ingredients, esp. bean sprouts, onions, mushrooms, etc. Also *chop sooy*.

chord (kawrd) *n.* [fr. L., fr. G *chordē*, string] string of a musical instrument; notes sounded in harmony; a straight line between two points in the circumference of a circle.



Chords
(straight lines
AC and AB)

chore (chōr) *n.* an odd job; *pl.* the daily jobs to be done at home or on a farm.

chorea (kō-rē'a) *n.* [G. *chorea*, a dancing] St. Vitus's dance, a nervous disease, marked by twitchings of muscles and limbs.

chorology (kō-rol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *chōro-s*, place, and *-logia*, science, fr. *logos*] the science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals.

chortle (chawr'tl) *v.s.* and *i.* to laugh with a chuckling or snorting sound;—*n.*—**chortler**, *n.*

chorus (kō'rus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *choros*. Doublet of *choir*] a troupe of singers and dancers; a company singing in concert; anything sung, the part meant to be sung by a chorus.—**choral**, *a.* belonging to a choir; sung in chorus.—**chorally**, *adv.*—**choric** (kō'rik) *a.*—**chorister** (kō'is-ter) *n.* one of a church choir.

chose (chōs) *v.* past tense of the verb *choose*.—**chosen** (chō'zn), past participle of *choose*;—*a.* picked out.

chough (chuf) *n.* [E.] a bird of the crow family.

chouse (chous) *v.s.* to cheat;—*n.* a cheat [perh. fr. a Turkish *chiaus* or interpreter who perpetrated a swindle in London, 1609].

chow (chou) *n.* a breed of dog with a bluish black tongue and a lionlike head; also called a **chowchow**; food [!]

chowder (chou'der) *n.* [F. *chaudière*, pot. See *caldron*] a stew made of fish, pork, biscuit, etc.

chowmein (chou-mān') *n.* fried noodles, or a kind of stew served with them, esp. in Chinese restaurants.

chrism (krizm) *n.* [G., fr. *chrism*, anoint] holy oil; unction.—**chrismal**, *a.*—**chrismatory**, *n.* a vessel to hold the holy oil.

Christ (krist) *n.* [L., fr. G *christos*, anointed, fr. *chrain*] the Anointed—a name of Jesus of Nazareth; the Messiah.—**Christology** (kris-toi'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logia*, science, fr. *logos*, speak] the branch of theology which treats of the person and nature of Christ.—**Christless** (kris'tles) *a.* without faith in Christ.

christen (kris'n) *v.t.* to baptize in the name of Christ; to call by a name.—**christening** (kris'ning) *n.* the baptismal ceremony.

Christian (kris'chan) *n.* [L. *Christiānus*] a disciple of Christ; a believer in Christ;—*a.* pert. to Christ or His religion.—**Christianity** (kris-chi-an'i-tī) *n.* the religion of Christians.—**Christianize** (kris'chan-iz) *v.t.* to convert to Christianity.—**Christendom** (kris'n-dom) *n.* that portion of the world in which Christianity prevails; the whole body of Christians.—**Christian era**, the era established from the birth of Christ.—**Christian name**, the name given in baptism.

Christmas (kris'mas) *n.* [See *mass*] the festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on Dec 25; Christmas day.—**Christmastide**, *n.* Christmas.—**Christmas box**, a box for Christmas presents; a Christmas gratuity.—**Christmas card**, a card bearing good wishes sent at Christmas.—**Christmas carol**, a carol suitable for Christmas.—**Christmas Eve**, the evening of Dec. 24.—**Christmas tree**, an evergreen tree decorated at Christmas.

chromatic (krō-mat'ik) *a.* [G. fr. stem *chrōmat-*, of *chroma*, color] relating to color; in music, involving tones apart from the key given.—**chromatic scale**, in music, the scale that proceeds by semitones, the intermediate notes having been formerly printed in colors.

chromatin (krō-ma-tin) *n.* in biology a substance occurring in the nucleus of a cell, regarded as the physical basis of inheritable characteristics in reproduction.

chromatype (krō-ma-tip) *n.* [fr. type] a process for producing colored prints.

chrome (krôm) *n.* [G. *chroma*, color] chromium; in dyeing, sodium or potassium dichromate; chrome yellow.—**chrome** or **chromium steel**, a steel alloyed with chromium, being very hard and strong.—**chrome yellow**, a pigment or its characteristic color.

chromium (krô'mi-um) *n.* [L., fr. G.] one of the metals, a chemical element.—**chromic**, *a.*

chromolithography (krô-mô-lithô-grä-fi) *n.* lithography adapted to printing in colors.—**chromolithograph** (krô-mô-lithô-gräf) *n.* a print obtained by chromolithography, popularly called a **chromo**.

chromosome (krô'mô-sôm) *n.* a body formed from chromatin, in a cell.

chronic (krôn'ik) *a.* [G. *chronikos*, fr. *chronos*, time] continuing for a long time, as a disease.

chronicle (krôn'i-kl) *n.* [O.F. *chronique*, through Late L., fr. G. (neut. pl.) *chronika*, annals] a register of events in order of time; a history;—*v.t.* to record in order of time.—**Chronicles**, two books of the Old Testament.—**chronicler**, *n.* a writer of chronicles.

chronography (krô-nôg'rä-fi) *n.* a record of the past.—**chronographer**, *n.* a chronicler.

chronology (krô-nôl'ô-ji) *n.* [G. *chronos*, time, and *-logia*, science, fr. *legôn*, speak] the science that treats of historical dates and periods, and arranges them in order; a table of events and dates.—**chronologer**, **chronologist**, *n.*—**chronologic**, **chronological** (krôn-ô-loj'ik, -loj'i-käl).—**chronologically**, *adv.*

chronometer (krô-nom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *chronos*, time, and *meter*] a time-keeper; a watch or clock.—**chronometric**, **chronometrical** (krôn-ô-met'rik, -n-käl) *a.* pert. to a chronometer.

chrysalis (kris'ä-lis) *n.*; *pl.* **chrysalides** (kris-ä-l'i-déz) [G. *chrysalis*, fr. *chrysos*, gold] the form of an insect, shut up in a shell, before it becomes a butterfly, etc.—**chrysalid**, *s.* and *n.*



Chrysalis of Butterfly (on twig)

chrysanthemum (kris-an'thë-mum) *n.* [G. *chryso-s* and *anthemon*, flower] a family of plants, including the sunflower, etc.

chrysolite (kris'ô-lit) *n.* [L., fr. G. *chryso-s*, and *lithos*, stone] a yellowish-green precious stone.

chub (chub) *n.* [E.] a coarse fresh-water fish of the carp family.—**chubby**, *a.* round and plump; stout.—**chubbiness**, *n.*

chuck (chuk) *v.i.* [imit.] to cluck, as a hen calling her chickens; *sl.* to throw;—[F. *choquer*, jolt] to touch under the

chun;—*n.* the call of a hen;—[fr. *chück*] a term of endearment.—**chuckle**, *v.i.* to call as a hen; to laugh in a suppressed manner;—*n.* a short quiet laugh.

chug (chug) *n.* the dull sound of an explosion as it comes from the exhaust of an engine.

chum (chum) *n.* [Etym. unknown] an intimate friend.

chump (chump) *n.* [E.] a lump of wood, the head; *sl.* a fool.

chunk (chungk) *n.* [E.] a short, thick piece of wood, bread, etc.

church (cherch) *n.* [M.E. *church*, fr. A.S. *cwce*, fr. G. (neut.) *kurakon*, belonging to the Lord, *Kurios*] a building set apart for Christian worship; the worshipers in it; a denomination, the whole body of Christians; the clergy; worshipers of any religious creed;—**churchman**, *n.* an ecclesiastic.—**churchwarden**, *n.* an officer intrusted with the interests of a church or parish; a long clay pipe.—**churchyard**, *n.* the ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried.—**church-ale**, *ale* brewed for a church festival, hence the festival itself.—**the church invisible**, Christians in heaven and on earth.—**the church militant**, Christians on earth.—**the church triumphant**, Christians in heaven.—*Syn.* of "churchyard," graveyard; cemetery; necropolis.

churl (cherl) *n.* [A.S. *ceorl*, a man; cp. Ger. *kerl*] a countryman; a surly clown.—**churlish**, *a.*—**churlishly**, *adv.*—**churlishness**, *n.*—*Syn.* rustic; bumpkin; boor; clown; niggard.

churn (chern) *n.* [A.S. *cyrin*] a vessel in which cream is stirred violently to produce butter;—*v.t.* to agitate, as cream in a churn;—*v.i.*—**churnstaff**, *n.* a rod with a perforated disk at one end, used in churning by hand.

chute (shóot) *n.* a sloping passage or channel, sometimes wholly enclosed, down which things, as wrapped packages, may be slid to a lower level; a slide; flume; rapids in a stream; a parachute;—*v.t.*

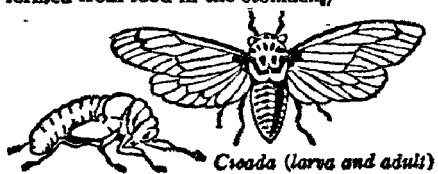
chutney, chutnee [Hind.] an East Indian condiment.

chyle (kil) *n.* [F. fr. G. *chulos*, juice, fr. *che-ere*, pour] a milky fluid derived from chyme.

chyme (kim) *n.* [fr. G. *chumos*, juice, fr. *che-ere*, pour] the pulp formed from food in the stomach.

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Cicada (larva and adult)

cicada, cicala (si-kä'dä, si-kä'lä) *n.* [L.] an insect, the male of which makes a shrill sound.

cicatrix, cicatrice (sik-ä'trike, sik'ä'trige) *n.*; *pl.* **cicatrices** (sik-ä'tri'séz) *n.* [F., fr. L.

(acc.) *cicatricem*, fr. *cicatrix*] a scar after a wound.

cicerone (chē-che-rō'nā, sis-e-rō'nē) *n.* [It., fr. L. (acc.) *Cicerōnem*, Cicero] one that shows strangers over a place; a guide.—**Ciceronian** (sis-e-rō'nū-ān) *a.* resembling Cicero in style.

Cid (sid) *n.* [Sp., fr. A.] a chief among the ancient Arabs.—The Cid, Rodrigo Diaz, the Spanish national hero.

cider (sī'der) *n.* [O.F. *cisdre*, for *cisre*, fr. L., fr. G. *sikera*, strong drink, fr. H.] a drink made from the fermented juice of apples.

cigar, segar (si-gār', se-gar') *n.* [Sp.] tobacco leaf made up in a roll for smoking.—**cigarette** (sig-ā-ret') *n.* finely cut tobacco rolled in thin paper for smoking.

cilia (sil'i-ā) *n. pl.*; *sing.* *cilium* (sil'i-um) the eyelashes; in biology microscopic hairlike processes on cells, often having a vibratory or lashing motion in life.—**ciliary**, *a.*—**cilicious**, *a.*

Cimmerian (si-mē'ri-ān) *a.* pert. to the Cimmerii, said to have dwelt in darkness; intensely dark.

cinch (sinch) *n.* [Sp. *cincha*] a girth for a saddle or pack, esp. a strap which can be tightened securely; hence [Coll.] a tight hold; something easily done or obtained;—*v. t.* to fasten with a cinch; [Coll.] to make tight or secure; to make certain of attainment.

cinch (sinch) *n.* a card game somewhat resembling bridge and whist.

Cinchona (sin-kō'nā) *n.* [Span. fr. Countess of *Cinchon*, who was cured by it in 1638] a genus of trees yielding Peruvian bark, from which quinine is extracted.—**cinchona**, *n.* Peruvian bark.

cinchure (sīngk'chūr) *n.* [L. *cinclūra*, fr. (part.) *cinclus*, girt, fr. *cingere*] a belt; girdle; zone.—**cinclured**, *a.*

cinder (sin'der) *n.* [A.S. *sinder*, slag] the remains of burned coal.—**cindery**, *a.*—**cinder cone**, a volcanic mountain consisting of cinders.

cinematograph (sin-ē-mat'ō-graf) *n.* [G. *kinema*, motion, plus *graphē*] a motion-picture machine, projecting a series of pictures on a screen in rapid succession and thus giving the optical illusion of motion. Also *kinematograph*.—**cinema**, *n.*—a photoplay or motion-picture; [with *the*] motion-pictures collectively.—**cinematographer**, *n.*

cinerary (sin'e-rā-ri) *a.* [L. *cinerārius*, fr. stem, *ciner-*, of *cinis*, ashes] pert. to, made to hold, ashes.

Cingalese (sing-gā-lēz') *n.* a native, or the natives, of the language, of Ceylon;—*a.* Also *Singhalese*.

cinnabar (sin'ā-bār) *n.* [G. *knnabari*, vermilion, fr. Pers.] red sulphide of mercury;—*a.* vermilion.

cinnamon (sin'ā-mon) *n.* [fr. H.] the inner bark of a laurel tree of Ceylon, used as a spice.

cinque (sīngk) *n.* [F. *cing*, fr. L. *quinque*] the five, figured upon dice or cards.—**cinquefoil**, *n.* [See *foil* (2)] a plant of different species; the five-bladed clover.

cipher (sī'fer) *n.* [O.F. *chifre*=F. *chiffre*, figure, fr. A.] the character 0; a person of no account; a private alphabet or secret code;—*v. t.* to write in cipher;—*v. i.* to practice arithmetic.

Circassian (ser-kash'ān) *n.* a native of Circassia, north of the Caucasus Mountains;—*a.*

Circean (ser-sē'an) *a.* pert. to Circe, a fabled enchantress.—**Syn.** fatal; magical; delusive.

circle (ser'ki) *n.* [A.S. *circul*, fr. L. *circulus*, dim. fr. *circus*] a plane figure bounded by a curved line called its circumference, every point of which is equally distant from a point within, which is the center (see *illus.* under *chord*); anything similar to a circle in shape or arrangement, as a tier of seats; the company associated with a person or place;—*v. t.* to move round;—*v. i.* to move in a circle.—**circlet**, *n.* a little circle; a small ring.

circuit (ser'kit) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *circuitum*, a going round, fr. L., fr. (part.) *circu-itus*, gone round, fr. *circum* and *ire*, go] the act of moving round; the space inclosed within a fixed limit; the round made by judges, holding assizes; the district thus visited.—**circuitous** (ser-kū'i-tus) *a.* roundabout.—**circuitously**, *adv.*

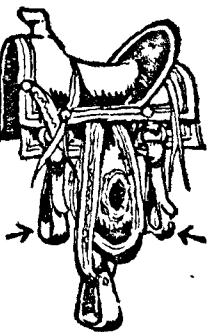
circular (ser'kū-lār) *a.* [L. *circulāris*] in the form of a circle; round; addressed to persons having a common interest;—*n.* a circular letter or form.—**circularly**, *adv.*—**circularity** (ser-kū-lār'i-ti) *n.*—**circular note**, a letter of credit payable at any one of a number of places.

circulate (ser-kū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *circulāris*, fr. *circulāri*, come round] to cause to pass round as in a circle; to spread abroad;—*v. i.* to pass round.—**circulation** (ser-kū-lā'shun) *n.* the act of moving round; motion in a circle; the flow of blood from and back to the heart.—**circulatory** (ser'kū-lā-tō-ri) *a.* circular; going round.—**Syn.** to revolve; rotate; publish.

circumambient (ser-kum-am'bi-ent) *a.* [L. pref. *circum-*, round] surrounding; enclosing, circumscribing.

circumambulate (ser-kum-am'bü-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *circum*, and see *amble*] to walk round about.—**circumambulation** (ser-kum-am-bū-lā'shun) *n.* the act of walking round.

circumcise (part.) *v. t.* [L. *circumcisus*, cut round, fr. *circum*, and *caedere*] to cut off



Saddle Cinches
(indicated by arrows)

the foreskin.—**circumcision** (ser-kum-sizh'-un) *n.* the act of circumcising—a Jewish rite.

circumference (ser-kum-fer-ens) *n.* [L., fr. *circum* and (part. stem) *ferent-*, bearing, fr. *ferre*] the line that bounds a circle; limiting line.

circumflex (ser-kum-fleks) *n.* [L. *circum* and (part.) *flectus*, bent, fr. *flectere*] a mark to show pronunciation or accent, as that over the vowel *o* in the word *vôle*.

circumfluent (ser-kum-'floo-ent) *a.* [L. pref. *circum-*, round] flowing around.

circumjacent (ser-kum-jä'sent) *a.* [L. *circum* and (part. stem) *jacent-*, lying, fr. *jacere*] bordering on every side.

circumlocution (ser - kum - lö - kü'shun) *n.* [L. pref. *circum-*, round] a roundabout, wordy speaking.—**circumlocutory** (ser-kum-lok'ü-tor-i) *a.*—*Syn.* periphrasis; verbosity; diffuseness.

circumnavigate (ser - kum - nav - i-gät) *v.t.* [L. pref. *circum-*, round] to sail round.—**circumnavigable**, *a.* — **circumnavigator**, *n.* one that sails round. — **circumnavigation** (ser-kum-nav-i-gä'shun) *n.* a voyaging round.

circumpolar (ser-kum-pö'lar) *a.* [L. pref. *circum-*, round] lying or revolving round the N. or the S. Pole.

circumscribe (ser-kum-skríb') *v.t.* [L. pref. *circum-*, round] to draw a circle round, to place within limits. — **circumscribable**, *a.* — **circumscription**, *n.*

circumspect (ser-kum-spekt) *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, prudent, fr. *circum-spicere*, to look round, fr. *specere*] regardful of all the circumstances of a case; discreet. — **circumspectly**, *adv.* — **circumspectness**, *n.* — **circumspection**, *n.* prudence; caution.

circumstance (ser-kum-stans) *n.* [fr. *F. circonstance*, fr. L. (part. stem) *circum-stant-*, standing round, fr. *stare*] a particular thing attending on a fact or event; accompanying details; *pl.* situation; pecuniary condition. — **circumstantial** (ser-kum-stan'chal) *a.* accidental; not essential; full of details. — **circumstantially**, *adv.* — **circumstantiate**, *v.t.* to detail exactly; to prove by giving particulars.—**circumstantial evidence**, indirect evidence consisting of events or circumstances which, according to the common experience of the observers, or according to a likelihood which may be demonstrated scientifically, tend to prove the fact at issue, thus forming the basis of a reasonable inference.—*Syn.* incident; adjunct; particular;—of *pl.* condition; surroundings.

circumvallation (ser - kum - va - lä'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *circum*, and *vallum*, rampart] act of drawing a wall round a line of redoubts; rampart.

circumvent (ser-kum-vent') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *circumvenius*, encompassed, fr. *venire*, come] to come round and gain advantage over; to cheat; outwit.—

circumvention, *n.* the act of outwitting; clever deceit. — **circumventive**, *a.* — *Syn.* deceive; delude; impose on; beset.

circus (ser'kus) *n.* [L.] a circular inclosure for games, or feats of horsemanship; an amphitheater.—**cirque** (sèrk) *n.* [F.]—*Syn.* arena; ring.

cirrhosis (si-rö'sus) *n.* a disease of the liver; a hardening alteration in the tissues of an organ of the body.

cirrus (sir'us) *n.*; *pl.* *cirri* (sir'i) [L.= curly hair] a tendril; a curled filament; a lofty, fleecy, or feathery cloud.—**cirrous** (sir'us) *a.* terminating in a cirrus.

cisalpine (sis-al'pin) *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side] the Alps.

cist (sist) *n.* [L., fr. G. *kistê*] an oblong stone tomb, covered with stone slabs.—Also *kist*.

Cistercian (sis-ter'shan) *n.* one of *Cîteaux* (Cistercium), an order of monks of

cistern (sis'tern) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cisternam*, fr. *cista*, chest] a box or reservoir for holding water.

cit (sit) *n.* an abbreviation for *citizen*, often used in contempt.

citadel (sit'a-del) *n.* [It. dim. fr. *citade*, city] a fortress or castle commanding a city.

cite (sit) *v.t.* [F. *citer*, fr. L. *ciäre*, fr. *ciere*, rouse] to summon; to quote; to call in proof, or to support.—**citation** (si-tä'shun) *n.* an official summons or notice to appear; quotation, or a passage quoted.

cithara (sith'a-ra) *n.* [L., fr. G. *kithara*, a sort of lyre] the ancient Greek lyre. — **cither**, **cithern**, **cithern** (sith'er, -ern, sit'ern) *n.* [Doublet of *guitar*] a kind of guitar with metal strings.



Cithara

citizen (sit'i-zn) *n.* an inhabitant of a city, state, nation, etc., esp. one owing allegiance to a government and enjoying governmental protection; a person not in police, military, etc. service.—**citizenship**, *n.* the state or the rights of a citizen.

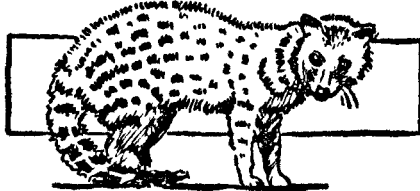
citron (sit'ron) *n.* [F., fr. L. *citrus*, fr. G.] the acidulous fruit of the citron tree, resembling a lemon; the citron tree. — **citric**, *a.* extracted from the lemon, lime, etc. — **citrate**, *n.* a salt of citric acid.

citronella (sit-run-el'a) *n.* a strong-smelling liquid, ingredient of **citronella oil**, used to drive away insects, and obtained from **citronella grass** of southern Asia.

city (sit'i) *n.* [O F. *cite*=F. *ciät*, fr. L. (acc.) *ciuitatem*, state, fr. *ciuis*. Doublet of *citadel*] a town of the first order; a corporate town; the most ancient part of a town—as, City of New York.—

cive (siv) *n.* See *chive*.

civet (siv'et) *n.* [fr. A.] a strong, musky perfume—*civet cat*, the animal that produces civet.



Civet Cat

civic (siv'ik) *a.* [L. *civicus*] relating to a city or a citizen.

civil (siv'il) *a.* [L. *civilis*] pert. to a city or state, pert. to a citizen and his rights; lay, as opposed to military, etc.; polite.—*civilly*, *adv*—*civility*, *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *civilitatem*] courtesy; politeness; *pl.* acts of politeness.—*civil action*, one not involving prosecution for crime—*civil engineer*, an engineer of railways, canals, etc.—*civil law*, the law of a state or country.—*civil service*, the non-military service of the government.—*civil war*, war between citizens of the same country.—*Syn.* political; civilized; urbane; courteous; well-bred; refined.

civilian (si-vil'yan) *n.* one skilled in civil law; one whose employments are civil, not military or clerical.

civilize (siv'il-iz) *vt.* to lift above a savage state; to instruct in the arts of civilization—*civilizer*, *n.*—*civilization* (siv-i-li-zā'shun) *n.* act of civilizing, or state of being civilized.

clachan (kla'h'an) *n.* [Celt.] a hamlet.

clack (klak) *v.t.* [imit.] to make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking;—*n.* a sharp, repeated, rattling sound, or anything making it.—*clacker*, *n.* the clack of a mill.

clad (klad) *pret.* and *p.p.* of *clothe*;—*a* clothed; arrayed; dressed;—*v.t.* to clothe.

claim (klām) *vt.* [O.F. *clamer*, *claimer*, fr. L. *clāmāre*, cry out] to demand as a right, or as due; to deserve; assert;—*n.* a confident demand; the thing claimed; a piece of land marked out by a settler or miner for purchase when offered for sale; assertion.—*claimable*, *a.*—*claimant*, *n.*—*claimer*, *n.*

clairvoyance (klār-voi'āns) *n.* [F.] the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses.—*clairvoyant*, *n.* one that claims this power.

clam (klam) *n.* [A.S. *clam*, fetter] a bivalve shell-fish; [Coll.] one who says little or who refuses to speak.

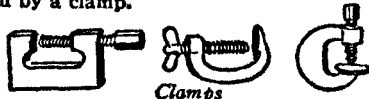
clam (klam) *v.t.* [A.S. *claeman*, anoint] to clog with sticky matter (*obs.*);—*v.t.* to be moist or sticky (*obs.*);—*clammy* (klam'i) *a.* sticky; moist and adhesive.—*clamminess*, *n.*

clamant (klā'mant) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *clāmāntem*, see *claim*] crying earnestly; urgent.

clamber (klam'ber) *v.t.* and *i.* [perh. Scand.] to climb with difficulty, using the hands.

clamor (klam'er) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *clāmōrem*, fr. *clāmāre*. See *claim*] loud shouting; tumult; outcry;—*v.t.* to shout loudly; to utter loud complaints or demands.—*clamorous*, *a.*—*clamorously*, *adv.*—*clamorousness*, *n.*

clamp (klamp) *n.* [D.] anything used to bind work together; a brace;—[imit.] a heavy footfall;—*v.t.* to render firm by a clamp.



Clamps

clan (klan) *n.* [Celt.] a tribe bearing the same surname, united under a chieftain.—*clannish*, *a.* closely united, as members of the same party or cause.—*clannishly*, *adv*—*clannishness*, *n.*—*clanship*, *n.* a state of relationship, as in a clan.—*clansman*, *n.* a member of a clan.

clandestine (klan-des'tin) *a.* [L.] hidden; secret; and contrary to law, morals, etc.—*clandestinely*, *adv*—*Syn.* concealed; unlawful.

clang (klang) *v.t.* [L. *clangere*. Imit.] to strike together with a ringing sound;—*v.t.* to give forth a ringing sound;—*n.* a sharp, ringing, metallic sound.—*clangor* (klang'ger) *n.* a sharp sound.—*clangorous*, *a.*

clank (klangk) *n.* [imit.] a sharp, jangling sound;—*v.t.* and *s.* to produce a sharp, ringing sound.

clap (klap) *v.t.* [E.] to strike one object against another; to slap; to put down, or over, quickly;—*v.t.* to strike the hands together;—*n.* a loud noise made by slight collision; a sudden explosion; applause by clapping the hands.—*clapper*, the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill.—*claptrap*, speech calculated to gain applause.

clapboard (klap'erd, klap'börd) *n.* formerly, a size of split board; now a narrow board, usually thicker along one edge than along the other, used for covering frame buildings against the weather.

claque (klak) *n.* [F.] a collection of persons hired to applaud in a theater.

clarence (klar'ens) *n.* [Duke of Clarence (William IV of Eng.)] an elegant four-wheeled carriage.

clarendon (klar'en-don) *n.* [fr a proper name] a narrow, heavy-faced or fat type, of all sizes.

claret (klar'et) *n.* [F. *claret*, fr. *clair*. See *clear*] a wine, between red and white;—*a.* claret-colored.—*claret cup*, a drink of iced claret, lemon, etc.

clarify (klar'i-fi) *v.t.* [O.F. *clarifier*, fr. L. *clārīficāre*, fr. L. *clārus*, and *facere*, make] to make clear or pure;—*v.t.* to become clear.—*clarification* (klar-i-

fi-kā'shun) *n.*—**clarity** (klar'i-ti) *n.* clearness; brightness.

clarinet (klar'i-net) *n.* a musical wind instrument, with a reed in the mouthpiece. Also **clarionet**.



Clarinet

clarion (klar'i-on) *n.* [O.F.=F. *clairon*, fr. Late L. *clāronem*, fr. L. *clārus*] a kind of trumpet, whose note is shrill and piercing.

clash (klash) *v.t.* [imit.] to strike noisily against;—*v.i.* to dash noisily together; to collide; to be contradictory;—*n.* a meeting with violence, collision; contradiction.

clasp (klast) *v.t.* [M.E. *clāps*; conn. with *clip*, to embrace] to shut or fasten together with a catch; to embrace, to grasp;—*n.* a catch for fastening; a close embrace.—**clasper**, *n.*—**clasp knife**, a knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle.



Clasp Knife

class (klas) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *classis*] an order or division of persons or things; the students under a master; a group of plants or animals made up of orders;—*v.t.* to arrange in classes; to rank together.—*Syn.* group; order; rank, division.

classic (klas'ik) *n.* [L. *classicus*, of the first class] a work of excellence; one learned in the classics; an author of settled rank; *pl.* ancient Latin and Greek literature;—*a.* of model excellence in literature or art; conforming to the methods of the classics, in art—**classical**, *a.*—**classically**, *adv.*—**classicality**, **classicalness** (klas-i-kal'i-ti, klas'i-kal-nes) *n.* the quality of being classical.—**classicism** (klas'i-sizm) *n.* classic style or idiom.—**classicist**, *n.* one versed in, or devoted to, the classics.

classify (klas'i-fi) *v.t.* [F. *classifier*; *-fer* = L. *-facere* = *facere* make] to distribute into classes; arrange.—**classifiable**, *a.*—**classification** (klas-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act of classifying.—*Syn.* to group; distribute; class.

classmate (klas'māt) *n.* a student in the same class in school.—**classroom**, *n.* a room where classes meet in school.

clatter (klat'er) *v.t.* [formed fr. *clack*] to make a rattling noise;—*v.i.* to make rattling sounds; to prattle;—*n.* clatteringly, *adv.*

clause (klauz) *n.* [F.=*clause*, fr. L. (acc. part.) *clausum*, shut, fr.

claudere] a subordinated part of a sentence; an article or distinct portion of a document.—*Syn.* subdivision; paragraph; article.

claustral (klaus'tral) *a.* [See *cloister*] relating to a cloister; cloister-like.

claustrophobia (klaus-trō-fō'bi-ā) *n.* a fear of being in a closed room or any enclosed place.

clave (klāv) *formerly used as pret. of cleave.*

clavichord (klav'i-kawrd) *n.* a musical instrument with a keyboard, the forerunner of the piano.

clavicle (klav'i-kl) *n.* [F., fr. L. dim. fr. *clāvis*, key] the collarbone.—**clavicular** (kla-vik'ū-lar) *a.* pert. to the collar bone.

claw (klaw) *n.* [M.E. *claw*, fr. A.S. *claw*; cp. Ger. *klauel*] the sharp, hooked nail of an animal; the whole foot of an animal with claws; anything claw-like;—*v.t.* to tear or scratch with claws.—**claw hammer**, a hammer with claws for extracting nails.—*Syn.* talon; hook.



Types of Claws

(Bird of prey, left, Chicken, and Cat)

clay (klā) *n.* [M.E. *clay*, A.S. *clæg*] earth soft with water; a stiff, plastic earth; earth in general; a corpse;—*v.t.* to purify and whiten with clay.—**clayey** (klā'i) *a.*—**clay-cold**, cold as clay, lifeless.—**clay mair**, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

claymore (klā'mōr) *n.* [Celt.=great sword] a large sword, used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

clean (klēn) *a.* [A.S. *clæne*; cp. Ger. *klein*, fine, small] free from dirt or filth; pure; complete;—*adv.* quite; wholly;—*v.t.* to cleanse.—**cleanly** (klēn'lī) *a.* habitually clean; pure;—*adv.* cleanliness, *n.*—**cleaner** (klē'ner) *n.*—**cleanness**, *n.*—**cleansed** (klēnz) *v.t.* [A.S. *clænsian*] to render clean; to purify; to wash or purge away.—**cleanser**, *n.*—**clean-cut**, well-shaped.—**clean-limbed**, having limbs that are well-shaped.—*Syn.* unstained; undefiled; fair; immaculate.

clear (klēr) *a.* [O.F. *cler*, *clair*, fr. L. (acc.) *clārum*, clear] bright; open; free from obstruction; all the way; transparent, distinct; pure; plain;—*adv.* clearly; wholly;—*v.t.* to make bright or clear; to render evident; to leap; to cleanse; to free from accusation; to empty; to realize as profit;—*v.i.* to become clear; [Naut.] to leave a port.—**clearance**, *n.* the act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house, net profit.—**clearing**, *n.* a tract of land cleared of trees, etc. for cultivation; a mode of settling accounts by exchange of notes, drafts, etc.—**clearly**, *adv.*—**clearness**, *n.*—**clear-cut**, sharply defined.—**clear-eyed**, **clear-seeing**, **clear-sighted**, having acute

ness of sight or intellect.—**clearheaded**, sagacious.—**clearinghouse**, a place where financial clearing is carried on.—to **clear a ship**, to procure permission to sail.—to **clear off**, to depart.—to **clear up**, to become, or make, clear.—*Syn.* of *a.*, manifest; patent; undimmed; unclouded—of *v.*, to purify; clarify; acquit; absolve.

cleat (klēt) *n.* [E.] a piece of wood or iron with two projecting ends, round which ropes are belayed; a device to prevent slipping, etc., as a strip of leather or wood on the sole of a shoe.

cleave (klēv) *v.i.* [A.S. *clifan*; cp. Ger. *klieben*] to adhere closely; to stick; to agree.

cleave (klēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *clōfan*; cp. Ger. *kliben*] to split or rive;—*v.i.* to part, to open; to crack asunder.—**cleavable**, *a.*—**cleavage**, *n.* act of cleaving; [Min.] quality of splitting naturally.—**cleaver**, *n.* a butcher's chopper.

cleek (klēk) *n.* [E., conn. with **clutch**] an iron hook; a golf club with an iron head

clef (klef) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *clāvem*, key] a musical character in staff notation determining the pitch.

clef (kleft) *n.* [Scand. conn. with **cleave**] a fissure or split; chasm; chink;—*pret.* and *pp.* of *cleave*.

clematis (klem'ā-tis) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. stem, *klēmat-*, of *klēma*, twig] a climbing plant.

clemency (klem'en-si) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *clementiam*] leniency; readiness to forgive.—**clement**, *a.* [F. *clement*, fr. L. (acc.) *clementem*, mild, fr. *clemens*] mild in temper and disposition.—**clemently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "clement," merciful; indulgent; compassionate.

clench (klench) *v.* and *n.* See **clinch**.

clerestory (klēr'stō-rī) *n.* the part of a building, esp. a church or cathedral, rising above roofs of other parts and having windows for letting light into the central interior. Also **clearatory**.



Clerestory

clergy (kler'ji) *n.* [F. *clergé*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *clericatum*, priestly office. See **cleric**] the order of men ordained for the services of the Christian church; the body of the ministry.—**clergyman**, *n.* a minister; one of the clergy.—**benefit of clergy**, formerly, exemption of the clergy from criminal trial before a civil judge.

cleric (kler'ik) *n.* [L. *clericus*, fr. G. *klēros*, lot] a clerk or clergyman;—*a.* clerical.—**clerical**, *a.* pert. to the clergy; pert. to a clerk or copyst.—**clericalism**, *n.*

clerical power.—**clerical error**, an error in copying.

clerk (klerk) *n.* [A.S. *clerc*, a cleric] a clergyman; a scribe; a scholar; a lay officer that leads the responses in the Episcopalian church service; one that is employed to write, keep accounts, etc., in an office; a salesperson.—**clerkly**, *a.* scholar-like; *adv.*—**clerkship**, *n.* situation, or business, of a clerk.

clever (klev'er) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] able; skillful; ingenious.—**cleverly**, *adv.*—**cleverness**, *n.*—*Syn.* dexterous; talented; sharp; smart.

clew, clue (klōō) *n.* [A.S. *clūwen*, *clēowe*] a ball of thread; the thread used to guide a person in a labyrinth; a guide to the solution of a mystery; the corner of a sail;—*v.t.* to draw up sails to the yards.

cliché (klē-shā') *n.* a stereotype plate, or any similar reproduction of lettering, etc.; a phrase that has become trite and almost meaningless by frequent and careless repetition.

click (klik) *v.i.* [imit.] to make a slight, sharp noise; to tick;—*n.* a light sharp sound.

client (kli'ent) *n.* [L. (acc.) *clientem* = orig. a listener, fr. *cliens* = (part) *cliens*, hearing, fr. *clūere*] one that puts himself under the protection of a patron; one that employs a lawyer.

clientele (kli-en-tel') *n.* [F., fr. L. *clientēla*] clients or customers collectively.

cliff (klif) *n.* [A.S. *clif*] a steep rock; the sheer side of a mountain. Also **clift**.—*Syn.* headland; crag; precipice.

climacteric (kli-mak'te-rik, kli-mak-ter'ik) *n.* [F., fr. G. *klīmak'tēr*, gradation, fr. stem, *klīmak-*, of *climax*] a period in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution; the menopause; any critical period;—*a.* relating to a climacteric; critical; occurring late in life.—the **grand climacteric**, the sixty-third year.

climate (kli'mat) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. stem, *klīmat-*, of *klīma*. Doublet of **clime**] the general atmospheric conditions of a place.—**climatic** (kli-mat'ik) *a.* relating to climate.—**climatology** (kli-ma-to'l'ō-jī) *n.* the science of climate.

climax (kli'maks) *n.* [G.=ladder, fr. *klīnein*, slope] an arrangement of words, phrases, etc., such that they rise in rhetorical force to the close; a culmination.

climb (klīm) *v.t.* and *v.* [A.S. *clēmban*; conn. with **clamber**] to mount upward; to go up, ascend, as a hill, tree, etc.; to grow upward as a plant by means of tendrils;—*n.* a climbing—**climber**, *n.*

clime (klīm) *n.* [L. *clīma*, fr. G. *klīma*, fr. *klīnein*, slope. Doublet of **climate**] a region or country; poetical for **climate**.

clinch, clench (klench, klench) *v.t.* [E. = cause to **clink**, to rap] to fasten by bending over, as the point of a nail; to grasp firmly; to close tightly; to confirm;—*n.* a firm closing; de-

cisive proof; a firm grip.—**clncher**, *n.* an unanswerable argument.

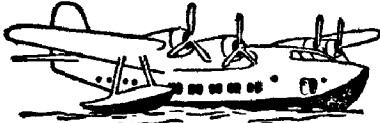
cling (kling) *v.i.* [A.S. *dingan*, to shrivel up, become matted] to stick firmly to;—*v.t.* to adhere closely.

clinic (klin'ik) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *clanicum*, a patient kept in bed, fr. G. *klinē*, bed] practical medical instruction, in the form of examination of a patient by a teacher before students; a medical institution giving free or specialized treatment to patients.—**clinical** (klin'i-kal) *a.* pert. to a sick bed, or to a clinic.—**clinically**, *adv.*

clink (klingk) *n.* [Form of click] a light ringing sound;—*v.t.* and *s.* to produce such a sound.

clinker (kling'er) *n.* [D] the slag crusts that form on the bars of furnaces.—**clinker-built**, constructed with overlapping planks, of hulls of ships.

clip (khip) *v.t.* [Scand] to embrace; to cut off with shears; to shear or prune; to cut short;—*n.* the wool of a season's shearing; a fastener for papers, etc.; speed.—**clipper**, *n.* a fast sailing vessel, having the bow sharp and long; a fast passenger airplane.—**clipping**, *n.* a piece clipped off or from.—**clipper-built**, built like a clipper.—to clip the wings of, to put a check on.

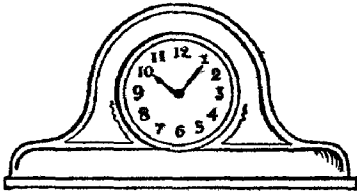


Modern Airplane Clipper

clique (klēk) *n.* [F.] a narrow circle of persons; a set; a coterie (usually in a bad sense).—**cliquish**, *a.*

cloaca (klō-ā'ka) *n.* a sewer; a privy; a chamber in an animal body into which intestines and sometimes other body passages empty their contents.

cloak, cloke (klōk) *n.* [O.F. *cloke*, bell, bell-cape. See clock] a loose outer garment, that which conceals; a disguise,—*v.t.* to cover with a cloak.—**cloaking** (klō'king) *n.* the action of the verb *cloak*; material for cloaks.—**cloak-room**, a room or office where cloaks, etc. may be deposited.—*Syn.* to maak; conceal; hide; blind; veil; palliate.



Clock

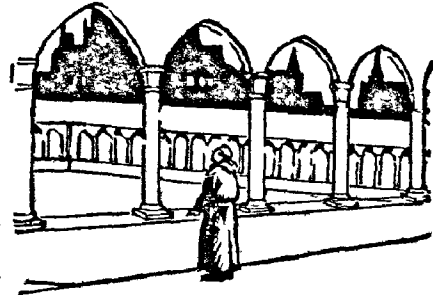
clock (klōk) *n.* [O.F. *cloke*, *cloche*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *clōcam*, bell, fr. Celt. Cp. Ger. *gloche*] a machine which measures the time of day, and strikes the hours.—**clockwork**, *n.* the movements or

machinery of a clock; regular movement or work of any kind.—**o'clock**, by the clock.

clod (klōd) *n.* [A.S. fr. *clot*] a lump of turf, or clay; the sod; the earth; a dull, stupid fellow,—*v.t.* to pelt with clods;—*v.t.*—**cloddish**, *a.*—**cloddy**, *a.* full of clods; stupid.—**clodhopper**, *n.* a clown; a boor.—**clodhopping** (klōd'hōp-ing) *a.* boorish; clownish.—**clodpole**, *n.* a stupid fellow.

clog (klog) *n.* [E] a short thick piece of wood; a shoe with a wooden sole;—*v.t.* to encumber, to hinder; to choke up;—*v.t.* to become clogged.—**cloggy** (klog'i) *a.*—**clogginess**, *n.* stickiness.—**clog dance**, a dance in which the performer wears clogs, the feet producing a noisy accompaniment to the music.—*Syn.* to impede; embarrass; retard; restrain; burden.

cloister (klōs'ter) *n.* [O.F. *clōstre*=F. *cloître*, fr. L. *claus-trum*, enclosure. See clause] a monastery; a covered arcade within a religious house;—*v.t.* to confine, as in a cloister.—**cloistered**, *a.* secluded.—**cloistral**, *a.* pert. to a cloister.



Cloister

close (klōz) *v.t.* [F. (pres. indic.) *clōs*, fr. fr. *clōre*, to shut in, fr. L. *claudere*] to bring together; to shut; to bring to an end, to conclude;—*v.t.* to come together; to unite; to end.—**closer**, *n.*—**closet**, *n.* [O.F., dim. fr. *clōs*, close (2)] a small room for retirement; a small apartment off a room, etc.—*v.t.* to take into a private room for consultation.—to close with, to agree to; to grapple with.

close (klōs) *n.* [F. (part.) *clōs*, shut in, fr. *clōre*] an inclosed place; a narrow passage leading from a street; a blind alley; the confines of a cathedral; a courtyard, orchard, etc.—*a.* shut fast; tight; confined; niggardly; near; intimate;—*adv.* in a close manner or state.—**closely**, *adv.*—**closeness**, *n.*—**closefisted**, miserly; niggardly—**closed season**, closed time, a season of the year during which it is illegal to kill certain kinds of game or fish.—**close by**, very near.—**close corporation**, one that fills up its own vacancies.—**close to the wind**, kept as near against the wind as it is possible to sail.—to come to close quarters, to come into direct conflict.—*Syn.* of a. confined; retired; secret; secretive; cautious; taciturn; reticent; familiar.

closure, cloture (klōz'ūr, klō'chūr) *n.* [F] act of shut-

ting; a closing; the close of debate; the stoppage of a debate by a vote of the members of a legislative body.

clot (klot) *n.* [E.=clod; cp. Ger. *klots*] a gathering, esp. of a soft, slimy character;—*v.i.* to form into clots;—*v.i.* to thicken.—**clotty**, *a.*—**clotted cream**, cream produced in clots on the surface of warmed milk.

cloth (kloth) *n.* [A.S. *clāh*; cp. Ger. *klesd*, garment] any woven stuff; a piece of such stuff; the dress of a profession, esp. the clerical.—**cloth measure**, a lineal measure in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails.—**cloth yard**, an bid measure used for cloth.

clothe (klōth) *v.i.* to put garments upon; to cover as with a garment.—**clothes** (klōz, klōthz) *n.pl.* garments.—**clothesier** (klōth'yer) *n.* one that makes up, or sells, cloth.—**clothing**, *n.* garments in general; dress.—**clotheshorse**, *n.* a frame to hang clothes on.

cloud (klaud) *n.* [A.S. *clād*] a body of visible vapor floating in the atmosphere; a mass of smoke, flying dust, etc.; that which has a dark, threatening aspect; a great multitude.—*v.i.* to overspread with clouds; to darken; to sadden;—*v.i.* to grow cloudy.—**cloudily**, *adv.*—**cloudiness**, *n.*—**cloudless**, *a.*—**cloudlessly**, *adv.*—**cloudy**, *a.* overcast with clouds; hazy; sullen; gloomy.—**cloudberry**, *n.* an arctic or alpine species of raspberry.—**cloudburst**, a violent downpour of rain.—**In the clouds**, unreal; absent-minded.—**under a cloud**, in difficulties or misfortune.

clough (kluf, klauf) *n.* [E.] a narrow valley.

clout (klauf) *n.* [A.S. *clūt*] a piece of cloth used for a patch; a rag; the center of the butt at which archers shoot; a slap or blow;—*v.i.* to cover with cloth; to patch; to strike.

clove (klōv) *n.* [M.E. *clow*, fr. F. *clou*, nail, clove (fr. the shape), fr. L. (acc.) *clavum*] a spice, being the flower bud of the clove tree.

cloven (klō'vn) *pp.* split; divided.—**cloven-footed**, **cloven-hoofed**, having the hoof divided into two parts.—to show the **cloven hoof**, to give evidence of evil intentions (the devil being usually represented as cloven-hoofed).

clover (klō'ver) *n.* [M.E. *claver*, fr. A.S. *clāfre*] a common field plant of the trefoil family.—to be in **clover**, to live in luxury.

clown (klaun) *n.* [Scand.] a peasant; a rustic; an ill-bred man or buffoon.—**clownish**, *a.*—**clownishly**, *adv.*—**clownishness**, *n.*—**Syn.** of "clownish," ungraciously; rude; clumsy; awkward.

clay (klaif) *v.i.* [M.E. *clayen*, fr. F. *clayer*, nail up. See *clove*] to fill to loathing; to glut; to surfeit.

club (klub) *v.i.* [Scand.] to beat with a club;—*v.i.* to form a club; to pay parts in a common expense;—*n.* a heavy piece of wood, to be wielded with the hand; an association for a common study or object; *pl.* a suit of cards (see *Pips*, *illus.*)—**club-**

able (klub'a-bl) *a.* disposed to associate.—**club foot**, a deformed or crooked foot.—**club-master**, the manager of a club.

cluck (kluk) *v.i.* [imit.] the call of a hen;—*v.i.* and *i.* to call, as a hen to her chickens.

clue See *clew*.

clump (klump) *n.* [perh. Scand] a shapeless mass of any substance; a cluster of trees or shrubs; a heavy or awkward tread.

clumsy (klum'zi) *a.* [Scand] ill-made; awkward; ungainly.—**clumsily**, *adv.*—**clumsiness**, *n.*

clung (klung) *v.* past and past part. of the verb *cling*.

cluster (klus'ter) *n.* [E. conn. with *clot*] a bunch; a number of things growing together, as grapes; a collection; a group;—*v.i.* to collect into a bunch;—*v.i.* to grow or be in clusters.—**clusteringly**, *adv.* as a cluster does.

clutch (kluch) *v.i.* [M.E. *clucchen*, fr. A.S. *clycan*] to seize, grip, with the hand; to grasp;—*n.* a grasp; the eggs in a bird's nest; a coupling for connecting two working parts of a machine; *pl.* talons or claws.—**clutcher**, *n.*

clutter (klut'ur) *v.i.* [Form of *clatter*] to make a bustle; to disorder;—*n.* confused noise; bustle.

clyster (klis'ter) *n.* [L., fr. G.=syringe] an injection into the bowels.

coach (kōch) *n.* [F. *coche*, perh. fr. Kocs (kotsh) a Hung. village] a large four-wheeled carriage (see *illus.* under *carriage*); a tutor or trainer, esp. in athletics; a railroad passenger car;—*v.i.* to travel in a coach; to tutor or train.—**coachman**, *n.* the driver of a coach.—**coach box**, the driver's seat.

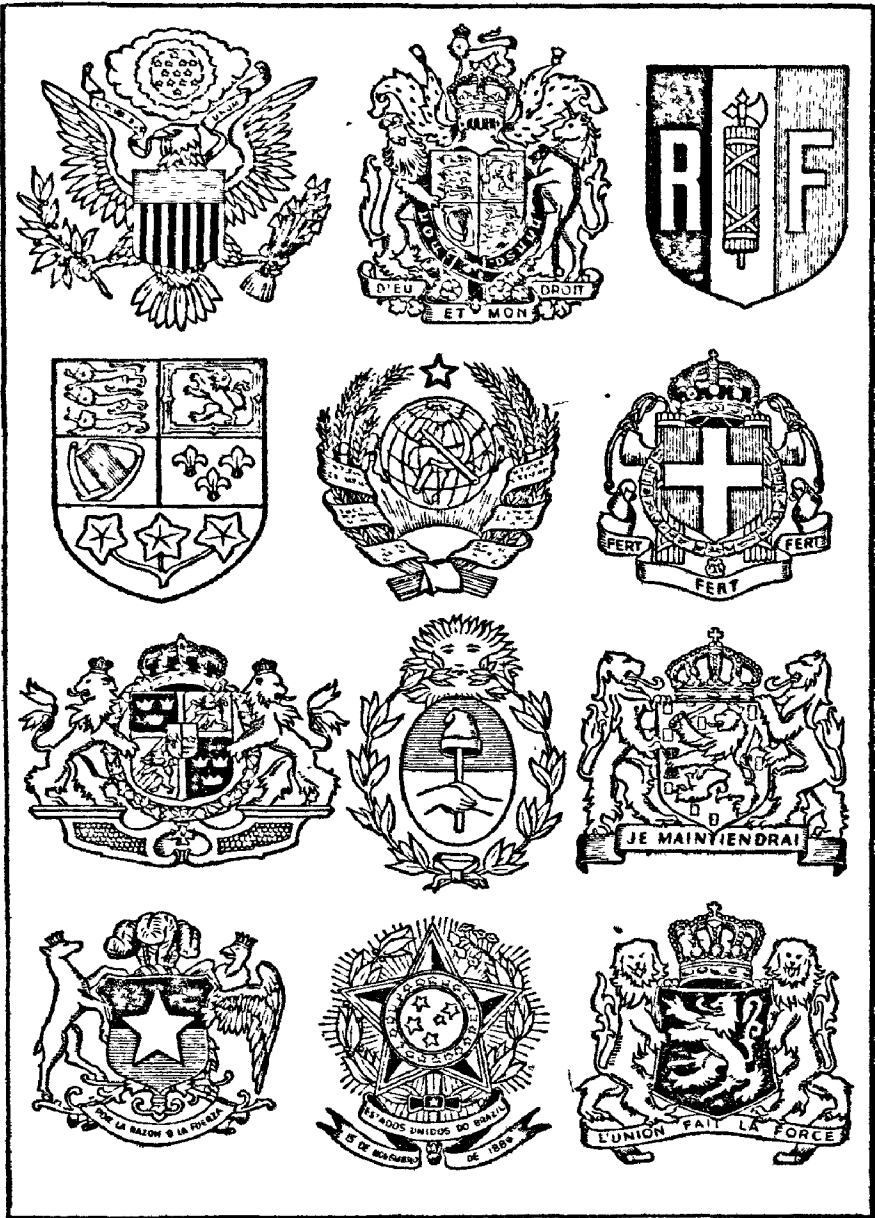


Railroad Coach

coadjutor (kō-ā-jōō'ter) *n.* [L. *co-*=cum, and *adjutor*, helper. See *adjutant*] an assistant; an associate and destined successor.—**coadjutorship**, *n.*—**coadjutrix**, *n.* a female assistant.

coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *coagulum*, rennet, fr. *cōgere*, gather together] to bring to a curd-like state;—*v.i.* to curdle.—**coagulation** (kō-ag'ū-lā'shun) *n.*—**coagulative**, *a.* causing coagulation.

coal (kōl) *n.* [A.S. *col*] a substance for burning, composed of mineralized vegetable matter;—*v.i.* to supply with coal;—*v.i.* to take in coal.—**coaly** (kō'li) *a.*—**coalbed**, a seam of coal.—**coal field**, a district where coal abounds.—**coal hod**, a utensil for holding coal.—**coal oil**, kerosene, or petroleum.—**coal scuttle**, a coal hod.—**coal tar**, a thick sticky substance obtained by distilling certain kinds of coal.—to carry coals to Newcastle, to do something very



COATS OF ARMS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

First row (left to right): United States; British Empire; France.
Second row: Canada; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Italy.
Third row: Sweden; Argentina; Netherlands.
Fourth row: Chile; Brazil; Belgium.

unnecessary.—to haul over the coals, to take to task.—to heap coals of fire on one's head, to excite repentance by rendering good for evil.

coalesce (kō-ā-les') *v.i.* [L. fr. *co=* cum, and *alescere*, grow up] to grow together; to unite closely.—**coalescence**, *n.* a uniting.—**coalescent**, *a.* uniting.—**Syn.** to amalgamate; join; cohere.

coalition (kō-ā-lish'un) *n.* [L. (part.) *coalitus*, united, fr. *coalescere*] union or combination in one body.—**coalitionist** (kō-ā-lish'un-ist) *n.* one that joins a coalition.—**coalition government**, a government of members drawn from opposing parties.

coarse (kōrs) *a.* [E., fr. *in course*, ordinary] thick; not refined; inferior; vulgar.—**coarsely**, *adv.*—**coarseness**, *n.*—**coarse-grained**, having a coarse grain; unrefined.—**Syn.** rude; rough; gross; unpolished; indelicate.

coast (kōst) *n.* [O.F. *coste*=F. *ôte*, fr. L. (acc.) *costam*, rib, side] the border of a country; seashore; the country near the shore;—*v.i.* and *i.* to sail by or along the shore; to move by momentum or by force of gravity.—**coaster** (kōs'tēr) *n.* a vessel plying between coast towns.—**coasting**, *a.*—**coastline**, *n.* the outline of a coast.—**coastwise**, *adv.* by way of the coast.—**coast guard**, a guard stationed on the coast, esp. the Federal Coast Guard, engaged in preventing smuggling, aiding ships in distress, etc.—**coasting trade**, trade between ports of the same country.

coat (kōt) *n.* [O.F. *cole*=F. *colle*, perh. fr. Teut.] an outer garment; a petticoat; the fur of a beast; a layer, as of paint;—*v.i.* to cover with a coat.—**coating**, *n.* any covering; cloth for coats.—**coat of arms**, armorial bearings (see illus. page 129).—**coat of mail**, a soldier's jacket, quilted with small plates or rings of iron.—to turn one's coat, to change one's party or opinions.

coati (kō-ā'tē) *n.* [native S. Amer. name] a raccoon-like animal of South America.

coax (kōks) *v.i.* [Etym. uncert.] to win by petting or flattery; to wheedle.—**coaxer**, *n.*—**coaxingly**, *adv.*—**Syn.** to flatter; cajole; fawn upon; soothe.

cob (kob) *n.* [E.] a lump of anything; a spider; a short-legged and stout horse; a shelled ear of corn; a mixture of clay and straw;—*v.i.* [Etym. uncert.] to punish; to beat.

cobalt (kō'bawlt) *n.* [Ger.] a metal, much used to give a bluish color to glass, earthenware, etc.

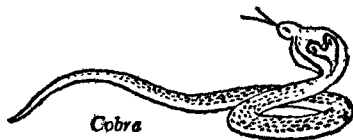
cobble (kob'l) *v.i.* [Etym. unknown] to mend shoes.—**cobbler**, *n.* a mender of shoes, a summer drink; a fruit pie.

cobble (kob'l) *n.* a stone rounded by water;—*v.i.* to pave with cobbles.—**cobblestone**, *n.* a rounded stone.

coble, cobble (kob'l) *n.* [fr. Celt.] a flat-bottomed fishing boat.

cobra (kō'brā) *n.* [Pg. *cobra de capello*, meaning the serpent with a hood] a very poisonous snake of Asia and Africa, of

which there are several varieties; the cobra de capello.—**cobra de capello** (kō'brā-dē-kā-pel'ō) the species of cobra infesting India.



cobweb (kōb'web) *n.* [See cob, fr. M.E. *coppe*, spider, short. fr. A.S. *ātor-coppa*, fr. *ātor*, poison, and *cop*, head] a spider's web; anything flimsy or rubbishy; a trap.—**cobwebbed**, *a.*

coca (kō'kā) *n.* [native S. Amer. name] the dried leaf of a Peruvian plant, which yields cocaine.

cocaine (kō-kān', kō'kā-in) *n.* a drug made from coca leaves, used as an anesthetic in minor surgical operations.

coccyx (kōk'siks) *n.* [G.] the last four bones of the spinal column, below the sacrum.

Cochin (kō'chin) *n.* [From *Cochin*, China] a large domestic fowl coming originally from Asia.

cochineal (kōch'i-nēl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *coccus*, scarlet, fr. *coccum*, berry (for which the insect was taken) fr. G.] a scarlet and crimson dye-stuff, made from the dried bodies of insects found on a Mexican cactus.

cochlea (kōk'lē-ā) *n.* [L., snail] a spiral-shaped part of the inner ear—

cochlear (kōk'lē-ār) *a.*

cock (kok) *n.* [A.S. *coc*, perhaps limit. of sound made by the cock] a male bird, especially of the common barnyard fowl (commonly called a *rooster*); something in the form of a cock, as a weathercock; a chief person, hence a leader; a tap, faucet, or valve controlling flow of fluids; the hammer in a firearm lock, or its cocked position;—*v.i.* and *s.* to draw the hammer (of a firearm) for firing; to turn up (as the brim of a hat); to turn to one side (as the eye) to express derision; to set in a pert or jaunty position.—

cock-a-doodle-doo, *n.* the cock's crow.—**cock-a-hoop**, *a.* boastful; exultant.—**cock-alorum**, *n.* a bantam; a conceited man.—

cock-and-bull story, a preposterous yarn.—**cockcrow**, *n.* early morning, the time at which cocks begin to crow.—**cocked hat**, a hat with turned-up brim (see illus. p. 131).

cockereel (kōk'ēr-el) *n.* a young cock.—**cockfight**, *n.* a contest between gamecocks.—

cockhorse, *n.* a rocking horse; hobbyhorse.—**cockloft** [so named from the place in which cocks roost] *n.* an attic; a garret under the roof.—**cockpit**, *n.* the inclosure for a cockfight; in a small vessel, a sheltered space lower than the deck, hence in an airplane a partially closed-in space occupied by pilot, passengers, etc. (called a *cabin* when fully closed in).—

cockscomb, *n.* a cock's comb; a garden plant; see **coxcomb**.—**cocksure**, *a.* altogether trustworthy; certain, or over-sure.

cock (kok) *a.* [Scand.] a pile of hay;—*v.i.* to put up in cocks.

cockade (kok-äd') n. [F. *cocarde*, fr. *coq*, cock, so called because it resembled a cock's comb] a knot or rosette of ribbons worn on a hat as a mark of office, allegiance, domestic service, etc.



Cocked Hat with
Cockade

cockatoo (kok-a-too') n. [Malayan *kakalua*] a kind of parrot found in Australia and adjacent regions, most varieties having striking crests.



Cockatoo

cockatrice (kok'a-tris) n. [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *cōcōtrīcem* = the treader, fr. stem, *calc.*, of *calc.*, heel] a fabulous animal represented as a cock with a dragon's tail; a fabulous serpent imagined to possess the powers of the basilisk.

cockboat (kok'bōt) n. [Ety. uncert.] a small ship's boat.

cockchafer (kok-chāf'er) n. a large European beetle, destructive to plants.

cocker (kok'er) v.t. to fondle or indulge; [with *up*] to coddle.—**cocker spaniel**, a spaniel of a small or medium-sized breed now commonly favored as a household pet, characterized by long ears and a silky coat.

cockeye (kok'ī) n. a squinting eye.—**cockeyed**, a. having squint eyes; awry, completely wrong, mad (colloquial).

cockle (kok'l) n. [E.] a weed that grows among corn; the corn-rose.

cockle (kok'l) n. [F. *coquille*, fr. G. *kongchē*, shell, through L.] a sort of bivalve shellfish.—**cockle hat**, a pilgrim's hat bearing a scallop-shell.

cocklebur (kok'l-ber) n. a weed having rough leaves and prickly burs; the burdock.

cockney (kok'ni) n. [Ety. uncert.] a native of London, esp. the East end.—**cockneydom**, n. the home of cockneys.

cockroach (kok'rōch) n. [Sp. *cucaracha*] a household insect pest, flat in form, nocturnal in habits, able to run very rapidly.

cockswain n. See *coxswain*.

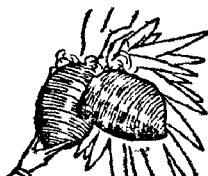
cocktail (kok'tāil) n. a mixed drink, consisting of an alcoholic beverage flavored with bitters, etc., and usually iced, or a non-alcoholic drink served as an appetizer at the beginning of a meal; raw oysters, shrimps, or the like, served with sauce, lemon, etc., as an appetizer; an under-bred horse.

cocky (kok'ī) a. pert; impudent; saucy; conceited.

cocoa (kō'kō) n. [Corr. fr. *cacao*] a beverage made from the kernels of the chocolate tree, or the powdered kernels.

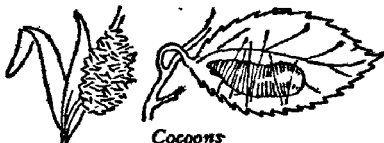
cocoa, coco (kō'kō) n. [Sp. and Pg. *coco*, bugbear, applied to the "face" marked on the nut] a palm tree producing the coconut.

coconut (kō'kō-nut) n. the fruit of the coconut palm.—**coconut oil**, oil extracted from coconuts.—**coconut palm**, a tropical tree bearing coconuts. Also *cocanut*.



Coconut Palm and Coconut

cocoon (ko-kōōn') n. [F., fr. O.F. *coque*, shell, fr. L. (acc.) *concham*] the silky envelope which the silkworm and other larvæ spin for themselves.



Cocoons
(Caddis fly, left, and Gypsy moth)

cod (kod) n. [A.S. *codda*, a bag] a husk or pod; a pillowslip.

cod, codfish (kod, kod'fish) n. [Ety. uncert.] a well-known fish of the northern seas.

coddle (kod'l) v.t. [Ety. uncert.] to nurse; to pet.

code (kōd) n. [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cōdicem*, a manuscript, fr. *codex*] an orderly collection of laws; an agreement between business men defining fair trade practices; a system, as of telegraphic signs.—**codex**, n.; pl. *codices* (kō'di-ēz) [L.] an ancient manuscript.

codeine (kō'dē-in) n. a drug, derivative of morphine. Also *codein*.

codger (kōj'er) n. [Ety. uncert.] a miserly man; an odd person.

codicil (kod't-sil) n. [L. *cōdicillū*, a short writing] an addition made to a will.

codify (kō'di-fī) v.t. [F. *fer*, fr. L. *facere* = *facere*] to collect laws, etc., into a digest or body.—**codifier**, n.—**codification** (kō-di-fī-kā'shun) n.

codilla (kō-dil'ā) n. [It.] the coarsest parts of hemp or flax.

codling (kod'ling) n. [Ety. uncert.] a kind of cooking apple; a moth whose larva lives in various fruits; [fr. *cod*] a young cod.

coeducation (kō-ēj-ū-kā'shun) *n.* the education of boys and girls, or of young men and young women, together, in the same school or college.—**coeducational**, *a.*—**coed**, *n.* a girl student at a coeducational institution.

coefficient (kō-e-fish'ent) *a.* [*L. co=cum*] *co-operating*; acting together;—*n.* that which unites with something else to produce an effect; [*Math.*] a factor placed before another, as multiplying it.—**coefficientcy** (kō-e-fish'en-si) *n.*

coequal (kō-ē'kwāl) *a.* [*L. co=cum*] equal; of the same rank or power, as another.—*n.* an equal.—**coequality** (kō-ē'kwāl'i-ti) *adv.*

coerce (kō-ers') *v. i.* [*L. coercere, fr. co=cum, and arceō, confine*] to constrain by force; to compel.—**coercible**, *a.*—**coercive**, *a.* having power to compel.—**coercively**, *adv.*—**coercion** (kō-gr'shun) *n.*

coeternal (kō-ē'tēr'nāl) *a.* [*L. co=cum*] equally eternal, as the Father and Son.—**coeternally**, *adv.*

coeval (kō-ē'val) *a.* [*fr. L. co=cum, and ævum, age*] of the same age;—*n.* a contemporary.

coexist (kō-eg-zist') *v. i.* [*L. co=cum*] to exist at the same time.—**coexistent**, *a.*—**coexistence**, *n.*

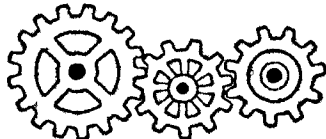
coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv) *a.* [*L. co=cum*] equally extensive.—**coextensively**, *adv.*

coffee (kof'ē) *n.* [*A. through Turk.*] a plant, valuable for its berry, native of Arabia; a drink made from seeds or ribs of the coffee plant.—**coffeehouse**, a house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.—**coffee mill**, a small mill for grinding coffee beans.—**coffee room**, the public room in an inn.

coffer (kof'gr) *n.* [*O.F. coffre, coffin, = F. coffre. Doublet of coffin*] a strong box.—**cofferdam**, a water-tight inclosure sunk in the bed of a river, etc., to facilitate the building of piers, etc.

coffin (kof'in) *n.* [*O.F. coffin, box, fr. L. (acc.) cophinum; fr. G. kophinos, basket. Doublet of coffin*] the case in which a corpse is buried.

cog (kog) *n.* [*Scand.*] a tooth or catch on a wheel;—*v. t.* to furnish with cogs.—**cogwheel**, *n.* a wheel furnished with cogs.



Cogwheels

cog (kog) *v. t.* [= catch, as a cog does] to wheedle; to deceive; to load dice.

cogent (kō'jent) *a.* [*L. (acc. part.) cogentem, compelling, fr. cogere, fr. co=cum, together, and agere, drive*] having great force, convincing; conclusive.—**cogently**, *adv.*—**cogency**, *n.* force to convince.—*Syn.* powerful; irresistible; urgent.

cogitate (kōj'i-tāt) *v. i.* [*L. (part.) cogitatus, well considered, fr. cogitare, fr. co=cum, and agitare. See agitate*] to turn over in one's mind; to think; to reflect.—**cogitation** (kōj-i-tā'shun) *n.* reflection; meditation.—**cogitative**, *n.*

cognac (kōn'yak) *n.* [*F. fr. the town, Cognac*] French brandy of the best quality.

cognate (kōg'nāt) *a.* [*L. fr. co=cum, and (part.) gnātus, old form of natus, born*] allied by birth; kindred in origin;—*n.* a relative on the mother's side.

cognition (kōg-nish'un) *n.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) cognitōnen*] certain knowledge, as from experience; knowing.

cognizance (kōg'nī-zans, kōn'ī-zans) *n.* [*Conformed to L.; O.F. connoissance*] knowledge; perception; a badge by which a servant, etc., may be identified.—**cognizant** (kōg'nī-zant, kōn'ī-zant) *a.* [*O.F. (part.) connoissant, knowing, fr. connoistre = F. connaître, fr. L. cognoscere*] having knowledge of.—**cognizable** (kōg-nī-zā-bl, kōn'ī-zā-bl) *a.* capable of being known.—**cognizably**, *adv.*

cognomen (kōg-nō'men) *n.* [*L.*] a surname; the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known.

cognosce (kōg-nos') *v. t.* [*L. cognoscere, understand, fr. co=cum, fully, and gnoscere, know*] to investigate or examine.—**cognoscible**, *a.*

cohabit (kō-hab'it) *v. i.* [*L., fr. co=cum, and habitare, dwell*] to live together as married.—**cohabitation** (kō-hab-i-tā'shun) *n.*

coheir (kō-ār') *n.* [*L. co=cum*] a joint heir;— *fem.* coheirress.

cohere (kō-hēr') *v. i.* [*L., fr. co=cum, and hærere stick*] to stick together; to follow in a connected fashion; to be consistent.—**coherent**, *a.* [*L. (acc. part.) cohærentem, cleaving*].—**coherently**, *adv.*—**coherence**, **coherency**, *n.*

cohesion (kō-hē'zhun) *n.* [*fr. L. (part.) cohasus, held together*] connection; the attraction by which the particles of a body cleave together.—**cohesive**, *a.* capable of cohering.—**cohesiveness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to coalesce; amalgamate; adhere; cleave.

cohort (kō'hawrt) *n.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) cohortem. Doublet of cohort*] a division of from 300 to 600 soldiers in the Roman legion.

coif (kōif) *n.* [*F. coiffe, fr. Low L. (acc.) cōffiam, sort of helmet, fr. O. Ger. chuppha, cap; conn. with Ger. kopf, head*] a covering for the head; a cap or cowl;—*v. t.* to cover with a coif.



Coiffures

coiffure (kwā-fūr') *n.* [*F.*] a head-dress; a style of hairdressing.

coign (koin) *n.* [Form of *coln*] a corner; a cornerstone.

coil (kou) *v.t.* and *i.* [O.F. *coillir*=F. *cueiller*, gather, fr. L. *colligere*] to wind in rings;—*n.* the spiral of rings, into which anything is wound.

coin (koin) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *caenum*, wedge] a wedge; a die used in coining; a piece of money;—*v.t.* to convert into money by stamping; to mint; to invent.—*coinage*, *n.* money coined; coins of a particular stamp or date.—*coiner*, *n.*

coincide (kō-in-sid') *v.i.* [L. *co=cum*, and *incidere*. See *incident*] to correspond in detail; happen at the same time.—*coincident* (kō-in-si-dent) *a.* occupying the same space; agreeing, simultaneous;—*coincidentally*, *adv.*—*coincidence*, *n.* an unexpected relation in two events, happening together; correspondency.

coir (kour) *n.* [Tamil] cordage or rope from the fibers of the coconut.

coke (kōk) *n.* [Ety. unknown] coal half burnt, and so deprived of its gases.

col (kol) *n.* [F.=a pass, fr. L. *collum*, neck] a depression or pass in a mountain range.

colander (kul'an-der) *n.* [fr. L. (part. stem) *colant-*, straining, fr. *colam*, strainer] a vessel with a perforated bottom used as a strainer

cold (kōld) *a.* [A.S. (adj.) *cold*; cp. Ger. *kalt*] not warm; without heat; chill; indifferent; reserved;—*n.* absence of warmth; the feeling produced by the escape of heat; an illness caused by cold.—*coldly*, *adv.*—*coldness*, *n.*—*cold cream*, a cooling skin ointment.—*cold-shoulder*, *v.t.* to snub.—to throw cold water on, to discourage.

cole (kōl) *n.* [M.E. *col*, *caul*, fr. A.S. *caul*, fr. L. *caulis*, stalk; cp. *kail*] a name for plants of the cabbage family.—*coleslaw*, a salad of sliced cabbage.—*colewort*, *n.* [See *wort*] the common cabbage.

Coleoptera (kō-lē-op'ter-a) *n. pl.* the order of insects, including beetles, whose forewings form a horny sheath or covering for the hinder wings.

colic (kol'ik) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *kōlikos*, pert. to the large intestine *kōlon*] a painful disorder in the abdomen.

coliseum (kol-i-sē'um) *n.* a stadium, theater, or music hall. See *Colosseum*.

collaborate (ko-lab'ō-rāt) *v.i.* [L. fr. *col=cum*, and *laborare*. See *labor*] to work together; act jointly.—*collaboration* (ko-lab'ō-rā'shun) *n.*—*collaborator* (ko-lab'ō-rā-tor) *n.* an associate in labor, esp. literary or scientific.

collapse (ko-laps') *v.i.* [L. (part.) *collapsus*, fallen in, fr. *col=cum*, and *lapere*] to fall together suddenly; to break down; to fail suddenly;—*n.* a falling together; a sudden prostration, sudden failure.

collar (kol'ar) *n.* [M.E. *coler*, fr. O.F., fr. L. *collare*, neck-band, fr. *collum*, neck] something worn round the neck; a chain of state, or of knighthood; a part of the harness that goes round the

neck of beasts of burden;—*v.t.* to seize by the collar; to put a collar on;—*collaret*, *collarette* (kol-ā-ret') *n.* a small collar.—*collarbone*, the clavicle.

collate (ko-lāt') *v.i.* [L. (part.) *col-lātus*, collected, fr. *conferre*. See *confer*] to compare critically; to arrange, as sheets for binding; to give a benefice to.—*collation*, *n.* the comparing of different MSS. or copies of books, for correction; a repast or lunch.—*collatable*, *a.*—*collator*, *n.*

collateral (ko-lāt'e-rāl) *a.* [fr. L. *col=cum*, and stem, *later-*, of *latus*, side] at the side of; running parallel; descending from the same ancestor, but not in a direct line;—*n.* a collateral relative; additional, of a security.—*collaterally*, *adv.*

colleague (kol'ēg) *n.* [F. *collègue*, fr. L. (acc.) *collēgam*, a partner] an associate or partner, not a business partner.

collect (ko-lect') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *collectus*, fr. *col=cum*, and *legere*, gather] to bring together into one place;—*v.t.* to be assembled;—(kol'ekt) *n.* [L. *collecta*, meeting (for prayer)] a short prayer containing one petition.—*collected*, *a.* self-possessed; *cool*—*collectedly*, *adv.*—*collection*, *n.* the act of collecting; assemblage; a sum made up by gifts for a particular object.—*collective*, *a.* [L. *collectivus*] formed by gathering; common to a collection.—*collectively*, *adv.*—*collector*, *n.*—*collectorship*, *n.* office, district, or jurisdiction of an official collector.—to collect oneself, to recover from a state of confusion.—*collective note*, a diplomatic note signed by the representative of several governments.—*collective noun*, a singular noun expressing the notion of a collection.—*collective action*, the combined action of groups, esp. nations, for a common purpose.—*collective bargaining*, in industry, negotiations between employers and organized workers regarding wages, working conditions, etc.—*Syn.* to gather; muster; assemble; aggregate; amass.

collectanea (kol-ek-tā'nē-ā) *n. pl.* [L.] an anthology, or miscellany.

collectivism (ko-lect'iv-izm) *n.* the socialist doctrine that the state should alone control property.—*collectivist*, *n.* an advocate of collectivism.

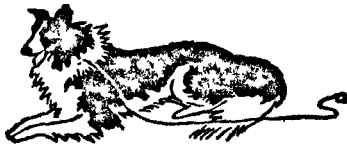
colleen (kol'ēn) *n.* [Ir. Celt.] a girl.

college (kol'ej) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *collegium*, a society, fr. *collēga*, colleague] an assembly, as of electors or cardinals; a corporation of scientific or professional men, as of physicians, heralds, etc.; an institution for teaching higher branches of learning; the building in which such instruction is given.—*collegial* (ko-lē'j-i-əl) *a.* pert. to a college.—*collegian* (ko-lē'j-i-an) *n.* a member of a college; a student.—*collegiate*, *a.* pert. to a college.

collet (kol'et) *n.* [F. *dum*. See *col*] a collar; the rim in which a stone is set.

collide (ko-lid') *v.i.* [L. fr. *col=cum*, and *laedere*, strike] to strike or dash together.

collie (kol'i) *n.* [Perh. for *coaly*, black] a shepherd's dog.



Collie (with leash)

collier (kol'yer) *n.* [M E. *colier*] a coal miner; a vessel employed in the coal trade.—**colliery**, *n.* a coal mine.

colligate (kol'i-gāt) *v.t.* [L. *colligare*, to collect] to tie together; to assemble.—**colligation** (kol-i-gā'shun) *n.*

collision (ko-lizh'un) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *collisus*, dashed together] the act of striking together; conflict.—*Syn.* clashing; encounter; opposition.

collocate (kol'ō-kāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *col=cum*, and *locate*. Doublet of *couch*] to place or arrange together.—**collocation** (kol'ō-kā'shun) *n.*

collodion (ko-lō'di-on) *n.* [fr. G. *kol-lōdēs*, glue-like, fr. *kolla*, glue, and *ēdos*, appearance] a solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in preparing photographic plates, for coating wounds, etc.

colloid (kol'oid) *n.* [fr. G.] a particle of a substance finely dispersed in a liquid.—**colloidal** (ko-lor'dal) *a.*

collop (kol'op) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a small slice of meat.—**minced collops**, minced meat.

colloquial (ko-lō'kwī-əl) *a.* pert. to common conversation.—**colloquially**, *adv.*—**colloquialism**, *n.* an unstudied or informal style of speech.

colloquy (kol'ō-kwī) *n.* [L. *colloquium*, fr. *col=cum*, and *loqui*, speak] conversation; conference in politics; dialogue.

collusion (ko-lū'zhun) *n.* [L. fr. *col=cum*, and (part.) *lūsus*, played, fr. *lūdere*] secret understanding for a fraudulent purpose.—**collusive**, *a.* fraudulently agreed upon.—**collusively**, *adv.*—**collusiveness**, *n.*

colocynth (kol'ō-sinth) *n.* [G.=a pump-cucumber of a plant common in Asia and Europe, yielding a purgative medicine.

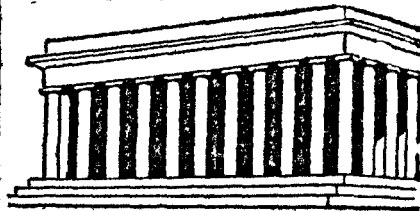
cologne (kō-lōn') *n.* [F. name of *Köln* (Cologne), a city of Germany] an alcoholic fluid perfumed with aromatic oils, used as a toilet water.

colon (kō'lōn) *n.* [G. See *colic*] the largest of the large intestines; [G. *kōlon*, a limb] a mark of punctuation (:) indicating a pause greater than that shown by a semicolon.

colonel (ker'nel) *n.* [F., fr. It. *colonello*, fr. L. *columna*, column. The pron. is due to a Sp. form *coronel*, once also used] the chief officer of a regiment.—**colonelcy**, **colonelship**, *n.* the rank of a colonel.

colonial (ko-lō'ni-əl) *a.* pert. to a colony;—*n.* a colonist.

colonnade (kol-o-nād') *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *colonna*, fr. L. *columna*] a regular row of columns, as in a portico or peristyle.



Colonnade

colony (kol'ō-nī) *n.* [L. *colōnia*, fr. *colōnus*, a farmer, fr. *colere*, cultivate] a body of people who settle in a new country, but remain subject to the parent state; the country thus occupied; an aggregation, as of a species.—**colonist** (kol'ō-nist) *n.* a settler in a colony.—**colonize**, *v.t.* to plant or establish a colony in;—*v.s.* to settle.—**colonization** (kol'ō-nī-zā'shun) *n.*—**colonizer**, *n.*

colophon (kol'ō-fon) *n.* [G.] an emblem or symbol of a publishing house; formerly an inscription on the last page of a book, containing the place or year of publication, printer's name, etc.

color (kul'gr) *n.* [O.F. *colour*=F. *couleur*, fr. L. (acc.) *colōrem*] any hue or tint as distinguished from white; paint, false show; complexion; pretext; *pl.* a flag, standard;—*v.t.* to paint or tinge with color; to lend a false appearance;—*v.i.* to blush.—**colorable**, *a.*—**colorably**, *adv.*—**coloring**, *n.* pigment; the colors of a painting; specious appearance.—**colorless**, *a.*—**color-blind**, unable to distinguish between colors, etc.—**fast colors**, those that do not wash out easily.—**persons of color**, persons having Negro blood in their veins.—**primary colors**, formerly, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red; in painting, red, yellow, and blue.—**prismatic colors**, those into which white light is decomposed by a glass prism.—**to change color**, to turn red or pale.—**to show one's colors**, to declare one's intentions, etc.—*Syn.* of *v.* to dye; tint; stain; tinge.

Colosseum (kol-o-sē'um) *n.* [L.] the Flavian amphitheater, built about 80 A.D., which was the largest in Rome.



Ruins of the Colosseum

colossus (ko-lōs'us) *n.* [L., fr. G.] a gigantic statue, esp. that at Rhodes, which stood over the entrance of the harbor.—**colossal**, *a.* of enormous size; on a large scale.

colporteur (kol'pör-ter) *n.* [F. fr. *colporteur*, to carry on the neck. See *col*, *porter*] one that carries books, tracts, etc., for sale.—*colportage*, *n.* distribution by colporteurs.

colt (kolt) *n.* [Ē] a young horse, esp. a male.—*coltish*, *a.*

colter, coulter (kolt'er) *n.* [A.S. *culter*, fr. L.] the sharp fore iron of a plow.

coltsfoot (kolt's-foot) *n.* a plant the leaves of which were once much used for chest troubles.

columbine (kol'um-bin) *a.* [F., fr. L. *columbinus*, dove-like, fr. *columba*] like a dove, esp. in color;—**Columbine**, *n.* Harlequin's mistress, in pantomime; [not cap.] a plant of the crowfoot family, bearing a large showy flower.

column (kol'um) *n.* [L. *columna*, fr. *columna*, a prop] a round pillar; a support; a cylindrical body of fluid, as mercury; a deep, serrated file of troops; an upright strip of print or line of figures.

columnar (kol'um-när) *a.*—**columnist**, *n.* a journalist who regularly writes humor, political comment, etc., for a newspaper.

colures (kol'ürz') *n. pl.* [fr. G. *kolouros*, cut short (by horizon) fr. *kol-os*, docked, and *oura*, tail] two circles intersecting at the poles, passing through the solstitial and the equinoctial points of the ecliptic.

colza (kol'zä) *n.* [F., fr. D.] a kind of cabbage.—*colza oil*, an oil from the seeds, used for lighting.

coma (koma) *n.* [G. *kōma*] lethargy; stupor.—*comatose*, *a.* lethargic.

Comanche (kō-man'ché) *n.* an American Indian of a Shoshonean tribe, formerly living, first in Wyoming, later in Kansas and the north of Mexico.

comb (kōm) *n.* [A.S. *comb*] a toothed instrument for adjusting hair, dressing wool, etc.; a cock's crest; the cell structure in which bees place honey;—*v.t.* to dress with a comb; to search through exhaustively, as records.—**comber** (kō'mer) *n.* a long, slender fish of the perch family; a long, breaking wave.



Hair Comb and Comb of Rooster

combat (kōm'bat) *v.t.* [F.] to fight against; oppose;—*v.i.* [O.F. *combatre*, fr. pref. *com*—L. *cum* and *batre*. See *batter*] to fight;—*n.* a contest; fight; struggle.—**combatant** [F. (part.)] one who fights.—**combative**, *a.* disposed to combat.—**combativeness**, *n.*

combine (kōm-bin') *v.t.* [L. *combinaere*, fr. *com*—*cum* and *binā*, two; by two. See *binary*] to unite;—*v.i.* to form a union; to amalgamate.—**combin-**

able, *a.*—**combination** (kōm-bi-nā'shun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *combīndus*, united] union; association of persons for a purpose; chemical union.—*Syn.* to agree; unite; connect; coalesce; confederate.

combustion (kōm-bus'chun) *n.* [F. *combūstionem*, fr. (part.) *combustus*, burned, fr. *com*—*cum*, outright, and *irere*, burn] the action of burning; heat internally developed.

—**combustible**, *a.* likely or liable to take fire;—*n.* a substance that burns readily.—**combustibility** (kōm-bus-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.*

come (kum) *v.i.* [A.S. *cuman*; cp. Ger. *kommen*] to move toward; to draw near; to arrive at some state or condition.—**comer**, *n.*—**comeback**, *n.* [colloquial] a return to success, fame, etc.—**comedown**, *n.* a set-back.—**to come about**, to happen; to turn.—**to come across**, to meet with.—**to come at**, to reach.—**to come by**, to obtain.—**to come down on**, to treat severely.—**to come off**, to escape; to take place.—**to come round**, to recur; recover.—**to come short**, to fall.—**to come to oneself**, to revive.—**to come to pass**, to happen.

comedy (kōm'ē-dī) *n.* [F. *comédie*, fr. L. (acc) *comœdiam*, fr. G. fr. *kōmō-s*, revel, and *oidem*, sing] a stage play of a light amusing character.—**comedian** (kōm-ē-di-ān) *n.* an actor or writer of comedy.—**comediennes** (kō-mē-di-en') *n.* [F.] an actress in comedy.—**comediets** (kō-mē-di-ēt'z) *n.* [It.] a short comedy.

comely (kum'li) *a.* [A.S. fr. *come*, fair, and suff. *-lic*—*ly*=like] handsome; graceful;—*adv.*—**comeliness**, *n.*

comestibles (kō-mes'ti-bls) *n. pl.* [L. *com*—*cum*, and *edere*, to eat] eatables.

comet (kōm'et) *n.* [G.=long-haired (star) fr. *kōmē*, hair] a heavenly body, accompanied by a long train or tail of light.

comfit (kum'fit) *n.* [F. (adj.) *confit*, fr. O.F. *confire*, make up, fr. L. *conficere*. See *confection*] a dry sweetmeat; a confection.

comfort (kum'fert) *v.t.* [O.F. *conforter*, fr. L. *confortare*, strengthen much, fr. L. *com*—*cum*, and *fortis*] to cheer; console;—*n.* solace or consolation; ease of body or mind, or whatever causes it; quiet enjoyment.—**comfortable**, *a.* affording comfort.—**comfortably**, *adv.*—**comfortableness**, *n.*—**comforter**, *n.* one that comforts; the Holy Spirit; a woolen scarf; a quilt.—**comfortless**, *a.* cheerless.—**comfortlessly**, *adv.*—**comfortlessness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to encourage; gladden; soothe; revive; inspire.

comic, comical (kōm'ik, -i-kal) *a.* [L., fr G. *kōmikos*, relating to a *kōmos*. See *comedy*] relating to comedy; causing mirth; laughable, ludicrous.—**comic strip**, a series of humorous drawings presenting a story, joke, etc., regularly appearing in a newspaper.—*Syn.* funny; droll; ridiculous; laughable, ludicrous.

coming (kum'ing) *a.* approaching;—*n.* arrival; approach.

comitia (kō-mish'i-a) *n. pl.* [L.] in ancient Rome, electoral assemblies of the people.

comity (kom'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *comitatem*, fr. *comis*, kind] mildness; urbanity; courtesy.

comma (kom'a) *n.* [G.=clause, fr. *koptein*, cut] a punctuation mark (,).

command (ko-mand') *v.i.* [F. *commander*, fr. L. *commendare*. Doublet of *commend*] to order or demand, with authority; to govern; to overlook;—*v.i.* to be at the head;—*n.* an order; the body of troops under an officer.—**commanding**, *a.* fitted to control; impressive.—**commandingly**, *adv.*—**commandable**, *a.*—**commandant**, *n.* [F.] the commanding officer.—**commander**, *n.* a chief or leader; a commanding officer; an officer next below a captain in the navy.—**commandership**, *n.*—**commandery** (ko-man'der-i) *n.* [F. *commanderie*] a manor belonging to an order of knights, under a commander.—**commandment**, *n.* a command; one of the precepts of the Decalogue.—**commando**, *n.* [Sp.] in South Africa, a column of burgher militia.—**commandeer** (kom-an-dēr') *v.i.* [D.] to press into military service, or take for military purposes.—*Syn.* /to bid; direct; charge.

commemorate (ko-mem'o-rāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *commemoratus*, kept in mind, fr. *com*=cum, and *memorare*, recount] to call to remembrance, to celebrate by a special or solemn act.—**commemoration** (ko-mem-o-rā'shun) *n.* the act of commemorating.—**commemorative** (ko-mem'o-rā-tiv) *a.* serving to commemorate.—**commemorable**, *a.* worthy to be commemorated.

commence (ko-mens') *v.i.* [O.F. *comencer*, fr. L. *com*=cum and *initiare*] to begin; to originate;—*v.t.* to enter upon; to begin.—**commencement**, *n.* first existence; beginning; a school or college graduation.

commend (ko-mend') *v.i.* [L. *commendare*, intrust, fr. *com*=cum, and *mandare*, order. Doublet of *command*] to present as worthy; to praise; to intrust to.—**commendable**, *a.*—**commendably**, *adv.*—**commendableness**, *n.*—**commendation** (kom-en-dā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *commendationem*, fr. (part.) *commendatus*, intrusted] act of commending; praise.—**commendatory** (ko-men'dā-tor-i) *a.* serving to commend.

commensurate (ko-men'shoo-rit) *a.* [fr. L. *com*=cum, and *mensura*, a measure] equal in extent; proportionate; adequate.—**commensurately**, *adv.*—**commensurativeness**, *n.*—**commensuration** (ko-men'shoo-rā'shun) *n.* proportion, in measure.—**commensurable** (ko-men'shoo-rā-bl) *a.* having a common measure.—**commensurably**, *adv.*—**commensurability** (ko-men'shoo-rā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

comment (kom'ent) *v.i.* and *i.* [F. *commenter*, fr. L. *commentare* (=are), to think over, fr. (part.) *commentus*, devised, fr. *com*=cum and *rt.* of *mens*, mind] to explain by remarks;—*n.* exposition; a remark intended to explain or illustrate; observation.—**commentary**, *n.* [L. *commentarius* (*liber*)

notebook] a running interpretation of a text.—**commentate**, *v.i.* to annotate; interpret.—**commentator**, *n.*

commerce (kom'ers) *n.* [F., fr. L. *commercium*, fr. *com*=cum, and *stem*, *merc*-, of *merx*, merchandise] traffic; trade or intercourse between.—**commercial**, *a.* pert. to commerce; mercantile.—**commercially**, *adv.*—**commercial traveler**, a traveling agent for a business house.—*Syn.* trade; business; dealing; interchange.

commination (kom-i-nā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *comminatus*, having threatened, fr. *com*=cum and *minari*. See *menace*] denunciation of vengeance; the reading of God's threatenings in church.—**comminatory** (ko-min'q-tor-i) *a.* threatening.

commingle (ko-ming'gl) *v.i.* and *i.* [L. *com*=cum] to mingle together; blend; mix closely.

commiserate (ko-miz'e-rāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *commiseratus*, having pitied, fr. *com*=cum- and *miser*, miserable] to pity.—**commiserative**, *a.* having pity; sympathy.—**commiseratively**, *adv.*—**commiserator**, *n.*—**commiseration** (ko-miz-e-rā'shun) *n.* compassion; pity.—*Syn.* of *a.* condole; lament;—of *a.* compassionate.

commissar (kom-i-sār') *n.* [fr. F. *commissaire*] a commissary, esp., in the Soviet government of Russia, a People's Commissar in charge of a commissariat or government department.

commissary (kom-i-ser-i) *n.* [Late L. *commissarius*, fr. (part.) *commissus*. See *commission*] one charged with some temporary duty; a deputy.—**commissaryship**, *n.*—**commissarial**, *a.*—**commissariat** (kom-sā'ri-at) *n.* [F.] the department charged with the supply of provisions, etc., for an army.—**commissary-general**, the head of the commissariat.

commission (ko-mish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *commissio*, fr. (part.) *commissus*, fr. *committere*, commit] act of committing; a legal warrant to execute a duty, etc.; a written authority; a committee appointed by authority; anything done for another; fee allowed to an agent;—*v.t.* to give commission to; empower.—**com-missioner**, *n.* one holding a commission to act.—**com-missionaire** (ko-mish-un-ār') *n.* [F.] a kind of messenger or light porter.—**to put in, or into, commission** [Naut.] to man and equip for active service.—*Syn.* of *n.* authority; warrant; mandate; charge; order; office.

commit (ko-mit') *v.i.* [L. *committere*, fr. *com*=cum, and *mittere*, send] to give in trust; to perpetrate; to pledge; to send to confinement.—**commitment**, **committal**, *n.* the act of committing; imprisonment.—*Syn.* to intrust; consign; confide; perform; do; post.

committee (ko-mit'i) *n.* members selected by a society, etc., to study, arrange any matter.—**committee-ship**, *n.*—**standing committee**, a committee which stands to the end of the session of a deliberative body, legislature, etc.—**committeeman**, *n.*

commix (ko-miks') *v.t.* and *i.* [*L. com=cum*] to mix or blend.—**commixture**, *n.* mixture.

commodious (ko-mō'di-us) *a.* [*O.F. commodiosus=F. com-mo-de, fr. Late L. commodiosus, useful, fr. commodus, fit*] convenient; roomy.—**commodiously**, *adv.*—**commodiousness**, *n.*—**commode** (ko-mōd') *n.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) commodiūtem*] any useful thing; an article of trade; *pl. goods.*

commodity (ko-mōd'i-ti) *n.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) commodiūtem*] any useful thing; an article of trade; *pl. goods.*

commodore (kom'ō-dōr) *n.* [*Formerly also commodore, fr. D.=commander*] the commander of a squadron of ships; a naval officer between captain and rear admiral.

common (kom'on) *a.* [*F. commun, fr. L. (acc.) communem, orig. serving together, fr. com=cum- and mūnus, ready to serve*] belonging equally to more than one; frequent; ordinary; vulgar.—*n.* an open tract of ground free to all, of right.—**commons**, *n. pl.* the masses; lower house of the British Parliament; ratons; board.—**commonly**, *adv.*—**commonness**, *n.*—**commoner**, *n.* one under the degree of nobility.—**commonalty**, *n.* the general body of the people.—**commonplace**, *a.* ordinary; hackneyed;—*n.* a platitude; a note.—**commonweal**, *n.* [See weal] the public good.—**commonwealth**, *n.* [See wealth] popular government, as in England, 1649-1659; a state; republic; the whole body of a people.—**commonplace book**, a notebook.—**common law**, the unwritten law based on precedents.—**common noun**, a noun naming one of a class (not a *proper noun*).—**common pleas**, a superior court of common law.—**common prayer**, the liturgy of the Church of England.—**common sense**, sound, practical judgment.—**short commons**, scanty allowance.—*Syn.* mean; public; usual; general; customary; popular.

commotion (ko-mō'shun) *n.* [*L. com=cum*] agitation; public disorder; tumult.

communal (kom'ū-nal) *a.* pertaining to a commune; resembling or characteristic of a simple life; belonging to the masses

commune (ko-mūn') *v.i.* [*O.F. communer, fr. F. commun, common*] to converse together familiarly;—(kom'ūn) *n.* [*F. fr. commun*] a small district, administered by a mayor, in France, etc.; the common people.—**the Commune**, the French government set up in Paris from 1792-94, by the heads of the communes, at the time of the French Revolution.

communicate (ko-mū'ni-kāt) *v.i.* [*L. (part.) communicatus, imparted, fr. communis, common*] to impart information; to reveal;—*v.t.* have connection or dealings with; to receive the communion.—**communicable**, *a.*—**communicably**, *adv.*—**communicant**, *n.* one that partakes of the Lord's Supper.—**communication** (ko-mū-ni-kā'shun) *n.* [*L. (acc.) communicatiōnem*] the act of making

known; intercourse; connection or passage; information; advice.—**communicative** (ko-mū'ni-kā-tiv) *a.* ready with information, conversation.—**communicator**, *n.*

communion (ko-mūn'yun) *n.* [*L. (acc.) communicatiōnem*, fellowship] intercourse, union in religion; fellowship; a church; the celebration of the Lord's Supper.—*Syn.* fellowship; concord; agreement; unity; intercourse.

communiqué (ko-mū-ni-kā') *n.* [*F.*] an official release of information.

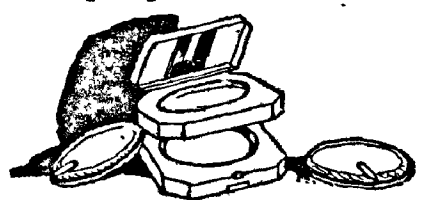
communism (kom'ū-niz-m) *n.* the doctrine prescribing community ownership of property.—**communist**, *n.* a believer in communism.—**communistic**, *a.*

community (ko-mū'ni-ti) *n.* [*L. (acc.) communūtem, society*] common possession; people of common interests, etc.; the public, a town.—**community chest**, co-ordination of charities in a town, county, etc.

commute (ko-mūt') *v.t.* [*L. fr. com=cum, with, and mutare, change*] to exchange; to mitigate a sentence, by changing the penalty to a lighter;—*v.i.* to travel on a commutation ticket, hence to go back and forth almost daily between one's home and one's place of business.—**commutable**, *a.* exchangeable for.—**commutability** (ku-mū-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**commutation** (kom-ū-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. fr. (part.) commutatus, exchanged*] change; exchange; mitigation of a sentence, of a penalty.—**commutation ticket**, a railroad ticket, for a certain number of trips, sold to regular passengers at a reduced rate.—**commuter**, *n.* one who travels on a commutation ticket.

compact (kom-pakt') *a.* [*L. (part.) compactus, fixed together, fr. compingere, fr. com=cum, and pingere, fix*] firm; solid; closely packed; condensed;—*v.t.* to press closely together; to make firm.—**compactly**, *adv.*—**compactness**, *n.*—*Syn.* close; dense; brief; pithy; succinct; compressed.

compact (kom'pakt) *n.* [*L. com=cum and pact*] an agreement or contract; a small vanity case for carrying in a purse.—**compaction**, *n.* the act of making an agreement.



Compact

companion (kom-pan'yun) *n.* [*O.F. =F. compagnon*] one who or that which is associated with another; a skylight in a quarter-deck; a staircase from the deck, leading below.—**companionable**, *a.*—**companionway**, *n.* a stairway on a ship.

KEY: a, aot; ð, nôte; u, run; ū, cūte; oo, good; ôo, gôose; th, wrath; th, this

leading from the deck to a cabin below.—**companionship**, *n.* fellowship.—**companion-ladder**, one between the cabin and the quarterdeck.—to bear, or keep, **company**, to accompany.—**companionate marriage**, a form of marriage dependent on the legalization of birth control, which, if childless, could be dissolved by mutual consent.

company (kum'pā-ni) *n.* [M.E. *compagnye*, fr. F. *compagnie* (nyé') fr. Late L. (acc.) *compāniem*, a sharing of bread, *pānis*] a gathering of persons; guests; an association for business; a troop under a captain; the crew of a ship.—*Syn.* assembly; band; troops; assemblage; society; group; crowd; meeting.

compare (kom-pār') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *comparare*, match together, fr. *com=cum* and *pār*, equal] to bring together so as to observe similarity or relation; to liken; to cite the comparative and superlative of an adjective.—**comparable** (kom'pā-ra-bl) *a.*—**comparably**, *adv.*—**comparative** (kom-par'q-tiv) *a.* estimated by comparison; expressing *more*;—*n.* the comparative degree.—**comparatively**, *adv.*—**comparison**, *n.* act of comparing; degree of resemblance; a simile.—**comparative anatomy**, the science of the structure of all animals.

compartment (kom-pārt'ment) *n.* [F. *compartment*, fr. L. *com=cum*, and *part-ire*, divide. See *part*] division, drawer, etc.—**compartmental**, *a.*

compass (kum'pas) *n.* [F. *compas*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *compassum*, circumference, fr. L. *com=cum*, together, and *passus*, pace] circuit; area; the range of a voice in the musical scale; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian, and thereby directions;—*v.t.* to go round; to surround; to accomplish; to plot.—**compassable**, *a.*—**compasses**, *n. pl.* a mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring, etc.—**compass needle**, the magnetized needle of a compass.—*Syn.* circuit; circumference; extent; range.



Draftsman's Compass, left,
and Magnetic Compass

compassion (kom-pash'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *compassionem*, fellow-feeling, fr. *com=cum*, and *passion*] sympathy with the distress of another.—**compassionate**, *a.* full of sympathy; inclined to pity;—*v.t.* to pity.—**compassionately**, *adv.*

compatible (kom-pat'i-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *com=cum*, and *pati*, bear, suffer] harmonious with; consistent.—**compatibly**, *adv.*—**compatibility** (kom-pat-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* the quality of accord-ing with.

compatriot (kom-pā'tri-ot) *n.* one of the same country.

compeer (kom-pēr') *n.* [F. *com-*, fr. L. *cum*, and *peer*] an equal; a companion.

compel (kom-pel') *v.t.* [L. fr. *com=cum*, and *pellere*, drive] to drive or urge forcibly; to necessitate.—**compellable**, *a.*—*Syn.* to coerce; constrain; oblige; bind.

compendium (kom-pend'i-um) *n.* [L.—orig. a hanging together, saving (of space)] an abridgment or summary. Also **compend.**—**compendious**, *a.* abridged; concise.—**compendiously**, *adv.*—**compendiousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "compendium," epitome.

compensate (kom'pen-sāt) *v.t.* [L. (past part.) *compensatus*, weighed against some past thing, fr. *com=cum* and (part.) *pensus*, weighed; fr. *pendere*] to recompense; counterbalance; to pay wages;—*v.i.* to make amends; make up for.—**compensation** (kom-pen-sā'shun) *n.* recompense; a making up for; money paid as wages, etc.; to give equal value to; an equivalent, as for loss, etc.—**compensative**, **compensatory** (kom-pen'sā-tiv, -tor-i) *a.* compensating. — **workmen's compensation**, compensation of an employee by an employer for injuries or sickness suffered in the course of employment.—*Syn.* to reward; require; remunerate;—of "compensation," remuneration; satisfaction; requital; need.

compete (kom-pēt') *v.t.* [L., fr. *com=cum*, and *petere*, seek] to strive; aspire to, as rivals for a prize.

competent (kom'pe-tent) *a.* [O.F. *competentem*, corresponding] suitable; capable; sufficient; possessing right.—**competently**, *adv.*—**competence**, **competency**, *n.* state of being fit or capable; sufficiency, esp. of means.—*Syn.* fitted; qualified; adequate; proportionate.

competition (kom-pe-tish'un) *n.* strife of rivals toward an object.—**competitive** (kom-pet'i-tiv) *a.* relating to, regulated by, competition.—**competitor**, *n.* one that competes.—*Syn.* rivalry; emulation; contention; contest.

compile (kom-pil') *v.t.* [F. *compiler*, fr. L. *com=cum*, and *pilare*, rob] to put together literary materials from the works of others.—**compiler**, *n.*—**compilation** (kom-pi-lā'shun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *compilatus*, plundered] act of compiling; a book compiled.

complacent (kom-plā'sent) *a.* [L. (part. stem.) *complacens*, pleasing. Doublet of *complaisant*] gracious; gratified; self-satisfied.—**complacently**, *adv.*—**complacence**, **complacency**, *n.* satisfaction; the cause of pleasure.—*Syn.* of "complacency," gratification; civility; complaisance.

complain (kom-plān') *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *complainant*, lamenting, fr. *complainere*, fr. *com=L. cum*, and L. *plangere*, bewail] to express distress, grief, or censure; to grumble.—**complainingly**, *adv.*—**complainer**, *n.* a complainer; a

plaintiff; a prosecutor; one who carries on a suit or action against another.—**complaint**, *n.* [See **plaint**] expression of grief, resentment, etc.; a disease.—**Syn.** to murmur; regret; repine; bewail; deplore;—of "complaint," illness; sorrow; malady; sickness; grief; ailment.

complaisant (kom'plā-zant) *a.* [F. (part.) *complaire*, fr. L. *com*=cum, and *placere*, please. See **complacent**] desirous to please; affable.—**complaisantly**, *adv.*—**complaisance**, *n.* civility; act of pleasing.—**Syn.** urbane; obliging; courteous; accessible; attentive.

complement (kom'ple-ment) *n.* [L. fr. *compleo*, fill up, from *com*=cum, altogether, and *plere*, fill. See **comply**] that which completes the sense, a number, etc.; the full quantity.—**complemental**, **complementary** (kom-ple-men'tal, -tā-n), *a.* serving to complete.

complete (kom-plēt') *a.* [L. (part.) *completus*, filled up. See **complement**, **comply**] perfect; finished;—*v.t.* to fill up; to perfect.—**completely**, *adv.*—**completeness**, *n.*—**Syn.** to close, conclude; end; execute; accomplish; achieve; fulfill; finish.

completion (kom-plē'shun) *n.* act of completing; accomplishment.—**Syn.** fulfillment; realization.

complex (kom'pleks) *a.* [L. fr. *com*=cum, and (part.) *plexus*, twined, fr. *plectere*] of two or more parts; intermingled; not single; intricate.—**complexly**, *adv.*—**complexity**, **complexness** (kom-plek'si-ti, kom-plek-snes) *n.*

complexion (kom-plek'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *complexionem*, bodily constitution] color of the skin, esp. of the face; aspect.—**complexional**, *a.* pert. to the complexion.

compliant (kom-pli'ant) *a.* yielding; obliging.—**compliantly**, *adv.*—**compliant**, *a.*—**compliance**, *n.* submission; a yielding.—**Syn.** of "compliance," consent; obedience; acquiescence.

complicate (kom'pli-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *complicatus*, folded together, fr. *com*=cum, and *placere*] to fold or twist together; to entangle; to embarrass.—**complicatedly**, *adv.*—**complicatedness**, *n.*—**complication** (kom-phi-kā'shun) *n.* an occurring together of things of different kind.—**complicacy** (kom'phi-kā-si) *n.* intricacy.

complicity (kom-plis'i-ti) *n.* [F. fr. *complice*, accomplice] condition of being an accomplice.

compliment (kom'pli-ment) *n.* [F. fr. L. *complere*, fill up, through it.] an expression of regard or admiration;—(kom-pli-ment') *v.t.* and *i.* to gratify with praises; to congratulate.—**complimental**, **complimentary**, *a.*—**left-handed compliment**, a speech intended to be taken as a compliment, but really the opposite.

complin (kom'plin) *n.* the last (7th) of the canonical hours; the last prayer of the day, called the *night song*. Also **compline**.

comply (kom-pli') *v.i.* [L. *complere*, fill up, through it.] to yield to; to consent.—**complier**, *n.*

component (kom-pō'nent) *a.* [L. *componere*, putting together, fr. *componere*] helping to form a compound;—*n.* a part helping to make a whole.

comport (kom-pōrt') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *comportare*, carry] to behave; to conduct.—**comportment**, *n.*

compose (kom-pōz') *v.t.* [F. *composer*, fr. *com*=L. cum and *ponere*, pose] to form a whole, of parts; to become the author of, to calm; to set up type for printing.—**composed**, *a.* sedate; calm.—**composedly**, *adv.*—**composedness**, *n.*—**composer**, *n.* esp. a musical author.—**composing stick**, *n.* an instrument in which types are set.—**Syn.** to settle; confirm, form; fashion; tranquilize; soothe.

composite (kom-pōz'it) *a.* [L. (part.) *compositus*, put together. Doublet of **compost**] made up of parts; belonging to the fifth order of architecture, a combination of parts from the Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian.

composition (kom-pō-zish'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *compositio*] the act of composing; the thing composed, the nature and arrangement of its parts; arrangement for discharging a debt, etc.

compositor (kom-pōz'i-ter) *n.* a printer that sets type.

compost (kom'pōst) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (neut. part.) *compositum*. Doublet of **composite**] an artificial fertilizer.

composure (kom-pō'zhūr) *n.* act of composing; a settled state; calmness; tranquillity.

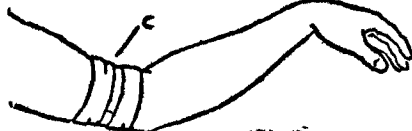
compote (kom'pōt) *n.* [F. See **compost**] fruit stewed or preserved in syrup.

compound (kom'pound) *n.* [Malay] in the East, an inclosure about a house;—(kom-pound') *v.t.* [M.E. *componen*, fr. L. *componere*, through O.F.] to combine so as to form a whole; to mix; make up; to settle; *v.i.* to come to terms;—(kom'pound) *a.* composed of ingredients, or parts;—*n.* a body compounded; mixture.—**compound fracture**, a breaking of a bone accompanied by wounding of integuments.—to **compound** a felony, to refrain from prosecuting the felon.

comprehend (kom-prē-hend') *v.t.* [L. fr. *com*=cum, and *prehendere*, take. Doublet of **comprise**] to include; to grasp or understand.—**comprehensible** (kom-prē-hen'si-bl) *a.* [L. fr. (part.) *comprehensus*, grasped, understood] understandable; conceivable.—**comprehensibly**, *adv.*—**comprehensibility**, *n.*—**comprehension**, *n.* power of understanding; conception.—**comprehensive**, *a.* including much; extensive; capacious.—**comprehensively**, *adv.*—**comprehensiveness**, *n.*

compress (kom-pres') *v.t.* [L. fr. (part.) *compressus*, pressed together, fr. *com*=cum, and *press*] to press or squeeze together; condense;—*n.* (kom'pres)

a compressing machine; a pad bound over a wound so as to press on it, or any similar pad.—**compressed** (kom-'presht') *a.* condensed or pressed together, as compressed air, air held under greater than atmospheric pressure.—**compressible**, *a.*—**compressibility** (kom-'pres-i-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**compression** (kom-'presh'in) *n.* the act of effect of compressing.—**compressive**, *a.* [F. *compressif*] tending to compress.—*Syn.* to squeeze; press; condense.



Compress (C)

comprise (kom-'priz') *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *compriss*, included, fr. *comprendre*, fr. L. *com-prehenders*. Doublet of **comprehend**] to comprehend; to embrace.—**comprisal**, *n.*—*Syn.* contain; involve; include; include.

compromise (kom-'prō-miz) *n.* [F. *com-promiss*, fr. L. *com=cum*, and *promissure*. See **promise**] a settling of matters in dispute by mutual giving-way;—*v.t.* to settle by mutual concessions; to commit oneself.

comptograph (komp-'to-graf) *n.* an adding machine [trade mark]—**comptometer** (komp-'tom-'ē-ter) *n.* an adding machine [trade mark].

comptroller (kon-'trō-'ler) *n.* a controller; a public officer in charge of accounts.

compulsion (kom-'pul'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *compulsus*, driven together, fr. *compellers*. See **compel**] act or effect of compelling.—**compulsory**, *a.* compelling; constraining.—**compulsorily**, *adv.*—*Syn.* constraint; coercion; necessity.

compunction (kom-'pungk'shun) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L., fr. L. (part.) *compunctus*, conscience-stricken, fr. *com=cum*, and *pungere*, to prick] remorse of conscience.—**compunctious**, *a.* conscience-stricken.

compurgation (kom-'per-gā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *compurgātus*, made pure, fr. *com=cum*, thoroughly, and *purge*] act or practice of swearing to a man's innocence.

compute (kom-'pūt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *com=cum*, and *putare*, reckon. Doublet of **count**] to count; calculate.—**computer**, *n.*—**computable**, *a.*—**computation** (kom-'pu-tā'shun) *n.* calculation.

comrade (kom-'rad) *n.* [F. *camerade*, fr. L. *camera*, chamber, through Sp.] a mate, companion, or associate.—**comradeship**, *n.*

con (kon) *v.t.* [A.S. *cunnian*, investigate; conn. with *cunnan*, know] to study; pore over.

concatenate (kon-'kat'e-nāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *com=cum*, and *catena*, chain] to link together.—**concatenation** (kon-'kat'e-nā'shun) *n.* a connected chain, as of circumstances.

concave (kon-'kāv) *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. *con=cum*, and *cave*] hollow and curved inwards.—**concavity** (kon-'kav'i-ti) *n.* hollowness; the inner surface of a concave body.



Double Concave Lens (side view)

conceal (kon-'sēl') *v.t.* [O.F. *concelar*, to conceal, hide, fr. L. fr. *con=cum*, quite, and *cēlāre*, hide] to hide or secrete; to withhold from knowledge.—**concealable**, *a.*—**concealment**, *n.*—*Syn.* to secrete; screen; cover; disguise; shelter; veil.

concede (kon-'sēd') *v.t.* [L. *concedere*, give way] to yield; to admit to be true;—*v.t.* to make concession.—*Syn.* to cede; allow; admit; grant; give up.

conceit (kon-'sēt') *n.* [fr. *conceive*, on fanciful thought; the anal. of *deceit*] opinion; over-estimation of self.—**conceited**, *a.* egotistical.—**conceitedly**, *adv.*—**conceitedness**, *n.*—**out of conceit**, no longer pleased.—*Syn.* conception; fancy; image; notion; vanity; egotism.

conceive (kon-'sēv') *v.t.* [O.F. *concevoir*=F. *concevoir*, fr. L. *concipere*, fr. *con=cum*, and *capere*, take] to form an idea in the mind; to think; to imagine;—*v.t.* to become pregnant; to have a notion.—**conceivable**, *a.*—**conceivably**, *adv.*—**conceivableness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to apprehend; suppose; comprehend; devise.

concenter (kon-'sen'ter) *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *concenter*, fr. *con=L. cum*, and L. *centrum*, center] to draw to a point.—**concentric**, *a.* having a common center.—**concentrically**, *adv.*—**concentricity** (kon-'sen-tris'i-ti) *n.*

concentrate (kon-'sen-trāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [fr. *con=L. cum*, and *center*] to collect around a center; to bring to bear upon a point.—**concentration** (kon-'sen-trā'shun) *n.*—**concentrative** (kon-'sen-trā-tiv) *a.* tending to hold together.—**concentrativeness**, *n.*

concept (kon-'sept) *n.* [L. *conceptus*, fr. *concipere*. See **conceit**, **conceive**] an abstract notion.—**conception** (kon-'sep'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *conceptionem*] act of conceiving; an idea; notion.—**conceptualism** (kon-'sep-'chū-'al-izm) *n.* a theory that general ideas, separated from particulars, exist in the mind.

concern (kon-'sern') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *concernere*, mingle, (later) concern, fr. *con=cum*, and *cernere*, mix] to relate to; to be of importance to; to make uneasy;—*n.* that which relates to care or solicitude; a firm; business.—**concerned**, *a.* troubled; involved.—**concernedly**, *adv.*—**concerning**, *prep.* regarding; with respect to.—**concernment**, *n.* a concern; importance; solicitude.—*Syn.* of *n.* affair; anxiety; interest; moment.

concert (kon-'ser't') *v.t.* [F. *concertier*, fr. L. *concertare*, debate, fr. *con=cum*, and *certare*, strive, through

[It.] to plan together; to design.—**concerted**, pp. [Mus.] arranged in parts.—**concert** (kon'sert) *n.* agreement in a plan; harmony; a musical entertainment.—**concert pitch**, the standard pitch used at concerts.—*Syn.* to devise; contrive; manage.

concertina (kon-ser-tē'nā) *n.* a small musical instrument like an accordion.



Concertina

concerto (kon-cher'tō) *n.* [It.] an instrumental solo with an orchestral accompaniment.

concession (kon - sesh'un) *n.* [L. (part.) *concessus*, yielded] act of conceding; a grant; admission.—**concessive**, *a.* implying concession; yielding; permissive.

conch (kongt) *n.* [L. fr. G. *ko(n)gkē*, cockle-shell] a sea-shell.—**conchology** (kong-kol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *ko(n)gko* for *ko(n)gkē*, and *-logos*, discourse] the science of shells and shell-fish.—**conchologist** (kong-kō-loj'ā-kal) *a.*—**conchological** (kong-kol'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in the natural history of shells.



Conch

concierge (kon'si - erah) *n.* [F.] the doorkeeper; a porter.

conciliate (kon-sil'i-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *conciliatus*, brought together, fr. *conciliare*] to win over to goodwill.—**conciliation** (kon-sil'i-ā'shun) *n.*—**conciliator** (kon-sil'i-ā-tor) *n.* [L.] one that conciliates.—**conciliatory**, *a.*

concise (kon-sis') *a.* [L. (part.) *concisus*, cut up, fr. *con-* = *cum*, and *caedere*] brief; compendious.—**concisely**, *adv.* in a few words.—**conciseness**, *n.*—*Syn.* succinct; condensed; comprehensive; short.

conclave (kon-klāv) *n.* [F. fr. L. *con-* = *cum*, and *clavis*, key] a private room in which the cardinals meet for the election of a pope; a private meeting.

conclude (kon-klood') *v.t.* [L. fr. *con-* = *cum*, and *cludere*, shut] to bring to an end; to close; to make a final judgment of;—*v.i.* to come to an end; to infer; to form a final judgment.—*Syn.* to finish; end; complete; terminate; decide.

conclusion (kon-klood'zhun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *conclusio*, ended]

last part of anything; final judgment; result from experiment.—**conclusive**, *a.* final; decisive.—**conclusively**, *adv.*—**conclusiveness**, *n.*

concoct (kon-kokt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *concoctus*, cooked, fr. *coquere*, cook] to digest; to prepare; to compound from several materials; to contrive; to plan.—**concoction**, *n.* the act of concocting; the thing concocted; scheming.—*Syn.* mature; ripen; perfect; plot; scheme.

concomitant (kon-kom'i-tant) *a.* [L. *con-* = *cum*, and (part. stem) *-comitant-*, accompanying, fr. stem *com-* of *comes*, companion] accompanying or going along with;—*n.* one who, or that which, accompanies another.—**concomitantly**, *adv.*—**concomitance**, **concomitancy**, *n.* state of being concomitant.

concord (kon'kawrd) *n.* [F. *concorde*, fr. L. (acc.) *con-cordam*, fr. stem *cord-*, of *cor*, heart] agreement; union; agreement of words in construction; an agreeable combination of notes in music.—**concordance** (kon-kawrd'ans) *n.* agreement; an index to a book, in which the words are set down in alphabetical order.—**concordant**, *a.* [F. (part.) = agreeing, fr. *concorde*, fr. L. *con-cordare*] agreeing; harmonious.—**concordantly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* concert; consonance; unison; harmony.

concordat (kon-kawrd'at) *n.* [F. fr. L. (neut. part.) *con-cordatum*, agreed] an agreement between the pope and a sovereign on religious questions; a covenant.

concourse (kong'kōrs) *n.* [F. *con-cours*, fr. L. (acc.) *con-cursus*, fr. *currere*, run] running together; an assembly; a meeting; a crowd; a highway, open space, etc. where roads or paths meet.

concrete (kon'krēt) *a.* [L. (part.) *concretus*, grown together, fr. *crevere*, grow] formed by massing several things into one body; not abstract;—*n.* a mass of lime, sand, gravel, and cement;—*v.t.* to form into a solid mass;—*v.i.* to unite into a mass; to harden.—**concretely** (kon-krēt'li) *adv.*—**concreteness**, *n.*—**concretion** (kon-krē'shun) *n.* act of growing together; a mass formed of parts pressed together.—**concretive**, *a.* having power to concrete.—**concrete number**, a number applied to a particular object, as *four men*, *five apples*.

concubine (kong'kū-bin) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. *concupere*, fr. *cupere*, lie] a woman that lives with a man without being his lawful wife.—**concubinage** (kon-kū'bi-nāj) *n.* the living together of a man and a woman not legally married.

concupiscence (kon-kū'pisens) *n.* unlawful sexual desire.—**concupiscent**, *a.* [L. (part. stem) *concupiscens*, coveting, fr. *cupere*, desire] unlawfully desiring.

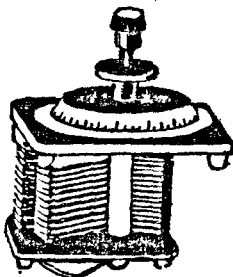
concur (kon-ker) *v.t.* [L. fr. *con-* = *cum*, and *currere*, run] to meet at the same point; to act together; to unite in opinion.—**concurrence**, *n.* a meeting or coming together; agreement; consent.—**concurrent**, *a.* acting together.—**concurrently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to assent; co-operate; coincide; combine; conspire; agree.

concussion (kon-kush'un) *n.* [F., *fr.* L. (acc.) *con-cus-sionem*, a shaking, *fr.* (part.) *cussus*, shaken, *fr.* *cusso=quasso*] act of shaking by sudden striking; shock; [Med.] injury due to shock.—**concussive**, *a.* shaking or agitating.

condemn (kon-dem') *v.t.* [L. *condemnare*, condemn altogether, *fr.* *damnare*, condemn] to find fault with; to pronounce guilty; to declare unfit for use.—**condemnable**, *a.*—**condemnation** (kon-dem-nā'shun) *n.* [L. *fr.* (part.) *condemnatio* wholly condemned] act of condemning; state of being condemned.—**condemnatory** (kon-dem-nā-tor-i) *a.* containing something worthy of censure.—*Syn.* to censure; doom; convict; sentence; adjudge; reprove; rebuke; reprimand.

condensation (kon-den-sā'shun) *n.* [L. (part) *con-densatus*, thickened] act of condensing; state of being condensed; conciseness.

condense (kon-dens') *v.t.* [F., *fr.* L. *fr.* *condensare*, very thick, *fr.* *densus*, dense] to make more close, compact, or dense;—*v.i.* to become more compact; to grow thick or dense.—**condensable**, *a.*—*Syn.* to compress; contact; consolidate; harden.



Radio Condenser

condenser (kon-den'ser) *n.* any device for liquefying gases or vapor, or for concentrating electricity; a lens for concentrating light.

condescend (kon-dē-send') *v.i.* [F., *fr.* Late L. *condescendere* (=descend with) *fr.* *descend*] to come down from one's position, rank, or dignity; stoop; deign.—**condescendingly**, *adv.*—**condescension** (kon-dē-sen'shun) *n.* the act of condescending; stooping to equality with an inferior; kindness to one lower in rank.

condign (kon-din') *a.* [O.F. *fr.* L. (acc.) *con-dignum*, very worthy, *fr.* *dignus*, worthy] deserved; well-merited.—**condignly**, *adv.*

condiment (kon'di-ment) *n.* [L. *fr.* *condire*, preserve] a relish; seasoning for food.

condition (kon-dish'un) *n.* [F., *fr.* L. (acc. part.) *conditioem*, a setting up, situation, *fr.* *conditus*, founded, *fr.* *condere*] state; position as to worldly circumstances, etc.; terms of a contract;—*v.t.* to stipulate; to impose conditions on;—*v.i.* to make terms.—**conditional**, *a.* depending on something else; not standing alone.—**conditionally**, *adv.*—**conditioned**, *a.* having certain qualities; limited by conditions.—*Syn.* situation; station; rank; case; plight; predicament; quality; terms; stipulation.

condole (kon-dōl') *v.t.* [L. *fr.* *con-cum*, with, and *dolere*, to

grieve] to grieve along with another; to express sympathy with another at his pain or misfortune.—**condolence**, **condolement**, *n.* expression of grief for the sorrow of another.

condominium (kon-dō-min'ūm) *n.* joint sovereignty; joint dominion.

condone ((kon-dōn') *v.t.* [L. *condonare*, to give, to remit, *fr.* *donare*. See *donation*] to pardon; to forgive.—**condonation** (kon-dō-nā'shun) *n.* act of for-

condor (kon'dor) *n.* [Sp. *fr.* Peruv.] a large bird of the vulture family, found among the Andes.



Condor

conduce (kon-dūs') *v.t.* [L. *conducere*, lead together] to lead to some end; to tend.—**conducible**, *a.* tending to bring about.—**conductive**, *a.* having a tendency to promote, help, or forward.—**conductiveness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to direct; escort; convoy; control; act.

conduct (kon'dukt) *n.* the act of guiding; guidance; behavior;—(kon'dukt') *v.t.* [Doublet of *conduit*] to lead; to guide; to manage; to behave;—*v.i.* to act as musical conductor.—**conductive** *a.* capable of being conducted.—**conductibility** (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**conduction** (kon-duk'shun) *n.* the power that a body has of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.—**conductive**, *a.* having the quality or power of conducting.—**conductivity** (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being conductive.—**conductor** (kon-duk'tor) *n.* a leader; a leader of an orchestra; the person in charge of a street-car, etc.; a substance capable of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.—*Syn.* deportment; carriage; demeanor;—of "conductor," guide; manager; director; lightning-conductor.

conduit (kon'dit) *n.* [O.F. *conduit*, *fr.* Late L. (acc.) *conductum*, an escort, tube, *fr.* (part.) *conducus*, led together, *fr.* *conduce*] a pipe or channel for conveying water.

cone (kōn) *n.* [O.F., *fr.* L., *fr.* G. *kōnos*] a solid body tapering to a point from a circular base; the fruit of the pine, fir, cedar, etc., or any other fruit or flower cluster like a cone in appearance, hence anything shaped like a cone, as an ice cream cone, or the cone (peak) of a volcano;—*v.t.* to wind on a cone, as silk thread.—**cone-bearing**, growing cones, as a tree. See *illus.* accompanying conifer.



Cone

coney (kō'ni) *n.* See *cony*.

confabulate (kon-fab'ū-lāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *confabulātus*, having conversed, fr. *fābulārī*, fr. *fāble*] to talk familiarly together; to chat.—**confabulation** (kon-fab'ū-lā'shun) *n.* easy conversation.—**confab.** *n.* short for *confabulation*.

confection (kon-fek'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *confectus*, prepared, fr. *con-ficere*. See *commit*] a preparation of fruit, etc., with sugar; a combi.—**confectioner**, *n.* one that makes or sells confections.—**confectionery**, *n.* sweetmeats in general; a place where candies, sweetmeats, etc., are made or sold.

confederate (kon-fed'ēr-it) *a.* [L. (part.) *con-federātus*, leagued. See *federate*] united in a league; [cap.] relating to Confederate States of America; bound by treaty;—*n.* an ally;—*v.t.* and *n.* (kon-fed'ēr-āt) to unite in a league.—**confederation** (kon-fed'ēr-ā'shun) *a.* act of joining together in a league; an alliance; a league.—**confederacy** (kon-fed'ēr-g-ā) *n.* a league; union between two or more persons, or states; the persons or states united by a league; [cap.] the Confederate States of America.—*Syn.* of "confederacy," a combination; conspiracy; coalition; compact.

confer (kon-fer') *v.t.* [L. fr. *con-currere*, and *ferre*, bear] to bestow;—*v.i.* to consult together.—**conference** (kon-fer-ens) *n.* act of conferring; conversation; a meeting for discussion or instruction.

confess (kon-fes') *v.t.* and *i.* [O.E. *confessor*, fr. L. (part.) *confessus*, having confessed, fr. *cum*, wholly, and *fateri*, admit] to acknowledge; to own; to hear one acknowledge sins.—**confessedly**, *adv.* without denial.—**confession** (kon-fesh'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *confessionem*] avowal of sins; formal profession of faith.—**confessional**, *n.* the place where a priest confesses;—*a. part.* to confession.—**confessor** (kon-fes'er) *n.* [Eccl. L.] a priest who hears others confess; a professor of a faith.—*Syn.* to avow; admit; grant; concede; disclose; reveal.

confetti (kon-fet'ti) *n. pl.* [It. See *confait*] tiny disks of colored paper, thrown at weddings, etc.

confidant (konf'is-dant; kon-fi-dant') *n.* a friend taken into confidence;—*fern.* *confidante*.

confide (kon-fid') *v.t.* [L. fr. *cum-fideli*, and *fidere*, trust] to intrust to;—*v.i.* to put faith in.

confidence (kon-fid-ens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *confidentiam*] belief; trust; self-reliance.—**confident**, *a.* trustful; bold.—**confidently**, *adv.*—**confidential** (kon-fid-ēn'shal) *a.* trusted.—**confidentially**, *adv.* private.—**confidence trick**, a swindle in which the victim is tricked through confidence in the swindler.

configuration (kon-fig-ū-rā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *configuratiōnem*; pref. *cum*, with] the form produced by an ordering of parts; contour; aspect of the planets; grouping.—**configurative**, *a.*

confine (kon'fin) *n.* [O.F. *confin*, fr. L. (acc.) *con-finere*, bounding with, fr. *cum* and *finis*] boundary; limit; (usually in *pl.*)—(kon'fin') *v.t.* [F. *confiner*, fr. O.F. *confin*] to keep within limits; to shut up;—*v.s.* to mesh with.—**confinement**, *n.* imprisonment; detention within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by child-birth.—**confinable**, *a.*—*Syn.* to inclose; limit; bound; caven; circumscribe; restrain; imprison.

confirm (kon-firm') *v.t.* [O.F. *confirmare*, fr. *cum*, wholly, and *firm*] to give strength to; to ratify; to admit to full communion with the church.—**confirmable**, *a.*—**confirmation** (kon-fēr-mā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *confirmatiōnem*, fr. (part.) *confirmatus*, made firm].—**confirmative** (kon-fēr-mā-tiv) *a.* tending to confirm.—**confirmatively**, *adv.*—**confirmatory**, *a.* serving to confirm.—*Syn.* to strengthen; corroborate; establish; verify.

confiscate (kon'fis-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *con-fis-cāre*, laid up in coffer, fr. *con* and *fiscus*, treasury] to take over, as a penalty, to the public use.—**confiscable** (kon-fis'kə-bl) *a.*—**confiscation** (kon-fis-kā'shun) *n.* the act of forfeiting.—**confiscator** (kon'fis-kā-tor) *n.* [L.—treasurer].—**confiscatory** (kon-fis'kə-tor-i) *a.* having the character of confiscation.

conflagration (kon-flā-grā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L.; pref. *cum*. See *flagrant*] a widespread fire.

conflict (kon-flikt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *conflictus*, struck together, fr. *cum*, and *figere*, strike] to dash together; to strike; to differ;—(kon'flikt) *n.* violent clashing; combat; struggle.—**conflictive** (kon-flikt'iv) *a.*—**conflicting**, *a.*

confluent (kon'floo-ent) *a.* [L., fr. *cum*, together, and *fluere*, flow] flowing together; meeting;—*a.* a tributary.—**confluence**, *n.* a place where two streams flow together.—**conflux**, *n.* [L. (part.) *confusus*, fr. *con-fuere*] a confluence; a crowd.

conform (kon-fawm') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *con-formare*, form] to make like; bring into agreement.—*v.i.* to comply; to agree with;—*a.* in accord.—**conformable**, *a.*—**conformably**, *adv.*—**conformation** (kon-fawm'ā'shun) *n.* shaping; the manner in which a body is formed or shaped.—**conformer** (kon-fawm'er) *n.*—**conformity**, *n.* likeness; agreement; compliance.

confound (kon-found') *v.t.* [F. *confondre*, fr. L. *con-fundere*, pour together. Doublet of *confuse*] to mingle things so that they cannot be distinguished; mix up; to disorder; astound.—**confounded**, *a.* odious; detestable.—**confoundedly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to confuse; baffle; perplex; disconcert; astonish.

confraternity (kon-fra-ter'nī-ti) *n.* [L. pref. *con-cum*] a brotherhood with a common bond.

confreere (kon'frā) *n.* [F. *confreere*] a fellow member of a society or brotherhood; a colleague or fellow worker.

confront (kon-frant') *v.t.* [F. *confronter*, fr. Late L., fr. *cum*,

together, and front] to face; to oppose; to bring face to face.

Confucian (kon-fū'shun) *a.* and *n.* pert. to, or a follower of, Confucius (d. 478 B.C.)—**Confucianism**, *n.* the moral system of Confucius.

confuse (kon-fūz') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *confusus*, poured together. Doublet of **confound**] to jumble together; to mix; to disorder; to disconcert.—**confusedly**, *adv.*—**confusion** (kon-fū'zhun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *confusio*nem] unreasonable mixture; disorder; tumult.—*Syn.* to abash; confound, bewilder; distract; obscure; perplex.

confute (kon-fūt') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *confutare*, to cool hot liquid by adding cold; see futile] to prove to be wrong; to disprove.—**confutable**, *a.*—**confutation** (kon-fū-tā'shun) *n.*

congé (kon'zhā, kaw-nzhā') *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *congse*, fr. Late L. form of *commēatus*, a traveling together, furlough, fr. L. *cum* and *meāre*] leave of absence; permission; dismissal; farewell; a bow.

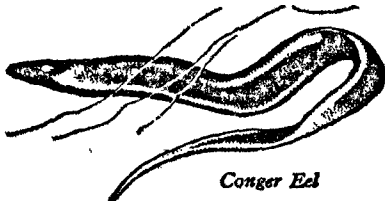
congeal (kon-jēl') *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *congeler*, make to freeze, fr. L. fr. *cum* and *gelu*, frost] to freeze, as a fluid; to stiffen.—**congealable**, *a.*—**congealment**, *n.* a clot; a thing congealed.—**congelation** (kon-jē-lā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *congelatus*, made to freeze, fr. *congelare*] the process or result of congealing.

congener (kon'jē-ner, kon-jē'ner) *n.* [L.] a person or thing of the same race or nature.

congenial (kon-jēn'yal) *a.* [L. pref. *con-*=*cum*] of the same nature or tastes; kindred; agreeable; suitable.—**congeniality** (kon-jē-ni-al'itē) *n.*—**congenially**, *adv.*

congenital (kon-jen'it-al) *a.* [fr. L. *cum*, with, and (part.) *genitus*, born, fr. *gignere*] dating from birth; constitutional; acquired or developed in the womb, as non-hereditary traits of an offspring.—**congenitally**, *adv.*

conger (kong'ger) *n.* [L. fr. G. *go(n)guros*] a large species of sea eel.



Conger Eel

congeries (kon-jē'ni-ēz) *n.* [L.] a collection or mass.

congest (kon-jest') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *congestus*, carried together, fr. *cum*, and *gerere*] to gather into a mass.—**congestible**, *a.*—**congestion**, *n.* an accumulation of blood in vessels of the body [Med.]; overcrowding.—**congestive**, *a.* causing, or due to, congestion.

conglomerate (kon-glom'er-it) *a.* [L. pref. *cum*. Cp. *agglomerate*] gathered into a mass;—*v.t.*

to gather into a round body;—*n.* a rock composed of fragments of rocks cemented together; pudding-stone.—**conglomeration** (kon-glom-e-rā'shun) *n.*

conglutinate (kon-gloo'ti-nāt) *v.t.* [L. pref. *cum* Cp. *agglutinate*] to glue together;—*v.t.* to grow together.—**conglutination** (kon-gloo-ti-nā'shun) *n.*

congou (kong'gōo) *n.* [Chin.] a kind of Chinese black tea.

congratulate (kon-grach'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (past part) *congratulatus*, fr. *cum*, wholly, and *grātulāri*, congratulate, fr. *grātus*, pleasing] to wish joy to; felicitate; compliment.—**congratulation** (kon-grach'ū-lā'shun) *n.* a congratulatory expression.—**congratulatory** (kon-grach'ū-lā-tor-ē) *a.* expressing good wishes or joy.

congregate (kong'gre-gāt) *v.t.* [L. pref. *cum*. Cp. *ag-gregate*] to collect together;—*v.t.* to come together.—**congregation** (kong'gre-gā'shun) *n.* an assembly, esp. of persons for worship, a committee of churchmen.—**congregational**, *a.* pert. to a congregation, or the Congregationalists.—**Congregationalism** *n.* a system of church government that gives independence to each local church; also called independency in England.—**Congregationalist**, *n.*

congress (kong'gres) *n.* [L. fr. (part) *con-gressus*, having met, fr. *con-gredi*, fr. *cum*, and *gradi*, walk] a meeting together; an assembly of deputies or commissioners.—**Congress**, *n.* the legislature of the United States.—**Congressional** (kong'gresh'un-al) *a.*—**Congressman**, *n.*

congruent (kong'groo-ent) *a.* suitable; agreeing together.—**congruity** (kong'groo'itē) *n.* fitness; harmony.—**congruous** (kong'groo-us) *a.* [L. *con-gruus*, of uncert. etym.] accordant; suitable.—**congruously**, *adv.*

conic (kon'ik) *a.* having the form of a cone.—**conical**, *a.* conic.—**conically**, *adv.*—**conics** (kon'iks) *n.* the theory of conic sections.—**conic sections**, in geometry, curves formed by the intersection of a cone and a plane, including the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola; hence, the study of these curves.

conifer (kō'ni-fēr) *n.* [L.=cone-bearing] a tree or shrub belonging to the pine family and also including the yew family.—**coniferous**, *a.* cone-bearing



Conifer (Pine needles and cone)

coniform (kō'ni-fawrm) *a.* conic; cone-shaped.

conjecture (kon-jek'chūr) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *con-jectūram*, a casting together; fr. *cum*- and (part.) *jectus*

=*jectus* thrown, fr. *jacere*) a guess; an opinion founded on probabilities;—*v.t.* and *i.* to guess.—**conjecturable**, *a.*—**conjectural**, *a.* based on conjecture.—**conjecturally**, *adv.* as or at, a conjecture.

conjoin (kon-join') *v.t.* [L. pref. *con-* =*cum*] to join together; to combine;—*v.i.* to come or act together.—**conjoint**, *a.* united; concerted; associated.—**conjointly**, *adv.*

conjugal (kon'joo-gal) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.), *con-jugum*, spouse, fr. *conjugare*. See conjugate] pert. to marriage.—**conjugally**, *adv.*

conjugate (kon'joo-gât) *v.t.* [L. fr. (part.) *con-jugâus*, yoked together, fr. *con*, and *jugum*, yoke] to rehearse or write all the different parts of a verb; [Bot.] to grow in pairs, of leaves;—*n.* a cognate word.—**conjugation** (kon-joo-gâ'shun) *n.* the act of uniting; the inflection of a verb.

conjunct (kon-jungkt') *a.* [L. (part.) *conjunctus*, conjoined, fr. *cum* and *jugere*, join] conjoined; united.—**conjunctly**, *adv.*—**conjunctive**, *a.* closely united; serving to unite.—**conjunctively**, *adv.*—**conjunction**, *n.* a joining; combination; an important occasion; a crisis.

conjunction (kon-jungk'shun) *n.* union; connection; a word used to join clauses.—**conjunctional**, *a.* of the nature of a conjunction.

conjunctiva (kon-jungk-ti'va) *n.* the mucous inner lining of the eyeball.

conjure (kon-joor') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. fr. *cum*, and *jurâre*, swear] to call on by a sacred name; solemnly to implore.—**conjunction** (kon-joo-râ'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *conjurâtionem*, fr. (part.) *con-jurâtus*, bound by oath] act of conjuring.

conjure (kunj'jer) *v.t.* [fr. *conjure* (1)] to effect, as by magic;—*v.i.* to practice the arts of a conjurer.—**conjurer**, **conjurer**, *n.* a practitioner of magic; a juggler.

CONN (kon) *v.t.* and *i.* to steer or supervise the steering of a ship at sea.—**conning tower**, an armor-plated observation tower for the pilot of a battleship or esp. a submarine.



Conning Tower of Submarine

connect (ko-nekt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *cum*, and *nectere*, bind] to fasten together; to link; to relate;—*v.i.* to unite; to have a close relation.—**connectedly**, *adv.*—**connection**, **connexion**, *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *con-nectus*, bound together] the act of uniting, or the state of being united; a relative; a religious community.—**connective**, *a.* connecting;—*n.* a connecting word.—**connectively**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to attach; join; associate; tie.

connive (ko-niv') *v.i.* [F., fr. L. *connivere*] to wink at; to pretend

not to see.—**connivance** (ko-ni'vans) *n.* voluntary blindness to wrong; consent.

connoisseur (kon-i-sej', -sür') *n.* [F. (part.) *connoître* =*am*, knowing. See cognizant] a competent judge, esp. in fine arts.

connote (ko-nôt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *cum* and *notare*] to mean; imply.—**connotation**, *n.* what a word suggests from its idea associations, apart from its direct meaning.

connubial (ko-nü'bi-al) *a.* [L. fr. *connubium*, wedlock, fr. *cum*, and *nubere*, marry] pert. to the marriage state, or the married.

conoid (kô'noid) *a.* [G. *kônô-s*, and *eidos*, form] approaching a cone in form; cone-shaped;—*n.* in geometry, a solid formed when a conic section is revolved about its axis, including the ellipsoid, paraboloid, etc.—**conoidal**, *a.*

conquer (kong'ker) *v.t.* [O.F., fr. Late L., fr. L. *cum*, and *querere*, seek] to reduce by force; to gain by force; to surmount;—*v.i.* to gain the victory.—**conquerable**, *a.*—**conqueror**, *n.* one that conquers; a victor.—*Syn.* to overcome; defeat; vanquish; subjugate; overthrow; overpower; master.

conquest (kong'kwest) *n.* [Late L. *conquesta*, fr. L. (fem. part.) *conquisita*] the act of conquering; victory; success in arms; that which is conquered.—the Conquest, that of England, in 1066, by William of Normandy.

conquistador (kon-kwis'ta-dawr) *n.* [Sp.] a conqueror, esp. one of the 16th century conquerors of Spanish America.

consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'-ē-us) *a.* [L., fr. *cum*, and stem, *sanguis*-, of *sanguis*, blood] of the same blood or ancestor; related by birth.—**consanguinity**, *n.* blood-relationship.

conscience (kon'shens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *conscientiam*, consciousness, fr. *cum* and *science*] the faculty by which we know right from wrong; the moral sense.—**conscienceless**, *a.*—**conscience clause**, a clause in a law to relieve persons with scruples from certain requirements in it.—in all conscience, most certainly.

conscientious (kon-shi-en'shus) *a.* governed by conscience.—**conscientiously**, *adv.*—**conscientiousness**, *n.*—**conscientious objector**, one who, for moral reasons, refuses to support his country's military enterprises.—*Syn.* faithful; exact; scrupulous; just.

conscionable (kon'shun-ə-bl) *a.* governed by conscience.

conscious (kon'shus) *a.* [L. *con-scius*, fr. *conscire*, be well aware] knowing one's thoughts, actions, etc.; aware.—**consciously**, *adv.*—**consciousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* perceptive; sensible; appraised.

conscript (kon'skript) *a.* [L. (part.) *conscriptus*, fr. *cum* and *scripsi*] enrolled; enlisted;—*n.* one compelled to serve as a soldier.—**conscription**

(kon-skríp'shun) *n.* compulsory enlistment for military or naval service.—**conscript fathers**, the senators of ancient Rome.

consecrate (kon'se-krát) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *consecratus*, hal- lowed, *fr. cum* and *sacra*. See sacred] to declare to be sacred; to dedicate; to be- lieve.—**consecration** (kon-se-krá'shun) *n.* the setting apart to a sacred use; act of setting apart to the office of bishop.

consecutive (kon-sek'ú-tív) *a.* [*fr. L.* (part.) *con-seculus*, having followed after, *fr. cum* and *sequi*] following in unbroken order or succession.— **consecutively**, *adv.*—**consecutiveness**, *n.*

consensus (kon-sen'sus) *n.* [*L. fr. cum* and *sense*] a general agreement.—**consensual**, *a.* existing by mere consent.

consent (kon-sent') *n.* [*F. consentir*, *fr. L. cum*, and *sentire*, feel] oneness of mind; agreement; agreement with what is done, or proposed by another;—*v.i.* to agree; to yield.—**consentingly**, *adv.*—**consentaneous** (kon-sen-tá'né-us) *a.* agreeable; consistent with.—**consentane- ously**, *adv.*—**consentaneousness**, *n.*—**consentient** (kon-sen'shent) *a.* [*L.* (part. stem) *con-senti-ent-*, agreeing in mind—*Syn.* accord; assent; concurrence; acquiescence; permission.

consequent (kon'se-kwént) *a.* [*L.* (part. stem) *consequens*, following. See consecutive] follow- ing as a result;—*n.* effect.—**consequently**, *adv.* by consequence; necessarily; therefore.— **consequence**, *n.* that which naturally fol- lows; effect; importance.—**consequential** (kon-se-kwen'shal) *a.* important; pompous.— **consequently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "conse- quently," accordingly; wherefore; hence; so.

conserve (kon-serv') *v.t.* [*L. fr. cum* and *servare*] to save; to preserve; to prepare with sugar, as fruits, etc.—(kon'serv) *n.* anything conserved; fruit, etc., prepared with sugar.—**conservable**, *a.*—**conservant**, *a.* [*L.* (part. stem) *conservans*, preserving] having the power of preserving.—**conservation** (kon-serv-vá'shun) *n.* [*L. fr.* (part.) *con-servandus*, preserved].— **conservative** (kon-serv'vá-tív) *a.* having power to preserve; disposed to maintain ex- isting institutions;—*n.* one opposed to rapid changes.—**conservatism**, *n.* the principles of conservatives.—**conservator**, *n.* [*L.*] one that preserves; a keeper.—**conservatory**, *a.* tending to preserve;—*n.* a greenhouse for exotic or tender plants; an institution of learning, esp. for music.

consider (kon-sid'gr) *v.t.* [*O.F., fr. L. considerare*, orig. gaze at the stars, *fr. cum*, and stem, *sider-*, of *sidus*, star] to think on with care; to take into account;—*v.s.* to think seriously.—**considerable**, *a.* worthy of attention; moderately large.—**considerably**, *adv.*—**considerate**, *a.* [*L.* (part.) *consideratus*, pondered] thoughtful of others.—**considerately**, *adv.*—**considerateness**, *n.*—**consideration**, *n.* act of con- sidering; reason; esteem; reward.—**consider- ing**, *prep.* in view of.—*Syn.* to reflect; de- liberate; contemplate; ponder.

consign (kon-sín') *v.t.* [*L. con* and *signum*, sign] to give, trans- fer, or deliver in a formal manner.—**con- signment**, *n.*

consist (kon-síst') *v.i.* [*L. con* and *stare*, stand] to stand to- gether; to be in a fixed or permanent state; to subsist; to be comprised.

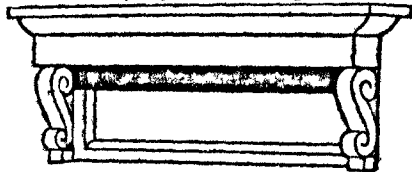
consistent (kon-sis'tent) *a.* not self- contradictory; congruous; agreeing.—**consistently**, *adv.*—**consis- tency**, **consistence**, *n.*

consistory (kon-sis'tó-ri) *n.* a place of assembly; any solemn council; the governing body or tribunal of a church, as the papal senate (R. C. Church).

consolation (kon-só-lá'shun) *n.* act of consoling; that which consoles; one who is consoling; alleviation of unhappiness.—**consolation prize**, an award, as at a bridge party, to the one who has lowest score.—**consolatory**, *a.*

console (kon-sól') *v.t.* [*L. con* and *solari*, console] to comfort; to cheer.

console (kon'sól) *n.* [*F.*] a bracket in architecture; a scroll-shaped sup- porting bracket.—**console table**, a table with a top supported by consoles, usually kept in one position under a mirror, between windows, etc.; any table used against a wall.



Consoles Supporting a Cornice

consolidate (kon-sól'í-dát) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *consolidatus*, made solid, *fr. cum* and *solidus*] to make solid; to unite into a compact mass;—*v.s.* to grow firm; to unite.—**consolidation** (kon-sól-í-dá'shun) *n.* act of making or becoming firm; compression.—*Syn.* to combine; condense.

consols (kon'solz, kon-solz') [short, *fr. consolidated annuities*] *n.* *pl.* funded stocks of the British National Debt.

consommé (kon-so-má') *n.* [*F.*] *a.* clear soup, of light color.

consonance (kon'só-nans) *n.* agree- ment in sounds.—*Syn.* agreement; harmony.

consonant (kon'só-nant) *a.* [*F., fr. L.* (acc. part) *consonan- tem*, *fr. cum* and *sonant*] having agreement; harmonizing with;—*n.* a letter that can be fully uttered only along with a vowel.— **consonantly**, *adv.*—**consonantal** (kon-só- nan'tal) *a.* pert. to consonants.

consort (kon'sawrt) *n.* [*F., fr. L.* (acc.) *consortem*, partner, *fr. cum* and stem, *sort-*, of *sorts*, lot] a companion or partner; a wife or husband;—(kon-sawrt') *v.t.* to join;—*v.s.* to keep company; to associate.

conspicuous (kon-spik'ú-us) *a.* [*L. con-spicuus*, *fr. cum*, perfectly, and *specere*, see] easy to be seen;

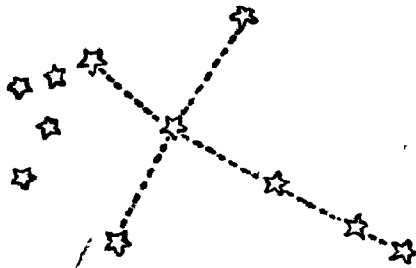
prominent. — **conspicuously**, *adv.* — **conspicuousness**, *n.* openness to view. — *Syn.* famous, eminent; distinguished, clear

conspire (kon-'spir') *v. t.* [F., fr. L. *cum*, and *spirāre*, breathe] to unite, usually for an evil purpose; to plot together. — **conspiringly**, *adv.* — **conspirator** (kon-'spir-ā-ter) *n.* a plotter. — **conspiracy**, *n.* a union of persons for an evil purpose; a plot. — *Syn.* to league; plot; scheme.

constable (kun-'sta-bl) *n.* [O.F. *comestable* = F. *comitétable*, fr. L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable] a high officer in state establishments of the Middle Ages, an officer of the peace; a policeman — **constabulary** (kun-'stab-'ū-lār-i) *a pert.* to constables; — *n.* a body of constables. — **special constable**, a person sworn in as a constable on emergency — **to outrun the constable**, to run into debt.

constant (kon-'stant) *a* [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *constantem*, standing with, fr. *cum*, and *stāre*, stand] fixed; unchanging; continued; — *n.* that which is not subject to change — **constantly**, *adv.* — **constancy**, *n.* [F. *constance*, fr. L. (acc.) *constantiam*] quality of being steadfast; fixity of purpose; resolution. — *Syn.* invariable; unshaken, permanent; resolute; steadfast; continuous.

constellation (kon-'ste-lā-'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. *cum*, and (part.) *stellatus*, starred, fr. *stella*, star] a special cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of notable persons or things.



Constellation (Cygnus)

consternation (kon-'ster-nā-'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. (part.) *consternātus*, frightened, fr. *cum*, and *sternere*, strew] amazement or terror which throws into confusion; great terror.

constipate (kon-'sti-pāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *constipātus*, fr. *cum*, and *stipāre*, pack. Doublet of *costive*] to clog; to make costive. — **constipation** (kon-'sti-pā-'shun) *n.* clogging of the bowels. (kon-'stich-'ū-ent) *a* [L.

constituent (part. stem) *constituent-*, making up] serving to compose or make up; having the power of electing; — *n.* an elector; a component part; an element. — **constituency**, *n.* the whole body of constituents.

constitute (kon-'sti-tūt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *constitūtus*, set together, fr. *cum* and *stiluere* = *statuere*. See *statute*]

to fix; to establish; to compose; to form; to appoint to an office. — **constitutive**, (kon-'sti-tu-tiv) *a.* empowered to enact or establish.

constitution (kon-'sti-tū-'shun) *n.* act of constituting; the natural state of body or mind; established form of government; system or body of laws under which a state exists. — **Constitution**, *n.* the document embodying the legal bases of U.S. Government. — **constitutional**, *a.* belonging to the constitution; in accordance with the laws of a country. — *n.* a walk for the benefit of health — **constitutionally**, *adv.* — **constitutionalist**, *n.* one who upholds constitutional government. — *Syn.* of "constitution," temperament, condition; conformation; make; ordinance; enactment.

constrain (kon-'strān) *v. t.* [O.F. *constrandre* = F. *contraindre*, fr. L. *constringere*, fr. *cum* and *stringere*, draw tight] to compel; to hold back by force; to urge with power. — **constrainable**, *a.* — **constrainedly**, *adv.* — **constraint**, *n.* compelling force; restraining force; repression of one's feelings. — *Syn.* to force; oblige; impel.

constrict (kon-'strikt') *v. t.* [L. (part) *constrictus*, drawn together, fr. *constringere*, constrain] to draw together; to contract. — **constriction**, *n.* — **constrictor**, *n.* esp. a serpent that crushes its prey, as the boa-constrictor. — **constrictive** (kon-'strikt-iv) *a.* causing a drawing together.

construct (kons-'trukt') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *constructus*, built, fr. *construere*. Doublet of *construe*] to build; to put together. — **construction**, *n.* act of building, or of devising and forming; structure; the grammatical composition of a sentence, understanding; meaning; [Math.] a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure. — **constructive**, *a.* able to construct; helpful, as opposed to *destructive*; inferred. — **constructively**, *adv.* — *Syn.* to erect; make; devise.

construe (kon-'strōō, kon-'stroō') *v. t.* [L. *construere*, fr. *cum*, and *struere*, pile up. Doublet of *construct*] in the study of syntax, to explain the connection of words in a sentence; to interpret; to translate.

consubstantiate (kon-'sub-'stan-'shī-āt) *v. t.* [L. pref. *con-* = *cum*] to unite in one substance or nature. — **consubstantial**, *a.* having the same substance. — **consubstantiation**, *n.* the doctrine of the substantial union of Christ's body and blood with the elements of the sacrament of the Eucharist. — **consubstantialist**, *n.* a believer in consubstantiation.

consul (kon-'sul) *n.* [L.] one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic; an officer appointed by a government to represent it in a foreign country — **consular**, *a.* pert. to a consul. — **consulate**, *n.* [= F. *consulat*, fr. L. (acc.) *consulātum*] the official residence of a consul. — **consulship**, *n.* office of a consul.

consult (kon-'sult') *v. t.* [F., fr. L. fr. (part.) *consultus*, consulted, fr. *con-sulere*, of uncert. etym.] to ask advice of; to seek the opinion of; — *v. i.* to

seek advice; to confer.—**consultation** (kon-sul-tā'shūn) *n.* act of consulting; a meeting of persons to consult together.—**consultative** (kon-sul'tā-tiv) *a.* having the privilege of consulting, but not of voting.

consume (kon-sūm') *v.t.* [*L.* fr. *cum*, altogether, and *sūmere*, take] to waste; destroy; use;—*v.i.* to waste away.—**consumable**, *s.*—**consumer**, *n.* esp. a buyer of goods for private use.—**consumption** (kon-sūm'pshūn) *n.* [*L.* *consumptio*] the act of consuming; a tubercular disease of the lungs.—**consumptive**, *a.* affected with or inclined to consumption.—**consumptively**, *adv.*

consummate (kon-sūm-āt) *v.t.* [*L.* (*past part.*) *con-sum-mātus*, originally added together, fr. *cum*, and *summare*, fr. *summa*, sum] to bring to completion; to perfect; to finish;—(kon-sūm'it) *a.* supreme; complete; perfect.—**consummately**, *adv.*—**consummation** (kon-sūm-āt'shūn) *n.* act of completing; end.

contact (kon'takt) *n.* [*L.* (*part.*) *con-tactus*, fr. *contingere*. See **contingent**] touch; close union;—*v.t.* and *i.* to be or bring into contact with.

contagion (kon-tā'jūn) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *contagionem*, a teaching, fr. *con*—*cum*, and *tangere*, touch] communication of disease by touching; vicious influence.—**contagious**, *a.* communicable by touching; catching.—**contagiously**, *adv.*—**contagiousness**, *n.*

contain (kon-tān') *v.t.* [*O.F.*, fr. *L.* *con-tinere*, hold together, fr. *cum* and *tenere*] to hold within fixed limits; to keep within bounds.—**containable**, *a.*—*Syn.* to hold; include; comprise; comprehend; embrace; inclose.

contaminate (kon-tam'i-nāt) *v.t.* [*L.* fr. stem, *contaminis*, of *contamen* (=con-tug-men), contagion] to soil, or corrupt.—**contaminable**, *a.*—**contamination** (kon-tam'i-nā'shūn) *n.* pollution.—**contaminative** (kon-tam'i-nā-tiv) *a.*—*Syn.* to pollute; soil; taint; sully; tarnish.

contemn (kon-tem') *v.t.* [*L.* fr. *cum*—thoroughly, and *temere*, despise] to despise; to scorn.—**contemner**, *n.*

contemplate (kon'tem-plāt) *v.t.* [*L.* (*part.*) *contemplātus*, having observed, fr. *cum*, and *templum*, temple (orig. a space set aside for augurs)] to look at; to view thoughtfully; to meditate on; to have a view;—*v.i.* to think studiously.—**contemplation** (kon-tem-plā'shūn) *n.* meditation, studious thought.—**contemplative** (kon-tem-plā-tiv) *a.* studious; thoughtful.—**contemplatively**, *adv.*—**contemplativeness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to study; observe; scan; consider; purpose.

contemporary (kon-tem'pō-er-i) *a.* [*L.* *contem-por-arius*] living, acting, or happening, at the same time;—*a.* one that lives at the same time with another.—**contemporaneous** (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us) *a.* living, acting, etc., at the same time.—**contemporaneously**, *adv.*—**contemporaneousness**, *n.*

contempt (kon-tempt') *n.* [*L.* fr. (*part.*) *contemptus*, despised]

act of despising; scorn; shame; disobedience of the rules and orders of a court.—**contemptible**, *a.*—**contemptibly**, *adv.*—**contemptibleness**, *n.*—**contemptuous**, *a.* scornful.—**contemptuously**, *adv.*—**contemptuousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* disdain; slight; disregard; contumely; mockery.

contend (kon-tend') *v.t.* [*L.* *contendere*, strain after, fr. *cum* and *tendere*] to fight or struggle with; to strive for.—*Syn.* to struggle; vie; endeavor; dispute; combat; contest.

content (kon'tent) *n.* [*L.* (*part.*) *con-tentus*, contained] that which is contained; extent; area; *pl.* an index of headings in a book.

content (kon'tent') *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *contentus*, fr. *continere*. See **contain**] satisfied; pleased;—*v.t.* to satisfy the mind or; to please; to quiet;—*n.* satisfaction.—**contentedly**, *adv.*—**contentedness**, *n.*—**contentless**, *a.*—**contentment**, *n.* satisfaction; content; pleasure.

contention (kon-ten'shūn) *n.* [*L.* *contentio*, strained] strife; a strong effort after some end; debate.—**contentious**, *a.* quarrelsome.—**contentiously**, *adv.*—**contentiousness**, *n.*

contest (kon-test') *v.t.* [*F.*, *contester*, fr. *L.* *contestāre*, to call to witness, fr. *cum*, and *testis*, witness] to strive; to resist, as a claim, or question;—*v.t.* to dispute;—(kon'test) *n.* struggle; discussion; conflict.—**contestable**, *a.*

context (kon'tekt) *n.* [*L.* (*part.*) *con-tectus*, knit together, fr. *con*—*cum* and *texere*] the words immediately before and after words quoted; the setting of a text.—**contexture** (kon-tek'schār) *n.* the weaving of parts into one body; structure.

contiguity (kon-ti-gil'it-i) *n.* [*fr.* *L.* *contiguus*, fr. *con*—*cum*, and *tangere*, touch] the state of things which touch; nearness.—**contiguous** (kon-tig'ū-us) *a.* touching; near; adjacent.—**contiguously**, *adv.*—**contiguousness**, *n.*

continent (kon'ti-nent) *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (*acc. part.*) *continentem*, containing] exercising restraint; temperate; chaste;—*n.* one of the larger divisions of unbroken land; (with *the*) the mainland of Europe.—**continently**, *adv.*—**continental** (kon-ti-nen'tal) *a.* esp. pert. to the mainland of Europe.—**continence**, **continency** (kon'ti-nens, -ens-ē) *n.* self-command.

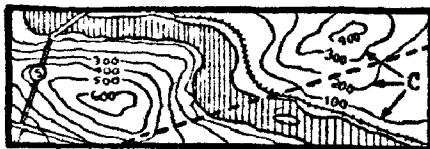
contingent (kon-tin'jent) *a.* [*L.* (*part.*) *contingentem*, touching, happening, fr. *con*—*cum*, and *tangere*—*tangere*. See **tangent**] that may, but also may not, occur; dependent on something else; conditional;—*a.* a thing that may happen.—**contingently**, *adv.*—**contingence**, **contingency**, *n.*

continue (kon-tin'ū) *v.t.* [*F.* *continuer* fr. *L.* *continūare*, fr. *continūus*] to prolong; to go on with;—*v.i.* to remain in a state or place; to persevere; to last.—**continuable**, *a.*—**continual**, *a.* lasting; without interruption; often repeated.—**continually**, *adv.* constantly.—**continuance**, *n.* duration; permanence; uninter-

rupted succession.—**continuation** (kon-tin-ū-ā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *continuatus*, made all in one] act of continuing; extension or prolongation.—**continuative** (kon-tin-ū-ā-tiv) *a.* that continues or endures.—**continuity** (kon-ti-nū-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *continuitatem*] state of being continuous.—**continuous** (kon-tin-ū-us) *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere*, hold together] united without break; continual.—**continuously**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to stay; remain; abide; extend; endure.

contort (kon-tawr't) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *contortus*, twisted together, fr. *com=cum*, and *torquere*, twist] to twist together; to writhe.—**contortion**, *n.* a twisting; a writhing.—**contortionist**, *n.* an acrobat that assumes unnatural postures.

contour (kon'tōor) *n.* [F., fr. It. fr. L. *com=cum*, and *torñare*, turn] bounding line; outline.—**contour line**, a line connecting points of equal elevation, on a map.



Contour Lines (C) on Map

contraband (kon'trā-band) *a.* [fr. It., fr. L. *contra*, against, and Late L. *bannum*, ban] prohibited by law or treaty;—prohibited goods or traffic.—**contrabandist**, *n.* a smuggler.

contraception (kon-tra-sep'shun) *n.* the prevention of conception, usually by artificial means; birth control.—**contraceptive**, *n.* a device or other agent designed to prevent impregnation;—*a.*

contract (kon-trakt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *contractus*, drawn together, fr. *com=cum* and *tract*] to draw together; to reduce to smaller volume; to incur or bring on, or fall into;—*v.i.* to lessen; to make an agreement;—(kon'trakt) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *contractum*, an agreement] a bargain; an agreement; a written covenant; a betrothment.—**contractible** (kon-trak'ti-bl) *a.* capable of being contracted.—**contractibility**, **contractibleness** (kon-trak-ti-bil'i-ti, kon-trak'ti-bl-nes) *n.*—**contractile** (kon-trak'til) *a.* susceptible of contraction.—**contraction**, *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *contractioem*] act of contracting; shrinkage; the abbreviation of a word.—**contractor**, *n.* one that undertakes to furnish goods, or to execute work for a fixed sum.—**contract bridge**, a card game, variation of bridge, in which the players, bidding to name the trump suit, endeavor whenever possible to contract for (undertake to make) a game.—*Syn.* to shrink; shorten; curtail; condense; betroth; bargain.

contradance (kon'trā-dans) *n.* [pref. L. *contra*, over against; fr. F. *contro-danse*, imit. fr. E. country-dance] a kind of rustic dance; in which partners are ranged in opposite lines.

contradict (kon-trā-dikt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *contra* - *dicere*,

spoken against, fr. *contra* and *dicere*] to speak against; oppose in speech; to deny.—**contradiction** (kon-tra-dik'shun) *n.* denial; incompatibility; discrepancy of statements.—**contradictory**, *a.* implying a denial.—**contradictorily**, *adv.*—**contradictive**, *a.* contradictory.—**contradictoriness**, *n.*

contradistinguish (kon - tra - gwish) *v.t.* [Pref. L. *contra*] to distinguish by contrasting qualities.—**contradistinction**, *n.* distinction by direct contrast.—**contradistinctive**, *a.* distinguished by contrast.

contralto (kon-tral'tō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *contra* and *alto*] the lowest pitched female singing voice (intermediate between soprano and tenor).

contraposition (kon - tra - pō-zish'- un) *n.* [Pref. L. *contra*] a placing over against; [Logic] a kind of conversion.

contraption (kon-trap'shun) *n.* a colloqually, when spoken of scornfully as something newfangled].

contrary (kon'trer-i, kon-trā'ri) *a.* [L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra*] opposing; different; contradictory.—**contraries**, *n. pl.* opposites; propositions that destroy each other [Logic].—**contrarily**, *adv.*—**contrariness**, *n.*—**contrariety** (kon-tra-rī'e-ti) *n.* opposition; something contrary.—**contrariwise** (kon'trer-i-wiz) *adv.* on the contrary.—*Syn.* adverse; opposed; inimical; discordant.

contrast (kon-trast') *v.t.* [F. *contraster*, fr. L. *contra*, in opposition to, and *stare*, stand] to exhibit, by inviting comparison of the difference between persons or things;—*v.i.* to be in contrast;—*n.* (kon'trast) difference of things contrasted; the effect of such contrasting.—*Syn.* of *n.* difference; distinction; contrariety; diversity.

contravene (kon-tra-ven') *v.t.* [L. *contra*, in opposition to, and *venire*, come] to oppose; break or infringe, as a law.—**contravention** (kon-tra-ven'shun) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. (part.) *contravenus*, infringing, of a law] infringement of a law or treaty.—*Syn.* to transgress; oppose; obstruct; nullify; defeat.

contretemps (kaww-tre-tān') *n.* [F.] a mishap; an unexpected and embarrassing event.

contribute (kon-trib'üt) *v.t.* [L. *com=cum*, together, and *tribute*] to pay a share into a common stock; to help;—*v.i.* to lend assistance; to write for a periodical.—**contributable**, *a.*—**contribution** (kon-trib-ü'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *contributioem*] what is given by each of the contributors; act of giving.—**contributive** (kon-trib'ü-tiv) *a.* tending to contribute.—**contributor**, *n.* one that gives along with others; a writer in a periodical.—**contributory**, *a.* giving a share; forming a contribution.

contrite (kon'trit) *a.* [F. *contris*, fr. L. (part.) *contritus*, worn out, fr. *com=cum*, and *terere*, rub] broken-hearted for sin.—**contritely**, *adv.*—**contriteness**, *n.*—**contrition** (kon-trish'un) *n.* deep regret for sin; repentance.—*Syn.* penitent; repentant; sorrowful; remorseful.

contrive (kon-triv') *v.t.* and *i.* [*fr.* M.E. *controven*, *fr.* O.F. *find out*, *fr.* *con*=L. *cum*, and *trover*, *find*. See *trover*] to plan out; to invent; to devise; to manage.—**contrivance**, *n.* act of planning; the thing contrived; mechanical invention, device.—**contriver**, *n.*

control (kon-trōl') *n.* [*fr.* O.F. *contro-rolle*=F. *contrôle*, double register, *fr.* L. *contrā* and *rolli*] check; authority; command;—*v.t.* to have under command; to regulate; to direct.—**controllable**, *a.*—**controller**, *n.* a public functionary appointed to oversee the accounts of others.—**control-ler-ship**, *n.*—**controlment**, *n.*

controvert (kon-trō-vert) *v.t.* [*L.* *contrō*=*contrā*, against, and *vertere*, turn] to oppose or dispute by argument; to deny.—**controvertible** (kon-trō-ver'ti-bl) *a.*—**controvertibly**, *adv.*—**contro-verse** (kon'trō-ver-si) *n.* argument, esp. by published writings.—**controversial** (kon-trō-ver'shal) *a.* relating to disputes.—**contro-versially**, *adv.*—**controversialist**, *n.* one practiced in controversy.—*Syn.* of "contro-verse," debate; dispute; disputation; con-tention.

contumacious (kon - tū - mā'shus) *a.* rebellious; scorn-ing lawful authority.—**contumaciously**, *adv.*—**contumaciousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* ob-durate; unyielding; headstrong; perverse.

contumacy (kon'tū-mā-si) *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* L. *contumācium*, *fr.* stem *contumāci-*, of *con-tum-āx*; stubborn; conn. with *tum-ere*, swell] unyielding dis-obedience; contempt of orders.

contumely (kon'tū-me-li) *n.* [*L.* *contum-ēlia*, cp. *con-tumacy*] insult; insolence; indignity; affront.—**contumelious** (kon-tū-mē'h-us) *a.* in-solent.—**contumeliously**, *adv.*—**contu-maliousness**, *n.*

contuse (kon-tūz') *v.t.* [*L.* *con-tūsus*, bruised, *fr.* *con*=*cum*, thoroughly, and *tundere*] to bruise or injure by beating.—**contusion**, *n.* act of bruising; a bruise.—**contusive**, *a.* apt to cause contu-sion.

conundrum (kō-nun'drum) *n.* [*Etym.* unknown] a kind of riddle that turns on some fanciful resem-biance between things quite unlike.

convalesce (kon-va-leg') *v.i.* [*L.* *con-valescere*, *fr.* *con*=*cum*, thoroughly, and *valere*, be strong] to recover from illness.—**convalescent**, *a.* re-covering health;—*n.* one recovering from sickness.—**convalescence**, *n.*

convection (kon-vek'shun) *n.* [*L.* (part.) *convectus*, carried together, *fr.* *con*=*cum*, and *vehere*] act or process of transmission, esp. of heat by means of currents in liquids or gases.

convene (kon-vēn') *v.t.* [*F.* *convēnir*, come together, *fr.* L. *fr.* *con*=*cum*, and *venire*] to call together;—*v.t.* to meet in the same place.—**convener**, *n.* the chairman of a committee.—**convenable**, *a.*

convenient (kon-vēn'yent) *a.* [*L.* (part. stem.) *convenient-*, *suiting*, *fr.* *con-venire*] fitted; suited; agreeable;

adapted to requirement; roomy.—**con-veniently**, *adv.*—**convenience**, *n.* suitable-ness; that which is convenient; an accommo-dation.—*Syn.* handy; suited; adapted.

convent (kon'vent) *n.* [*L.* *con-ventus*, assembly, *fr.* *con-venire*, *convene*] a community devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns; a nunnery.—**conventual** (kon-ven'chū-əl) *a.*—*Syn.* cloister; monastery; nunnery.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-ki) *n.* [*L.* *con-vent-iculum*, small assembly, *fr.* *conventi*] a gathering, esp for worship; a dissenters' meeting-house.—**con-venticler**, *n.*

convention (kon-ven'shun) *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* L. (acc.) *conven-tionem*, meeting, agreement, *fr.* *conventi*] union; a formal assembly of representatives; a provisional treaty.—**conventional**, *a.* growing out of usage; customary.—**con-ventionally**, *adv.*—**conventionalism**, *n.* that which is received by common usage.—**con-ventionality** (kon-ven-shun-əl'i-ti) *n.*

converge (kon-verj') *v.i.* [*L.* *con*=*cum*, and *verge*] to tend to one point.—**convergent**, *a.* [*L.* (part. stem) *vergent-*, inclining] tending to one point.—**convergence**, **convergency**, *n.*

conversation (kon-ver-sā'shun) *n.* [*L.* *fr.* (part.) *con-versātio*, having associated with] familiar in-tercourse; talk; chat.—**conversational**, *a.*—**conversationalist**, *n.* one that excels in conversation.—*Syn.* discourse; talk; con-ference; colloquy; communion; chat.

conversazione (kon-ver-sā-tsyō'-nā) *n.*; *pl.* *conver-sazioni* (kon-ver-sā-tsyō'nē) [*It.*] a meeting or assembly for conversation, particularly on literary or scientific subjects.

converse (kon-vers') *v.t.* [*F.*, *fr.* L. *con-versari*, associate with, *fr.* (part.) *con-versus*, turned toward. See *convert*] to keep company; to talk familiarly;—(kon'vers) *n.* familiarity; fam-iliar talk; a proposition formed from an- other by interchanging subject and predi- cate;—*a.* turned about; reversed in order or relation.—**conversely**, *adv.*—**conversible** (kon-ver'sā-bl) *a.* disposed to converse.—**conversably**, *adv.*—**conversant** (kon'ver-sant) *a.* acquainted, with by use or study; versed.—**conversantly**, *adv.*

convert (kon-vert') *v.t.* [*L.* *con-vertere*, turn round, alter, *fr.* *con*=*cum*, entirely, and *vertere*] to change from one state to another; to turn from a party, religion, etc.; to turn to one's use; to trans- pose the terms of a proposition; to turn, from sin, to God;—(kon'vert) *n.* a person converted, esp. / from sin to holiness.—**conversion**, *n.* a change from one state to another; a change of opinion, religion, or party; [*Logic*] transposition of the terms of a proposition.—**convertible** (kon-ver'ti-bl) *a.*—**convertibly**, *adv.*—**convertibility** (kon-ver'ti-bl'i-ti) *n.* quality of being convertible.—*Syn.* to change; turn; alter; appropriate; transform; transmute.

convex (kon'veks) *a.* [*L.* *convexus*, arched, *fr.* *con*=*cum*, to-

gether, and *where*, carry] rising or swelling on the outside surface into a rounded form; opposed to *concave*.—*convexly*, *adv.*—*convexity*, *convexness* (kon-vek's-ti, -vek's-nes) *n.* state of being *convex*.—*convexo-concave*, *convex* on one side and *concave* on the other.—*convexo-convex*, doubly *convex*.



Double Convex Lens (side view)

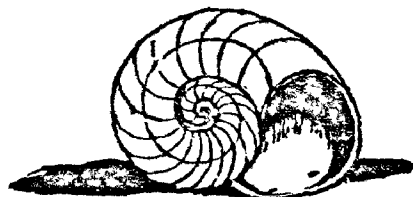
convey (kon-vā') *v.t.* [O.F. *convoier* = F. *convoier*. Doublet of *convoy*] to carry; to transfer; to make over by deed; to impart; to steal;—*s.t.* to steal.—*conveyable*, *a.*—*conveyance*, *n.* auto, wagon, etc.; the transference of property.—*conveyancer*, *n.* one who undertakes the transference of property.—*conveyancing*, *n.*—*Syn.* to bring; transport; transmit.

convict (kon-vikt') *v.t.* [L. (part. *convictus*, overcome (in argument), fr. *convincere*, convince] to prove guilty; to pronounce guilty;—(kon'vikt) *n.* a person found guilty of crime; a person undergoing penal servitude.—*conviction* (kon-vik'shun) *n.* act of convicting; strong belief.

convince (kon-vins') *v.t.* [L. *convincere*, fr. *con* = *cum*, thoroughly, and *vincere*, conquer] to cause to yield by argument; to satisfy by proof.—*convincingly*, *adv.*—*convincible*, *a.*—*convincingness*, *n.*

convivial (kon-viv'i-ql) *a.* [fr. L. *convivium*, banquet, fr. *con* = *cum*, and *vivere*, live] festive; jovial; social.—*convivially*, *adv.*—*conviviality* (kon-viv-i-al'ti) *n.*

convoke (kon-vök') *v.t.* [F. *convoquer*, fr. L. *convocare*, fr. *con* = *cum*, and *vocare*, call] to call together; to convene; to assemble.—*convocation* (kon-vö-kä'shun) *n.* [See *vocation*] act of calling together; an assembly; a general assembly of the clergy of England and Wales; an assembly of the heads in a university—*Syn.* of "convocation," assembly; congregation; congress, diet.



Convoluted Shell

convoluted (kon'vö-lü-ted) *a.* [L. (part. *convolutus*, fr. *con* = *cum*, and *volvere*, rolled together; involved.—*convolute*, *s.* wound together.—*convolution* (kon-vö-lü'shun) *n.* act of rolling together, state of being rolled together; a

winding motion.—*convolvulus* (kon-vol'vü-lus) *n.* [L.] a plant of a genus of climbing plants, including the bindweed.

convoy (kon-voi') *s.t.* [F. *con-voier*, fr. *con* = L. *cum*, and *voie*, a way, fr. L. (acc.) *viam*. Doublet of *convey*] to accompany for protection.—*convoy* (kon-voi) *n.* [F. *convoy*] act of attending for protection; a protecting force accompanying ships or property.

convulse (kon-vuls') *v.t.* [L. (part. *convulsus*, rent, fr. *con* = *cum*, thoroughly, and *vellere*] to agitate; to affect by irregular spasms.—*convulsion*, *n.* an involuntary contraction of the muscles of an animal body; a violent motion or agitation.—*convulsive*, *a.* producing convulsion; spasmodic.—*convulsively*, *adv.*

cony, coney (kō'ni) *n.* [M.E. *coni*, fr. O.F. *conul*, fr. L. (acc.) *coniculus*, little] a European rabbit.

COO (koo) *s.t.* [imit.] to utter by cooing;—*s.t.* to make a low sound, as the dove; to make love;—*n.* the note of a dove.

cooey (koo'i) *n.* [imit.] the call of the Australian aborigines.—*s.t.*

cook (kook) *s.t.* [A.S. *cōc*, fr. *coquus*, a cook] to prepare food by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; to tamper with or alter;—*s.t.* to prepare food;—*n.* one whose occupation is to cook food.—*cookery* (kook'e-ri) *n.*—*cookhouse*, a galley.

cooky (kook'i) *n.* a kind of small sweetened cake, usually round and flat. Also *cookie*.

cool (kool) *n.* [A.S. *cōl*; cp. Ger. *kühl*] slightly cold; self-possessed, quietly impudent.—*n.* a moderate state of cold;—*s.t.* to make cool; to calm;—*s.t.* to become cool.—*cooler*, *n.* a vessel in which liquors, etc., are cooled.—*coolly*, *adv.*—*coolness*, *n.*—*coolheaded*, calm; self-possessed.

coolie (koo'li) *n.* [perh. Tamil] a cheap and unskilled Asiatic laborer.

coom (koom) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] refuse matter, as coal dust, sawdust, impure grease from axes, etc. Also *coomb*.

coomb (koom) *n.* [A.S. *cumb*, cup] a dry measure of four bushels; [A.S. *cumb*] a small wooded valley. Also *coom*.

coon (koön) *n.* a raccoon, or its fur; a Negro [colloquial].—*coon's* age, a long time [colloquial].—*coonskin*, *n.* the skin of the raccoon, or a coat made from it.

coop (koop) *n.* [A.S. *cype*, jar, fr. L. *cypa*, tub. See *cup*] a barrel or cask; a box for keeping small animals or fowls;—*v.t.* to confine in a coop.—*cooper*, *n.* one that makes barrels, casks, tubs, and the like.—*cooperage*, *n.*

co-operate (kō-op'e-rät) *v.t.* [L. *co* = *cum*, with] to act jointly with others.—*co-operation* (kō-op'e-rä'shun) *n.* a union or uniting for the same end.—*co-operative* (kō-op'e-rä-tiv) *a.* working jointly to the same end.—*co-operator*, *n.*—*co-operant*, *a.* working together.—*co-operative* store, the shop of a co-operative society.

co-opt (kō'opt) *v.* [L. fr. *co* = *cum*, and *optare*, choose] to choose as a fellow member of a council, etc.—*co-option*,

co-optation (ko-op'shun, kō-op-tā'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *co-optānus*, elected] choice; election to membership, by the existing members.

co-ordinate (kō-awr'di-nāt) *a.* [L. *co-* = *cum*, together] of the same rank, or of equal degree;—*v.t.* to put into the same rank or class.—**co-ordination** (kō-awr-di-nā'shun) *n.*, the state of holding equal rank or place.—**co-ordinately**, *adv.*

coot (koot) *n.* [E., of uncert. etym.] a small black water-fowl.

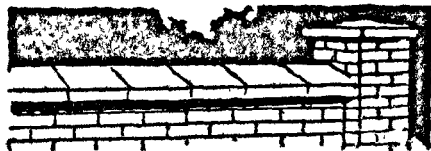
cop (kop) *n.* thread wound conically; a tube used for winding silk.

cop (kop) *n.* (*sl.*) a policeman (also **copper**);—*v.t.* (*sl.*) to take or win, as a prize.

copal (kō'pāl, kō-pal') *n.* [Sp. fr. Mex.] a resin, used in varnishes.

copartner (kō-pārt'ngr) *n.* [L. *co-* = *cum*, together] a joint partner, a sharer.—**copartnership**, **copartnery**, *n.* joint interest in any business.

cope (kōp) *n.* [Form of cape] a covering; a cap; a hood; the vault of the sky; a sleeveless vestment, worn by priests, during divine service;—*v.t.* to cover with a cope.—**cooping**, *n.* the highest course of masonry in a wall.—**copestone**, *n.* top stone of a wall.



Coping on Wall

cope (kōp) *v.t.* [O.F. *couper*, strike, cut, fr. *coup*, *colp*, fr. L. (acc.) *colaphum*, a blow with the fist] to match oneself against;—*v.s.* to contend, esp. on equal terms or with success; to match.

copeck (kō'pek) *n.* See **kopec**.

Copernican (kō-per'ni-kan) *a.* pert. to Copernicus, (*d.* 1543), or the solar system bearing his name.

copious (kō'pi-us) *a.* [L. *cōpius*, fr. *cōpia*, abundance] abundant; plentiful.—**copiously**, *adv.*—**copiousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* ample; plenteous; full; diffuse.

copper (kop'gr) *n.* [A.S. *copor*, fr. L. *cuprum*, for *Cyprum aes*, Cyprian brass, fr. G. *kypros*, Cyprus] a metal of a reddish color; a coin made of copper; a large boiler;—*v.t.* to cover or sheathe with sheets of copper.—**copperhead**, *n.* a venomous snake of eastern U.S.—**coppery**, *a.* made of copper; like copper.—**copperplate**, *n.* an engraved plate of highly polished copper; a print taken from such a plate.—**coppermith**, *n.* one that works in copper.

coppice, copse (kop'is, kops) *n.* [O.F. *copess*, wood often cut, fr. *cop*, fr. G. *kolaphos*, blow. See **cope**] a wood or grove of small growth, cut down from time to time.

copra (kop'ra) *n.* [Malay] the dried kernel of the coconut.

Coptic (kop'tik) *a.* [Corr. fr. G. *Asgyptios*, Egyptian] belonging, or relating, to the Copts, the ancient Christian inhabitants of Egypt, descended from the true Egyptian stock; the language of the Copts.

copula (kop'ū-la) *n.* [L. = bond. See **couple**] the word that unites the subject and the predicate of a sentence.

copulate (kop'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *cōpulātus*, joined] to unite sexually.—**copulation** (kop'ū-lā'shun) *n.* act of coupling.—**copulative** (kop'ū-lā-tiv) *a.* serving to couple.

copy (kop'i) *n.* [O.F. *copie*, orig = plenty, fr. L. (acc.) *cōpiam*] a writing like another writing; a book printed according to the original; one of many imitations of an original work; the manuscript, etc., to be printed or imitated;—*v.t.* to write, print, or engrave after an original; to follow an example in manners or conversation; to imitate;—*v.t.* to make a copy.—**copyist**, *n.* a copier; one who copies documents, etc.—**copybook**, a book in which copies are written or printed for learners.—**copying press**, *n.* a machine for producing copies of letters, etc.—**copyright**, *n.* the right to print, publish, and vend a literary, artistic, or musical work during a certain period of time;—*v.t.* to secure by copyright.—*Syn.* duplicate; transcript; counterfeit; pattern; imitation.

coquet (kō-ke't) *v.t.* [F. *coqueter*] to attempt to attract the admiration or love of;—*v.t.* to flirt.—**coquetry** (kō-ke't-ri) *n.* a mere show of love; trifling in love; airy graces, etc., to attract admirers.—**coquette** (kō-ke't) *n.* [F., fem. of *coquet*, orig. a little cock, fr. *cog*] a vain, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration; a flirt.—**coquettish**, *a.* invitingly pretty.—**coquettishly**, *adv.*—**coquettishness**, *n.*

coracle (kor'a-kl) *n.* [Celt.] a small boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oilcloth.



Coral

coral (kor'al) *n.* [O.F. = F. *corail*, fr. L., fr. G. *korallion*] a hard limy substance built up in tropical seas by marine polyps; a piece of coral or something similar used by children cutting their teeth.—**coralliferous** (kor-a-lif'e-rus) *a.* containing coral.—**coralline** (kor'al-in) *a.* consisting of coral; like coral;—*n.* a seaweed; a light red color.—**coral island**, an island formed largely of coral.—**coral reef**, a reef of coral.

corban (kawr'ban) n. [H] in Jewish antiquity, a thing devoted to God.

corbeil (kawr'bel) n. [F. *corbeille*, fr. L. (acc.) *sorbiculam*, dim. of *corbi-s*, basket] a small basket filled with earth, used as a shelter from the fire of besiegers in a fort (*obs.*), a sculptured basket of fruit, etc.

corbel (kawr'bel) n. [O.F.=F. *corbeau*, fr. Low L. dim. *corbellus*, fr. L. *corvus*, raven] a short piece of timber, iron, etc., in a wall, jutting out as a shoulder-piece.

corbie (kawr'bi) n. [O.F. *corbin*, raven, fr. L. *corvinus*, raven-like. See *corbel*] the raven.—*corbiestops*, n. pl. steps in which a gable wall may be finished instead of a slope.

cord (kawrd) n. [F. *corde*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cordam*, =L. *chordam*. Doublet of *chord*] a string or small rope of several strands; anything that binds;—*v.t.* to bind with a cord.—*cordage*, n. ropes or cords—esp. the rigging of a ship.

cordial (kawr'jal, kawrd'yal) a. [L. fr. stem. *cord-*, of *cor*, heart] proceeding from the heart; with warmth of heart; — n. anything that comforts or strengthens; a refreshing drink or medicine.—*cordially*, *adv.*—*cordiality* (kawr-jal'i-ti) n. warmth of manner; friendliness.—*Syn.* hearty; sincere; warm; heartfelt.

cordillera (kawrdil-yā'ra) n. [Sp. fr. Late L. *corda*, cord] a chain of mountains.

cordite (kawrdit) n. a smokeless gun-powder of immense explosive force [so called from the appearance of the grains].

cordoba (kawrdō-hā) n. [Sp., after the explorer *Córdoba*] a coin of Nicaragua=U. S. gold dollar.

cordon (kawrdon) n. [F.] a line of military posts; a line of troops posted to prevent communication; a cord with tassels worn as a badge of honor.

cordovan (kawrdō-van) n. [Sp.] a soft, colored leather of fine grain, orig. made of goatskins at Córdoba, Spain;—*a.*

corduroy (kawrdoo-roi) n. [F.=king's cord] a thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface.

cordwain (kawrdwān) n. old name for Cordovan leather.—*cordwainer*, n. formerly a worker in Cordovan leather, hence a shoemaker.

core (kōr) n. [perh. fr. L. *cor*, heart] the heart or inner part of anything;—*v.t.* to take out the core.—*corer*, n. an instrument for coring fruit.

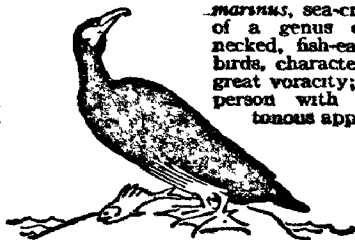
corespondent (kō-rē-spon'dent) n. [L. *co*=cum] alleged paramour of a respondent in divorce litigation.

coriander (kor-an'der) n. [F., fr. L. *coriandrum*, fr. G.] a plant with seeds used as spice.

Corinthian (kō-rin'thi-an) a. [L.] pert. to Corinth; one of the orders of Grecian architecture, characterized by rich ornament;—n. a gay, licentious person (*obs.*); a fashionable man.

cork (kawrk) n. [fr. L. (acc.) *corcium*, bark, fr. *cortex*; through Sp.] the outer bark of the cork tree; a stopper for a bottle or cask, usually cut out of cork;—*v.t.* to stop with a cork.—*corkscrew*, n. a screw for drawing corks from bottles.

cormorant (kawr'mō-rant) n. [F. *cormoran*, fr. L. *corvus marinus*, sea-crow] any of a genus of long-necked, fish-eating sea birds, characterized by great voracity; hence a person with a gluttonous appetite.



Cormorant

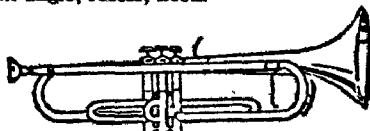
corn (kawrn) n. [A.S.; conn. with L. *grānum*, grain] Indian corn or maize; a single seed of plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain (in this sense it has a plural); the various cereal grains which grow in ears, and are used for food (used collectively);—*v.t.* to cure by salting.—*corn-cob*, n. the core of Indian corn.—*corn cockle*, a weed growing among corn.—*corn flour*, the finely ground meal of Indian corn.

CORN (kawrn) n. [O.F.=F. *cor*, fr. L. *cornū*, horn] a hard, horn-like growth of callus on the toes, etc.

cornea (kawrnē-ā) n. [L., fem. fr. *corneus*, horny] the horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the ball of the eye.

cornelian (kawrnē-yan) n. [Formerly *cornū*] a precious stone, var. of chalcedony.

corner (kawrngr) n. [O.F. *cornere*, fr. Late L., fr. L. *cornū*, horn] the point where two lines meet; the space between two lines or walls which meet; a retired place; a nook; a combination to buy up the supply of a commodity in order to raise the price;—*v.t.* to drive into a corner or a position of difficulty.—*cornerstone*, the stone that lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the chief stone—hence, that which is of great importance.—*Syn.* angle; recess; nook.



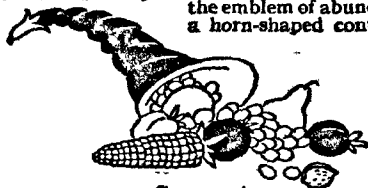
Cornet

cornet (kawr'net) n. [F. dim. of *corne*, horn, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cornam* =L. *cornū*, horn] a species of trumpet; formerly the lowest commissioned officer in the British cavalry (now second lieutenant).—*cornetcy*, n. the rank of a cornet.

cornice (kawr'nis) *n.* [F., fr. It. of uncert. etym.] the molding or ornament along the top of a pillar; the uppermost part of the entablature. See Capital and Console, *illus.*

Cornish (kawr'nish) *a.* pert. to Cornwall; — *n.* the ancient language of Cornwall.

cornucopia (kawr-nū-kō'pī-ā) *n.* [fr. L. *cornū*, and (gen) *copiæ*, of plenty] Amalthea's horn of plenty; the emblem of abundance, a horn-shaped container.



Cornucopia

corolla (kō-rol'ā) *n.* [L. dim. of *corōna*, crown] the inner covering of a flower within the calyx, and composed of petals.



Corolla

corollary (kor'o-ler-i) *n.* an inference from a preceding statement; a deduction.

corona (kō-rō'nā) *n.* [L. = crown] the flat projecting part of a cornice; a halo around a heavenly body. — **coronal** (kor'ō-nal) *a.* pert. to a corona; — *n.* a crown; wreath.

coronach (kor'ō-nah) *n.* [Celt.] a dirge; a lament.

coronation (kor'ō-nā'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *corōndatus*, crowned] the ceremony of crowning a sovereign.

coroner (kor'ō-ner) *n.* [Also *crowner*, fr. F. *coroner*, fr. O.F. *corone*, crown] a legal officer appointed to hold inquest on cases of death, esp. such as are violent, sudden, or suspicious.

coronet (kor'ō-net) *n.* [O.F. dim. of *corone*] a crown worn by a nobleman; an ornamental headdress.

corporal (kawr'pō-ral) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *corporālis*, leader of a body] the lowest non-commissioned officer of a company or troop, next below a sergeant.

corporal (kawr'pō-ral) *a.* [L. *corporālis*, fr. stem, *corpor-*, of *corpus*, body] belonging or relating to the body; material. — **corporality** (kawr-pō-ral'i-ti) *n.* — **corporally**, *adv.* bodily. — **corporal punishment**, bodily punishment.

corporate (kawr'pō-rit) *a.* [L. *corporālis*, embodied] united in a body and acting as an individual; incorporated; belonging to a corporation. — **corporately**, *adv.* — **corporateness**, *n.*

corporation (kawr-pō-rā'shun) *n.* a united body of associated persons; an association governed by its own by-laws, and electing its officers from its own body, esp. one authorized by law to act as an individual in the conduct of its business. — **corporative**, *a.*

corporeal (kawr-pō-rē-āl) *a.* [fr. L. *corporeus*, corporeal] having a body; pert. to the body. — **corporeally**, *adv.*

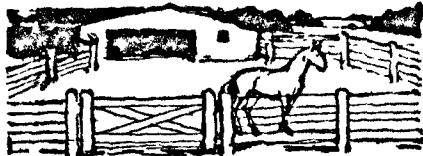
corps (kōr) *n.* [F., fr. L. *corpus*. Cp. *corse*] a body of troops; a division of an army; a company.

corpse (kawrps) *n.* [fr. *corps*] the dead body of a human being.

corpulence (kawr'pū-lens) *n.* Also **corpulency**. [F., fr. L. *corpulentia*, fatness, fr. *corpulent-us*, fr. *corpus*] excessive fatness. — **corpulent**, *a.* fleshy; fat. — **corpulently**, *adv.*

corpus (kawr'pua) *n.* [L.] a body; matter of any kind. — **corpuscule** (kawr'pus-l) *n.* [L. dim. *corpus-cul-um*, fr. *corpus*, body] little body; a minute particle; an atom. — **corpuscular** (kawr'pus-kū-lar) *a.* pert. to, or composed of, small particles. — **Corpus Christi**, a festival of the R.C. Church, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

corral (ko-ral') *n.* [Sp. = a yard, "run," fr. L. *currere*. Cp. *kraal*] an inclosure for cattle or other animals, or for defense; — *v.t.* to drive into a corral.



Corral

correct (ko-rekt') *a.* [L. (part.) *correctus*, put right, fr. *corrigere*, fr. *cor-* = cum, thoroughly, and *regere*, rule] right; free from faults; conformable to truth; — *v.t.* to make right; to bring to the standard of truth; to punish. — **correctly**, *adv.* — **correction**, *n.* change for the better; amendment; punishment. — **correctional**, *a.* intended to correct. — **corrective**, *a.* having the power to correct; — *n.* that which corrects. — **correctness**, *n.* — **corrector**, *n.* [L.] — **Syn.** of *a.*, accurate; exact; precise; nice; regular; faultless; — *of s.*, amend; rectify; reform; chastise; reprove; discipline.

correlate (kor'e-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *pref. cor-* = cum] to be mutually related; — *v.t.* to connect or associate, as statistics, by finding mutual relations. — **correlative** (ko-rel'ā-tiv) *a.* reciprocally related; — *n.* one who, or that which, is correspondingly related to another person or thing; [Gram.] word regularly used with another, as *either* and *or* (correlative conjunctions). — **correlatively**, *adv.* — **correlation** (kor-e-lā'shun) *n.* reciprocal relation.

correspond (kor-e-spond') *v.t.* [L. *pref. cor-* = cum] to

answer one to another; to communicate by letter.—**correspondingly**, *adv.* so as to agree.—*Syn.* to answer; agree; match; fit; tally; write.

correspondent (kor-e-spon'dent) *a.* suitable; congruous; conformable;—*n.* one with whom intercourse is carried on by letters; one employed to send news to a newspaper.—**correspondently**, *adv.*—**correspondence**, *n.* likeness; fitness; relation; intercourse by letters; the letters that pass between correspondents.

corridor (kor-i-dawr) *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *currere*, run] a gallery or passage in a building; [Fort.] a covered way.

corrie (kor'i) *n.* [Gael.] a hollow in a hill.

corrigendum (kor-i-jen'dum) *n.*; *pl.* *corrigenda* [L. (*gerund*) fr. *corrigeo*, correct] something to be corrected.

corrigeable (kor-i-ji-bl) *a.* capable of being corrected or put right.

corroborate (ko-rob'ô-rât) *v.t.* [L. (*past part.*) *corroboratus*, strengthened, fr. *cor*=*cum*, and stem, *rôbor*, of *rôbur*, strength] to add strength to; to confirm.—**corroboration** (ko-rob'ô-râ'shun) *n.* confirmation.—**corroborative** (ko-rob'ô-râ-tiv) *a.* supporting;—*n.* that which confirms.—**corroborant**, *a.* and *n.*

corrode (ko-rôd') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *cor*=*cum*, thoroughly, and *rodere*, gnaw] to eat away or consume by degrees.—**corrodent**, *a.* eating away;—*n.* a substance that eats away.—**corrodible**, *a.*—**corrodiability**, *n.*

corrosion (ko-rô'zhun) *n.* [L. (*part.*) *cor-rôsus*, gnawed away] action, effect of a corrosive.—**corrosive**, *a.* having the power of corroding; fretting;—*n.* any substance that eats away.—**corrosively**, *adv.*—**corrosiveness**, *n.*—**corrosive sublimate**, bichloride of mercury, a virulent poison.

corrugate (kor'û-gât) *v.t.* [L. (*part.*) *cor-rûgatus*, wrinkled, fr. *cor*=*cum*, and *rûgare*, fr. *rûgo*, wrinkle] to form into wrinkles or folds;—*a.* wrinkled.—**corrugation** (kor-û-gâ'shun) *n.*



Corrugated Surface

corrupt (kor-rupt') *v.t.* and *i.* [L. (*part.*) *corruptus*, spoiled, fr. *cor*=*cum*, wholly, and *rumpere*, break] to change to a putrid state; to change for the worse; reduce; to bribe;—*a.* putrid; depraved; open to bribery; incorrect.—**corruptly**, *adv.*—**corrupter**, *n.*—**corruptness**, *n.*—**corruptible**, *a.* subject to corruption.—**corruptibly**, *adv.*—**corruptibility**, *n.*—**corruptibility** (ko-rup-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**corruption** (ko-rup'shun) *n.* [L. (*acc.*) *cor-rup-tionem*] putrefaction; rotten matter; bribery; depravation; a debased form of a word—

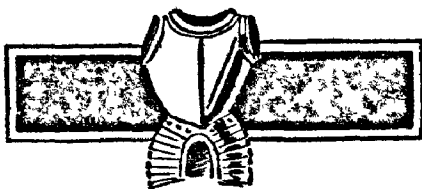
corruptive, *a.* tending to corrupt.—*Syn.* to defile; pollute; debase; vitiate; pervert; contaminate; deprave; rot; spoil

corsage (kawr-sâzh, kawr'sij) *n.* [F.] the bodice of a woman's dress; a bouquet to be worn on the dress, orig. at the waist.

corsair (kawr'sâr) *n.* [F. *corsaire*, fr. It. fr. *corsa*, course] a pirate; a pirate's vessel.

corse (kawrs) *n.* [O.F. *cors*=F. *corps*, body] a corpse.

corselet (kawrs'let) *n.* [F. *dim.*] armor to protect the body, esp. a light cuirass (also *corselet*); (kawr-se-let') a woman's supporting undergarment.



Corselet

corset (kawr'set) *n.* [F. *dim.*] a woman's boned undergarment, close-fitting to mold the figure; stays; in medieval times, any close-fitting garment or piece of armor;—*v.t.* to fit with or dress in a corset.

Corsican (kawr'si-kan) *a.* pert. to Corsica;—*n.* a native of Corsica.

cortege (kawr-tezh', kawr-tâzh') *n.* [F.] a train of attendants; a procession, esp. a funeral procession.

Cortes (kawr'tez) *n.* the legislative assembly of Spain or Portugal.

cortex (kawr'teks) *n.* *pl.* *cortices* (kawr'ti-séz) [L.] bark; the gray outer cell layer of the brain.—**cortical**, *a.*

corundum (kô-run'dum) *n.* [fr. Sanskrit *kuruvinda*, a ruby] a very hard mineral substance used as an abrasive, the sapphire being a pure and transparent blue variety.

coruscate (kor-us-kât) *v.t.* [L. (*past part.*) *coruscatus*, made to glitter, fr. *coruscare*] to lighten; to glitter; to flash.—**coruscation** (kor-us-kâ'shun) *n.* a brilliant flash of light; intellectual sally.—*Syn.* to gleam; glisten; sparkle; blaze.

corvée (kawr-vâ') *n.* [F.] vassal labor; labor paid for only partially or not at all by a government.

corvette (kawr-vet') *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. L. *corbita*, slow ship of burden, fr. *corbis*, basket] a sailing ship of war, flush-decked, classed below a frigate.

corvine (kawr'vin) *a.* [L. *corvus*, crow] pert. to the crow.

Corybant (kor'i-bant) *n.* [G. stem *korubant-* of *korubas*] a priest of Cybele.—**Corybantic** (kor-i-ban'tik) *a.* frantic; inflamed, like the Corybantes.

coryphæus (kor-i-fé'us) *n.* [L., fr. G. *koruphasos*, chief] the chorus leader in the Greek drama; chief of a sect, etc.

coryza (kō-rī'zā) *n.* the medical term for nasal catarrh or a cold in the head.

coscant (kō-sē'kant) *n.* [L. *co-* = *cum*] the secant of the complement of an angle.

cosine (kō'sin) *n.* the sine of the complement of an angle.

cosmetic (koz-met'ik) *a.* [G. fr. *kosmetos*, adorn, fr. *kosmos*, order] making for beauty, esp. of the skin; — *n.* any substance helping to preserve or improve the complexion. — **cosmetician**, *n.*

cosmogony (koz-mog'ō-ni) *n.* [G. fr. *kosmo-*, and *gonia*, creation, fr. *gignesthai*, become] a theory of the creation of the universe. — **cosmogonist**, *n.*

cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fī) *n.* [G. fr. *kosmo-* and *graphein*] the science that describes the material universe. — **cosmographer**, *n.* — **cosmographical** (koz-mō-graf'i-kal) *a.*

cosmology (koz-mol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *kosmo-*, and *logia*, fr. *legein*, speak] the science of the laws which control the universe. — **cosmologist**, *n.* — **cosmological** (koz-mō-loj'i-kal) *a.*

cosmopolite (koz-mop'ō-lit) *n.* [G. *kosmo-*, the world, and *polis*, citizen] a citizen of the world; one who is at home in many lands. — **cosmopolitan** (koz-mō-pol'i-tan) *a.* — **cosmopolitanism**, *n.* citizenship of the world.

cosmos (koz'mos) *n.* [G.] the ordered universe; order. — **cosmic**, **cosmical**, *a.* [G. *kosmos*] pert. to the world, the ordered universe; orderly. — **cosmically**, *adv.*

Cossack (kos'ak) *n.* [Russ. fr. Tart.] a Russian of the Ukraine; one of a body of Russian cavalry.

cost (kost) *n.* [O.F. *coster* = F. *coûter*, fr. L. *con-stāre*, stand together, cost, fr. *cum* and *stāre*] amount paid, or to be paid, for anything; expense; suffering undergone for any end; *pl.* expenses in a lawsuit; — *v.i.* to require to be given or laid out for; to occasion; to bear or suffer. — **costly**, *a.* of great cost; — *adv.* — **costliness**, *n.*

costard (kos'tard) *n.* [perh. = "ribbed" apple, fr. O.F., fr. L. *costa*, rib] an apple. — **costermonger**, **coster**, *n.* [= costard-monger] an itinerant seller of fruit, etc.

costive (kos'tiv) *a.* [O.F. *costivus* = F. *constipé*. Doublet of *constipate*] constipated. — **costiveness**, *n.*

costume (kos'tüm) *n.* [F., fr. It. *costume*. Doublet of *custom*] a mode of dress; dress peculiar to a nation, period, etc.; a woman's dress; — (kos'tüm') *v.t.* to don or furnish a costume. — **costumier** (kos-tü'mi-er) *n.* [F.] one that makes, or sells, costumes. — *Syn.* dress; apparel; attire; raiment; vesture; habit.

cosy, cosey (kō'zi) *a.* [Scot. of unknown etym.] snug; — *n.* a padded covering for a teapot.

cot (kot) *n.* [A.S. *cot*, *cote*] a small house; a shed; — [Hind.] a small bed.

cotangent (ko-tan'tent) *n.* the tangent of the complement of an angle.

cote (kōt) *n.* [A.S. *cot*, *cote*] a place for animals, as in a dove-cote; a sheep-fold.

cotemporary (kō-tem'pō-rer-i) *n.* See *contemporary*.

coterie (kō'te-ri) *n.* [F. fr. *rt.* of *cotej*] a set or circle of persons; a clique, esp. literary, political, etc.

coterminous (kō-ter'mi-nus) *a.* [L. *co-* = *cum*] bordering; touching.

cothurnus (kō-ther'nus) *n.* [L., fr. G.] the high boot, buskin, of classical tragic actors.

cotillion (kō-til'yon) *n.* [F. *cotillon* = orig. a petticoat, fr. O.F. *cote*, coat] formerly, a brisk dance for couples in the ballroom, somewhat like the quadrille; at formal balls, an elaborate dance led by one couple; a German. Also *cotillon* (kō-til'yon).

Cotswold (kots'wöld) *n.* [fr. the Cotswold Hills] a breed of sheep with long wool.

cottage (kot'ij) *n.* a cot; a small detached dwelling - house. — **cottager**, *n.* one that dwells in a cottage. Also *cottar*, *cotter*. — **cottage piano**, small upright piano.

cotton (kot'n) *n.* [F. *coton*, fr. Sp., fr. A.] a silky down got from the pods of the cotton plant; cloth made of cotton; — *a.* made of cotton; — *v.t.* to become friendly, to take to. — **cottony** (kot'n-i) *a.* downy, like cotton. — **cottonseed**, *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. — **cotton wool**, cotton in a raw.

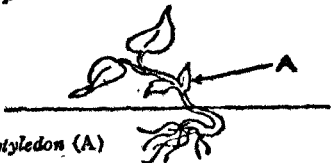


Cotton Leaf, Flower, and Boll

cottonmouth (kot'n-mouth) *n.* the very poisonous water moccasin [so called from the inside of the mouth appearing white when the snake is aroused].

cottontail (kot'n-tāl) *n.* the common rabbit of American woods, or its tail [so called from the white tail].

cottonwood (kot'n-wood) *n.* any of several American trees of their wood, belonging to the genus *Populus* [so called from the cottony exterior of the seeds].



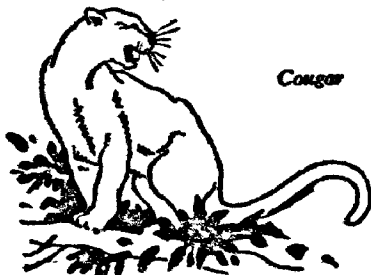
Cotyledon (A)

cotyledon (kot-i-lē'don) *n.* [G. fr. *katulē*, eup] one of the

seed lobes of the embryo plant.—cotyledonous, *a.* having seed lobes.

couch (kouch) *v.t.* [O.F. *colcher*=F. *coucher*, fr. L. *col-bicāre*, to place with, fr. *cum* and *locus*. Doublet of collocare] to lay down, esp. on a bed; to put to rest; to lower and fix, as a spear; to put in words;—*v.i.* to lie down; to hide;—*n.* a bed; a sofa.—*couchant, a.* [F.] lying down with the head raised [Her].

cougar (koo'ger) *n.* [fr. native S. Amer. name, through F.] the puma or American panther.



cough (kof) *n.* [E.; cp. Ger. *heuchen*, gasp] a violent, explosive effort to expel irritating matter from the throat;—*v.t.* to expel by a cough;—*v.i.* to make such an effort.

could (kood) [M.E. *coude*, fr. A.S. *cūthel* pretent of the verb *can*.

coulee (koo'li) *n.* in geology, a lava stream; a valley with steep walls.

coulisse (koo-les') *n.* [F. fr. *conter*, flow, fr. L. *colāre*] a grooved timber; a side scene in a theater.

coulomb (koo-lom') *n.* [fr. *Coulomb*, eminent F. electrician] a unit of quantity used in electrical measurements.

coulter (kool'ter) *n.* See *colter*.

council (koun'sil) *n.* [F. *conseil*, fr. L. *con-ciliūm*, fr. *cum* and *colāre*, summon] an assembly summoned for consultation or advice; a municipal body; an ecclesiastical assembly.—*councilor, councillor, n.* a member of a council.—*council board*, the table around which a council holds its meetings.—*privy council*, the British sovereign's state council.—*Syn.* congress; convocation; diet; meeting; convention; conclave.

counsel (koun'sel) *n.* [O.F. *conseil*, fr. L. *consilium*, fr. *consulere*, consult] advice; opinion; a lawyer; an advocate;—*v.t.* to advise.—*counselor, counsellor, n.* one that counsels; an adviser.—*counselorship, n.* the office of a counselor.—*Syn.* of *n.*, to admonish; recommend; advocate.

count (kount) *v.t.* [O.F. *comter*=F. *compter*, fr. L. *computāre*, reckon. Doublet of *compute*] to number; to sum up; to esteem;—*v.i.* to depend; to rely;—*n.* act of numbering the total amount; charge in an indictment; enumeration.—*countless, a.*—*countinghouse, n.* the house or room set apart for keeping accounts, etc.—

to count out, to declare a knockout in the prize ring.—*Syn.* to reckon; calculate; compute; estimate; enumerate.

count (kount) *n.* [F. *comte*, fr. L. (acc.) *consistem*, companion, fr. *comes*] a title of foreign nobility.—*ferm. countess*.

countenance (koun'te-nans) *n.* [O. F., fr. Lata L. (acc.) *continentiam*, demeanor. Doublet of *contemner*] the face; the features; favor;—*v.t.* to favor; to encourage.—*out of countenance*, abashed.—to keep one's countenance, to preserve a calm appearance.—*Syn.* aspect; look; appearance; encouragement.

counter (koun'ter) *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a piece of metal, wood, etc., used in reckoning; a table or board on which money is counted, or goods laid.

counter (koun'ter) *a.* [F. *contre*, fr. L. *contrā*] contrary;—*adv.* in opposition; the opposite way;—*n.*—*v.i.* in boxing, to give a return blow.—*counterattraction*, rival attraction.—*countercurrent*, an opposite current.—*counterirritant*, a substance employed to allay irritation in one part of the body by exciting it in another.—*counterslope*, an overhanging slope.

counteract (koun-ter-akt') *v.t.* to work against; to defeat.—*counteraction, n.* contrary action.—*counteractive, a.* tending to counteract.

counterbalance (koun - ter - bal' ans) *v.t.* to poise one weight with its equal; neutralize;—*n.* equal weight.

countercheck (koun-ter-check') *v.t.* to check again;—*n.* (koun'ter-check) check; rebuke.

counterclaim (koun'ter-klām) *n.* an opposing claim;—*v.t.* and *i.* (koun-ter-klām').

counterclockwise (koun-ter-klok' wīz) *a.* and *adv.* moving in a direction counter to the direction in which the hands of a clock move.

counterfeit (koun'ter-fit) *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *countrefait*, imitated, fr. *contre* and *faire*, fr. L. *contrā*, over against, and *facere*] to copy without authority; to forge;—*v.s.* to feign;—*n.* made in imitation of; spurious;—*n.* an impostor; a forger.—*counterfeiter, n.* one who copies, esp. one who illegally makes copies of coins or banknotes.

counterfoil (koun'ter-foil) *n.* the corresponding part of a document, as a check stub.

countermmand (koun'ter-mand') *v.t.* [F. *contremander*, fr. L. *contrā*, and *mandāre*, command] to contradict an order;—(koun'ter-mand) *n.*

countermarch (koun'ter - mārch) *v.t.* to march back;—*n.* a marching back.

countermark (koun'ter-mārkh) *n.* an additional mark;—(koun-ter-mārkh') *v.t.* to add a countermark.

countermine (koun'ter-min) *n.* a mine or passage underground designed to intercept an enemy's mine;—*v.s.* and *t.* (koun-ter-min') to construct a countermine against the enemy.

counterpane (koun'ter-pān) *n.*
of *L. culcita puncta*, stitched quilt] a bed-
spread; a coverlet.

counterpart (koun'ter-pārt) *n.* the
corresponding part;
a duplicate.

counterplot (koun'ter-plot') *v.i.* to
oppose one plot by an-
other;—(koun'ter-plot) *n.* a plot opposed to
another.

counterpoint (koun'ter-point) *n.* the
art of adding to a
melody a part or parts that shall harmonize
with it; harmony [Mus].

counterpoise (koun'ter-pōiz) *v.i.* to
act against with equal
weight;—*n.* a weight sufficient to balance
another.

counterscarp (koun'ter-skārp) *n.*
the outer slope of
the ditch, the inner being the *scarp* [Fort.].

countersign (koun'ter-sin') *v.i.* to
sign in addition to an-
other;—(koun'ter-sin) *n.* a military watch-
word.

countersink (koun'ter-sink') *v.i.* to
sink a screw, hinge, etc.,
below or even with a surface.

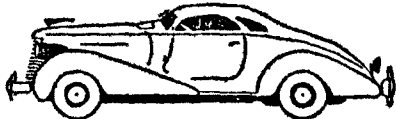
countervail (koun'ter-vāl') *v.i.* [F.
See *counter* and *avall*]
to act against with equal strength.

countess (koun'tes) *n.* in the British
peerage, the wife (or widow)
of an earl; in the Continental peerage, the
wife (or widow) of a count.

country (kun'tri) *n.* [O.F. *contrée*, fr.
Low L. *contrāda* (country)
facing, formed fr. *contrā*] a tract of land;
rural district; territory; kingdom; land of
one's birth or residence;—*a. pert.* to the land
outside cities; rural; rustic.—**countryman**,
n. an inhabitant or native of a country; one
born in the same country; one that dwells
in the country; a rustic.—**countryseat**, a
country residence.

county (koun'ti) *n.* [O.F. *countie*
(2 syll.)=F. *comté*, fr. Late L.
(acc.) *comitatum*] the lands of a count or
earl (Eng.); a division of a country or state
for administrative purposes; the inhabitants
of a county.

coup (koo) *n.* a stroke or blow; a sudden
stratagem; among N. Amer. Indians,
an act which, by tradition, proved the bravery
of a warrior.—**coup de grâce** (koo d'-'
grās'), a finishing stroke; a death blow.—
coup d'état (koo dā-tā'), in politics, a sud-
den move or stroke of policy.



Coupé

coupé (koo-pā') *n.* [F.] the front com-
partment of a stagecoach; a type
of automobile accommodating two persons.

couple (kup'l) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.)
cōpulam, fr. *co=cum*, and *ap-*

ere, join. Doublet of *copula*] two things
of the same kind taken together; a betrothed
or married pair; pair; brace; that which joins
two things;—*v.t.* to connect.—**couplet**, *n.*
two successive rhyming lines of verse—
coupling, *n.* connection; that which couples,
esp. on railroad cars.

coupon (koo'pon) *n.* [F. fr. *couper*,
cut] an interest certificate
attached to a bond; a dividend warrant;
a negotiable ticket; a pass or ticket.

courage (ker'ij) *n.* [O.F. *corage*, fr.
cor=F. cœur, heart, fr L.
cor] bravery; fearlessness.—**courageous**
(ku-rā'jus) *a.* full of courage; bold; daring.—
courageously, *adv.*—**courageousness**, *n.*—
Syn. daring; hardihood; boldness;—of "cour-
ageous," valiant; intrepid; valorous.

courier (koo'rī-er) *n.* [F. *courrier*, fr.
L. *currere*, run] a runner; a
special messenger; a traveling servant.

course (kōrs) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cursum*,
a course, fr. L. *currere*, run] a
passing from one point to another; journey;
voyage; career; route; direction; the ground
traversed; way; ground on which a race is
run; regular series; a session; a service of
dishes of one kind at a meal; a range of
stones of the same height throughout the
face of a building;—*v.i.* to run; to pursue;
to hunt;—*v.s.* to move about.—**courseer**, *n.*
one that courses or hunts; a speedy horse.

court (kōrt) *n.* [O.F. *cort*, fr. L. (acc.)
cortem, for *cohortem*, inclosure,
cohort, fr. *co=cum* and *hort-us*, yard] an
inclosed space; a yard; the residence of a
sovereign; the retinue of a sovereign; atten-
tion paid to a person in power; a legal
tribunal; the judge or judges, as distinguished
from the counsel; the hall where justice is
administered;—*v.i.* to strive to please; to
seek in marriage; to woo.—**courtier** (kōrt-
yer) *n.* one that frequents the courts of
princes.—**courtly**, *a.* relating to a court;
high-bred; elegant; polite.—**courtliness**, *n.*
—**court card** (fr. coated figures) a picture
card.—**court day**, a day on which a court is
held.—**courthouse**, a house in which courts
are held.—**court-martial**, a court of military
or naval officers.—**court-plaster**, sticking
plaster or silk (originally used by ladies of the
court as ornamental patches on the face).—
courtyard, a court belonging to a house or
castle.

courteous (ker'te-us) *a.* [M.E. *cortéis*,
fr. O.F.] polite; well-bred;
of court-like manners.—**courteously**, *adv.*
—**courteousness**, *n.*

courtesan (kōr'te-zan) *n.* [F. *courti-
san*, courtier, fr. It.] a
woman of loose morals.

courtesy (ker'te-si) *n.* [O.F. *cortésie*]
politeness of manners; an
act of civility; favor.—**courtesy title**, a
title to which one has no valid claim.

courtship (kōrt'ship) *n.* the act of
wooing to marriage.

cousin (kuz'n) *n.* [F., fr. Late L.
cosinus, fr. L. *consobrinus*, fr.
con=cum, and *sobrinus=sororinus*, of a
sister, *soror*] the son or daughter of an uncle
or aunt; a title used by a sovereign in ad-

dressing a fellow-sovereign or a nobleman.—**cousinly**, *a.*—**cousinhood**, *n.* relationship, as of cousins.—**cousinship**, *n.* the relationship of cousins.—**cousinry**, *n.*—**cousin-german**, *a.* first cousin.

Cove (kōv) *n.* [A.S. *cofa*, chamber; cp. Ger. *koben*, cabin] a small inlet, creek, or bay.

covenant (kuv'e-nant) *n.* [O.F., fr. (part) *co-venant* (=con-) agreeing. See *convener*] a mutual agreement; a contract; a written agreement;—*v. t.* to enter into a formal agreement.—**covenanter**, *n.* one that makes a covenant.

cover (kuv'gr) *v. t.* [O.F. *couvrir*, fr. L. *co-operire*, fr. *cum*, quite, and *operire*, hide] to overspread; to hide from sight; to defend; to comprehend or include.—*n.* anything that covers; an envelope; a lid; a screen; shelter.—*Syn.* to conceal; hide, screen; shield.—**covering**, *n.* that which covers.—**coverlet**, *n.* [fr. O.F. *couvrir*, and *lit*, bed, fr. L. (acc.) *lectum*] a bed-cover.

covert (kuv'ert) *a.* [O.F. (part.) *covert*, covered] sheltered; concealed;—*n.* a place that covers and protects; a thicket.—**covertly**, *adv.*—**covertness**, *n.*

coverture (kuv'gr-chūr) *n.* a covering; in law, the status of a married woman.

covet (kuv'et) *v. t.* [O.F., fr. (acc.) *cupidiū-tem*, desire, fr. *cupidus*, greedy] to wish for eagerly; to desire unreasonably, or unlawfully;—*v. i.* to have strong desire.—**coveter**, *n.*—**covetingly**, *adv.* with eager desire to possess.—**covetous**, *a.* very desirous; greedy for gain.—**covetously**, *adv.*—**covetousness**, *n.*

covey (kuv'i) *n.* [O.F. *cozes*, brood, fr. L. *cadāre*, lie down] a brood of birds; a small flock of birds.

covin (kuv'in) *n.* [O.F. fr. *co-venir*. See *covenant*] an arrangement between persons to prejudice another [Law].

COW (kou) *n.* [A.S. *cū*, cp. Ger. *kuh*] the female of the ox genus of animals, and of certain other animals.—**cowherd**, *n.* one that tends cows.—**cowhide**, *n.* the hide of a cow or leather made from it; a rawhide whip.—**cowboy**, *n.* a herdsman of cattle, western U.S. (see *Chaps*, *illus*).—**cow-catcher**, a frame in front of a locomotive for removing obstructions, as strayed cattle, from the rails.—**cowpox**, an eruption on the udders of the cow.—**cowpuncher**, *n.* a cowboy.—**cow tree**, any of the various trees yielding milky juice. See also *Beef*, *illus*.



COW (kou) *v. t.* [Scand.] to depress with fear; to intimidate.

coward (kou'erd) *n.* [F. *coward*, fr. O.F. *coe*, tail, fr. L. (acc.) *caudam*] one that lacks courage, a poltroon;—*a.* destitute of courage; timid; base.—**cowardly**, *a.* wanting courage; dastardly; base;—*adv.*—**cowardliness**, *n.*—**cowardice**, *n.* want of courage.—*Syn.* of "cowardly," timorous; mean; pusillanimous; craven.

COWER (kou'er) *v. s.* [Scand. cp. Ger. *kowern*] to crouch, as in fear.

cowl (kou) *n.* [A.S. *cugle*, fr. (Eccl.) L. *cutilla*, cowl] a monk's hood, a chimney cover; the part of an automobile hood just under the windshield, or a similar part of an airplane hood (also *cowling*).



Cowls
(Monk's cowl, left, and Cowl of automobile—between hood and windshield)

cowlick (kou'lik) *n.* a curl or tuft of hair awry above the forehead [so called because it appears as though licked by a cow].

cowpea (kou'pē) *n.* a rambling herb or its beanlike edible seed.

cowry, cowrie (kou'ri) *n.* [Hind.] a small shell, used as money.

cowslip (kou'slip) *n.* [A.S. *cū-slyppe*, a piece of dung] a species of primrose.

coxcomb (koks'kōm) *n.* [fr. the *cock's comb* of red cloth on a jester's cap] a top; a fool.

coxswain (kok'swān, kok'sn) *n.* [fr. *cock* (boat) and *swain*] an officer in charge, or steersman of a boat.

coy (kou) *a.* [O.F. *coi*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *quietum*, for L. *quietum*. Doublet of quiet] reserved; shy.—**coily**, *adv.*—**coyness**, *n.*

coyote (ki'ōt, ki-s'te) *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex.] the American prairie wolf.



cozen (kuz'n) *v. t.* [F. *coziner*, to play the cousin in order to sponge on people] to cheat.—**cozenage** (kuz'n-i) *n.* the act of cozening; trickery.

COZY (kō'zi) *a.* snug; comfortable. Also *cosey, cosie, cosy, cozey, cozle*.

crab (krab) *n.* [A.S. *crabba*, cp. Ger. *krabbe*] a well-known walking shellfish; a sign in the zodiac. — **crabbed** (krab'ed) *a.* harsh; rough; contracted, as handwriting; sour. — **crabbedly**, *adv.* — **crabbedness**, *n.*



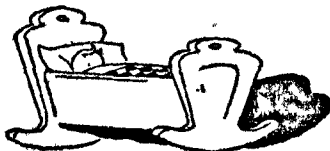
Crabs

crab (krab) *n.* [perh. Scand.] a wild, sour apple; the tree producing it; — *a.* sour.

crack (krak) *v.i.* [A.S. *cracian*, cp. Ger. *krachen*] to break without separation of parts; to disorder; to cause to sound sharply; to snap; — *v.i.* to break partially; to utter a sharp sudden sound; — *n.* a partial break; a chink; a sharp noise; a break in the voice; — *a.* superior. — **cracker**, *n.* a small firework; a kind of hard biscuit. — **crackle**, *v.i.* to produce slight snapping noises. — **crackling**, *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports frequently repeated; the rind of roasted pork. — **crack-brained**, *crazy*.

cracknel (krak'nel) *n.* [corr. fr. F. *cracnelin*, fr. D. = crackling] a hard little biscuit.

cradle (krä'dl) *n.* [A.S. *cradol*] a rocking bed for infants; the place in which anything is tended in its infancy; a frame or used as a support; a gold-washing machine. — *v.i.* to lay, or rock, in a cradle, to nurse in infancy; — *v.i.* to lie in a cradle.



Cradle

craft (kraft) *n.* [A.S. *craft*, cp. Ger. *kraft*, force] art; skill; a trade; artifice; guile; a ship or boat. — **crafty**, *a.* cunning; wily; *sly*. — **craftily**, *adv.* — **craftiness**, *n.* — **craftsman**, *n.* one engaged in a craft or trade. — **craftsmanship**, *n.* the skill of a craftsman. — *Syn.* of "crafty," subtle; artful; deceitful; shrewd.

crag (krag) *n.* [Celt.] a steep, rugged rock. — **cragged** (krag'ed) *a.* full of broken rocks. — **craggedness**, *n.* — **cragginess**, *n.* — **craggy**, *a.* full of crags; rugged.

crake (kräk) *n.* [imit.] the corn-crake; — *v.i.* to cry like a corn-crake.

cram (kram) *v.i.* and *i.* [A.S. *crammian*] to stuff in; to make special preparation for examination. — **crammer**, *n.*

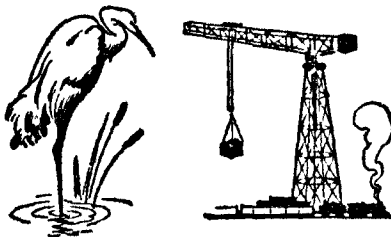
crambo (kram'bó) *n.* [perh. fr. L. *crambo* *repetitio*, of stale speeches] a game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

cramp (kramp) *n.* [O.F. *crampe*, fr. Teut.] a painful contraction of the muscles of the body; — *v.t.* to restrain; to afflict with cramp.

cran (kran) *n.* [prob. Gael.] a measure of herrings, holding about 750 fish.

cranberry (kran'ber-i) *n.* [Etyim. uncert.] a red, sour berry.

crane (krän) *n.* [A.S. *cran*] a wading bird, having long legs, neck, and bill; a machine for moving heavy weights; an iron bar for supporting kettles, etc., over a fire; a syphon; — *v.t.* to stretch the neck.



(Wading bird, left, and Lifting crane)

cranium (krä'ni-um) *n.* [Late L. fr. G. *kranion*, skull; conn. with *kara*, head] the skull. — **cranial**, *a.* pert. to the cranium. — **craniology** (krä'ni-ol'j-i) *n.* [G. *kranio-n*, and *-logia*, science] the study of skulls; phrenology. — **craniological** (krä'ni-ol'j-i-kal) *a.* pert. to craniology.

crank (krangk) *n.* [E] a bend or turn; the bent portion of an axis, used to change horizontal or vertical into rotary motion, etc.; a faddist; an irritable person.

crankle (krangk'l) *v.i.* to break into folds (obs.); *v.s.* to run in a winding course — *n.* a bend.

crannog (kran'og) *n.* [Gael. *crann*, tree] an ancient lake dwelling.

cranny (kran'i) *n.* [F. *cran*, notch, of uncert. etym.] an open crack; a chink. — **crannied**, *a.*

crape (kräp) *n.* [F. *crêpe*, fr. O.F. *crispe*, lit. crisped, fr. L. *crispus*. Doublet of *crisp*] a thin crisp cloth.

craps (kraps) *n.* a gambling game played by throwing two dice. Also **crap game**, **crap shooting**.

crash (krash) *v.i.* [imit.] to make a noise as of things colliding; — *n.* the loud sound of things falling and breaking; an unexpected failure; a coarse cloth used in making towels, etc. — **crash the gate**, to gain admission to an entertainment, dance, etc., without a ticket or an invitation (*sl.*).

crasis (krä'sis) *n.* [G] healthy state of the blood (*obs.*); the union of two vowels into one long vowel sound.

crass (kras) *a.* [L. *crassus*] thick; gross; stupid. — **crassitude**, *n.* the quality of being crass; stupidity.

crate (krät) *n.* [L. *crates*, wickerwork] a wickerwork or frame packing case.

crater (krät'ter) *n.* [G.] a large mixing bowl] the cup-shaped mouth of a volcano.

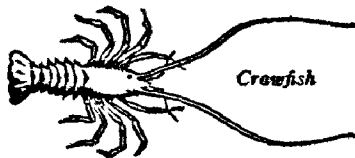
cravat (kra-vat') *n.* [F. *cravate*, tie worn by *Cravates* or Croatsians] a neck-cloth, a necktie.

crave (krāv) *v.t.* [A.S. *cræfan*] to ask humbly; to long for.—*craving*, *n.* a strong desire; longing; yearning.

craven (krāv'n) *n.* [M.E. *cravand*, of uncert. etym.] a spiritless fellow; coward; dastard.—*a.* cowardly.

craw (kraw) *n.* [E.] the crop or first stomach of fowls.

crawfish, crayfish (kraw'-, krā'-fish) *n.* [Corr. fr. M.E. *crævis*, fr. O.F.=F. *écrevisse*, fr. O. Ger *crebra*. crab] a small, freshwater shellfish of the lobster kind.



crawl (krawl) *v.i.* [Scand.] to creep; to move in a slow and feeble manner.—*crawler*, *n.*—*crawl stroke*, in swimming, an overhand racing stroke with an alternate, up-and-down, somewhat loose motion of the legs.

crayon (krā'un) *n.* [F., fr. *craye*, chalk, fr. L. (acc.) *crētam*] a pencil of colored chalk; a drawing in crayons.

craze (krāz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to weaken; to derange; to render insane;—*n.* an immoderate desire; derangement.—*crazed*, *a.* decrepit; cracked in the glaze (said of pottery); weak in mind—*crazy*, *a.* weak-minded.—*crazily*, *adv.*—*craziness*, *n.*

creak (krēk) *v.t.* [imit.] to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound;—*n.*

cream (krēm) *n.* [O.F.=F. *crème*, fr. Late L. *chrīma*, holy oil, fr. G.] the fatty substance that rises to the surface of milk; the best part of a thing;—*v.t.* to take off, as cream; to add cream to;—*v.i.* to become covered with cream; to froth;—*creamy*, *a.* full of cream; resembling cream.—*creamery*, *n.* a butter-making establishment.

crease (krēs) *n.* [Form of (*crease*)= *crest*] a line or mark made by folding;—*v.t.* to make a crease or mark in.—*creasy*, *a.* full of creases; marked by creases.

create (krē-āt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *creatus*, created, fr. *creare*] to form out of nothing; to make; to produce.—*creation* (krē-ā'shun) *n.* act of creating the world; anything created; the world.—*creative*, *a.* having the power to create.—*creator*, *n.* one that creates; [cap.] the Supreme Being.

creature (krē-chūr) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. (acc.) *creaturam*] anything created; any living being; a term of contempt or endearment; a dependant;—*a.* belonging to the body.

crèche (krāsh) *n.* [F.] a public nursery for children whose mothers are at work.

credence (krē'dens) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *crēdentiam*, fr. *crēdere*] trust; belief.—*credential* (krē-den-shal) *a.* entitling to credit, *pl.* testimonials of a person's office, identity, etc.

credible (krēd'i-bl) *a.* worthy of belief, likely.—*credibility* (krēd-i-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being credible.—*credibly* (krēd'i-bl) *adv.*

credit (krēd'it) *n.* [L. (part.) *crēditus*, believed, fr. *crēdere*] reliance on the truth of something; belief; honor; character; sale on trust; the time given for payment of goods; the side of an account on which are entered all values received;—*v.t.* to trust the truth of; to believe; to enter upon the credit side of an account.—*creditable*, *a.* reliable; meriting credit.—*creditably*, *adv.*—*credibility*, *n.*—*creditor*, *n.* one to whom money is due.—*bills of credit*, notes or bills issued by a government, a corporation, or an individual.—*letter of credit*, an order to receive money from an agent.—*Syn.* trust; faith, character; reputation.

credo (krē'dō) *n.* [L. *crēdo*, I believe (beg the L. Apostles' Creed)] a creed; a musical setting of a creed.

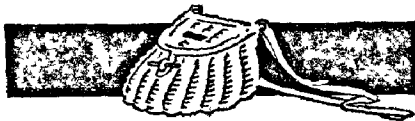
credulous (krēj'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *crēdulus*] easy of belief; easily deceived.—*credulously*, *adv.*—*credulousness*, *n.*—*credulity* (krē-dū'l'i-ti) *n.* believing too readily.

Cree (krē) *n.* an American Indian of an Algonquian tribe.

creed (krēd) *n.* [A.S. *crēda*, fr. *credo*] a summary of religious belief; any expression of principles.

creek (krēk) *n.* [perh. Scand.] a small inlet or cover; a rivulet; a turn or winding.

creel (krēl) *n.* [Etym. unknown] an osier basket; an angler's basket.



creep (krēp) *v.i.* [A.S. *crēopan*] to move as a reptile; to crawl; to move slowly or stealthily, to grow, as a vine, clinging to supports; to have a creeping sensation of the skin.—*creeper*, *n.* a creeping plant.

cremate (krē-māt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *crematus*, burned, fr. *cremare*] to burn; to consume a corpse by burning.—*cremation* (krē-mā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *cremationem*].—*crematorium* (krē-mā-tō'ri-um) *n.* an establishment for cremating bodies.—*Also crematory.*

Cremona (krē-mō'na) *n.* a superior kind of violin [made at Cremona, in Italy].

creole (krē'ōl) *n.* [F., fr. Sp.] in colonial or tropical regions, a native of Spanish or French descent; a native of the Gulf States, of Spanish or French (and sometimes of negro) blood.

creosote (krē'ō-sōt) *n.* [G. *kreos*, for *kreas*, flesh, and *sōt-er*, preserve] a caustic liquid, from wood tar.

crepe (krāp) *n.* crape; also, a kind of crapelike fabric.—*crêpe de Chine* (krāp d'shēn') Canton crepe or an imitation.

crepon (krāp'on) *n.* [F.] a fabric of silk, wool, or silk and wool mixed, resembling crepe.

crepuscular (kre-pus'kū-lar) *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, twilight] pert. to twilight; glimmering

créscendo (kre-shen'dō) *n.* [It.=grow-ing stronger] esp. in music, a gradual increase in loudness;—*adv.* with increase of loudness.



Crescents

crescent (kres'ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *crestant*, increasing, fr. *crecere*] like the moon's first quarter in shape;—*n.* the moon in her first quarter; the new moon, figured in the Turkish standard; a street, crescent in form.

cross (kres) *n.* [A.S. *crossa*, *cerse*] a plant of various species, used in making salads.

crest (krest) *n.* [O.F. *creste* = F. *crête*, fr. L. (acc.) *crīstam*] a tuft or comb on a bird's head; the plume, etc. on a helmet; the top of a wave; the summit;—*v.t.* to adorn with a crest; to top.—*crestless*, *a.*—*crestfallen*, *dispirited*; *cowed*.



Crest of Rooster

cretaceous (krē-tā'shus) *a.* [L. fr. *creta*, chalk] composed of chalk; chalky.

cretin (krē'tin) *n.* [F.] one who suffers from cretinism.—*cretinism*, *n.* a kind of idiocy attended with deformity, notably with gouter, and due to the thyroid deficiency.

cretonne (krē-ton') *n.* [F.] a stout cotton cloth, patterned on one side.

crevasse (kre-vas') *n.* [F. fr. *crever*, burst, fr. L. *crepāre*] a cleft or a fissure, esp. in a glacier.

crevice (krev'is) *n.* a narrow space caused by a crack; a cleft; a fissure.

crew (krōb) *n.* [F. *crore*, increase. See accrue] a company; a gang; a ship's or boat's company.

crewel (krōd'et) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a kind of fine worsted, used in fancy work.

crib (krib) *n.* [E.] a manger or hayrack; a stall; a bedstead for a child; a translation or key;—*v.t.* to confine in a small place; to puller; to cheat in a school examination.

cribbage (krib'ij) *n.* [the "crib" being cards laid aside] a card game for two or four players.

crick (krik) *n.* [E.] a spasm or cramp, esp. of the neck or back.

cricket (krik'et) *n.* [O.F. fr. *criquet*, chirp, fr.



Cricket

Teut.] an insect of the grasshopper kind;—[F. fr. Du. *cricke*, a crutch] an outdoor game, played with bat, ball, and wickets.—*cricketer*, *n.*

crier (kri'er) *n.* one who cries; one who proclaims officially.

crime (krim) *n.* [F., fr. L. *crimen*, a charge] any breach of law; a gross offense; a great wrong.—*capital crime*, one punishable with death.

criminal (krim'i-nal) *a.* [L., fr. stem *crimn-*] guilty of, pert to, crime; wicked;—*n.* one guilty of a crime.

criminate (krim'i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part) *crimnātus*, having accused, fr. *crimnāri*] to charge with a crime.—

crimination (krim'i-nā'shun) *n.*—**criminator**, **criminative** (krim'i-nā-tōr-, -tiv) *a.* tending to accusation.

criminology (krim-i-nol'ō-jī) *n.* the study of crime and the criminals.—*criminologist*, *n.*

crimp (krimp) *v.t.* [E.] to form into wrinkles or pleats; to press into the army or navy;—*a.* one that dveys or presses men into service;—*a.* easily crumbled; brittle.—**crimple** (krimp'l) *v.t.* to draw together; to curl.—**crimping iron**, an implement for crimping hair, etc.

crimson (krim'zn) *n.* [M.E. *crimoris*, fr. O.F. *cramosis*, fr. Low L. *cramesinus*, fr. A. Doublet of carmine] a deep red color tinged with blue;—*a.* of a crimson color;—*v.t.* to turn to crimson;—*v.i.* to become crimson; to blush.

cringe (krinj) *v.t.* [A.S. *crincan*, *cringan*, to fall in battle] to bend or cower; to fawn.—**cringingly**, *adv.*

crinkle (kring'ld) *v.t.* and *i.* [Conn. with *cringe*] to form into wrinkles; to bend in and out;—*n.* a wrinkle.

crinoline (krin'ō-lin-, -lin) *n.* [F.=orig. hair-cloth, fr. *crin*, fr. L. (acc.) *crīnem*, and *lin*, linen] a petticoat expanded by hoops.

cripple (krip'l) *n.* [fr. A.S. *crōpan*, creep; cp. Ger. *krüppel*] a lame person;—*v.t.* to lame; to disable.

crisis (kri'sis) *n.*; pl. *crises* (kri'sēz) [L., fr. G., fr. *crisis*, *n.* See critic] the decisive moment; the turning point, esp. in an illness; a decisive point in an affair or activity.—*Syn.* conjuncture; emergency.

crisp (krisp) *a.* [L. *crispus*, Doublet of *crapel*] brittle; easily broken;—*v.t.* to curl, as the hair; to wrinkle.—**crisper**, *n.*—**crisply**, *adv.*—**crispness**, *n.*—**crisping iron**, an instrument for crisping.

crisscross (kris'kros) *n.* a game played with lines in the form of a cross.—*v.t.* to mark with cross lines.—*a.*

marked with cross lines.—*adv.* in opposite directions; at cross purposes.

critereion (kri-tē'ri-on) *n.*; *pl.* *critereia* (kri-tē'ri-a) [*G.* See *critic*] a standard; anything by which to judge.

critic (kri'tik) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G.* *kritikos*, discerning, fr. *kritōs*, judge, fr. *krimainō*, judge] a judge in art or literature; a reviewer of books, etc.; one who criticizes.—**critical**, *a.*, discerning; accurate in judgment; inclined to censure; belonging to the art of a critic; pert. to a crisis; perilous.—**critically**, *adv.*—**criticism**, *n.*, the art of estimating, as literature, or the arts; a critical appreciation.—**criticize**, *v.t.* and *v.* to examine and judge; to find fault with.—**criticizable**, *a.*—*Syn.* of "critical," exact; captious; censorious.

critique (kri-tēk') *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *criticium*] criticism or review.

croak (krök) *v.s.* and *i.* [*imit*] to make a hoarse noise in the throat; to forebode evil; to grumble;—*n.* the sound of a frog or crow.—**croaker**, *n.*—**croaky**, *a.*

crochet (krö-shä') *n.* [*F.* dim. of *croc*] a kind of netting made by a small hook;—*v.t.* and *v.* to work in crochet.

crock (krok) *n.* [*Celt*] a pot or pitcher.—**crockery**, *n.* earthenware.

crocodile (krok'ö-dil) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* fr. *G.* *krokodilos*, lizard] a huge amphibious reptile of the lizard kind.—**crocodile tears**, hypocritical tears.



Crocodile

crocus (krö'kus) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G.* *krokos*] a bulbous plant of the iris kind, saffron.

croft (kroft) *n.* [*E.*] a field adjoining a dwelling; a small farm.—**crofter**, *n.* one that farms a croft.

cromlech (krom'lek) *n.* [*W.*] a structure consisting of a large flat stone placed upon other stones set up on end.



Cromlech

crone (krön) *n.* a. having an old woman.

crony (krö'ni) *n.* an old friend; an intimate.

crook (krook) *n.* [*Scand.*] a bend; a bent instrument; a shepherd's or bishop's staff; a swindler or thief [*Coll*];—*v.t.* to bend; to curve,—*v.i.* to be bent or curved.—**crooked**, *a.* having a bend or crook; dishonest.—**crookback**, *n.* a hunchback.—**crookneck**, *n.* one of two kinds of squash with tapering, curved necks.—**by hook or by crook**, by some means or other.

croon (kroon) *n.* [*imit*] a long, continued murmuring; singing in an undertone,—*v.t.* and *v.* to sing softly.—**crooner**, *n.* an entertainer who sings popular songs in a crooning manner.

crop (krop) *n.* [*E*=orig. a bunch] the crow of a fowl; that which is

cropped and gathered; the cutting short of hair;—*v.t.* to cut short; to mow; to graze.—**cropful**, *a.*—**neck and crop**, altogether—to crop out, to appear above the surface.

croquet (krö-kä') *n.* [*F.* form of *crochet*] a game played with mallets, balls, and iron hoops, on a lawn.

croquette (krö-ke't) *n.* [*F.*] a fried ball of minced meat, fish, etc.

crozier (krö'zier) *n.* Also **crozier**. [*M.E.* *croce*, fr. *O.F.* =*F.* *croce*, fr. *Low L.* (acc.) *crociam*, fr. *O.F.* *croc*, hook] the pastoral staff of a bishop or archbishop.

CROSS (kros) *n.* [*fr. L.* (act.) *crucem*, of *crux*, through *Celt*] a gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed upon one another, in various forms, as T or † or X, anything in the shape of a cross; crosswise; the Christian doctrine; the gospel; the symbol of Christianity; anything that thwarts or vexes; the mark signed instead of a signature by those that cannot write; a mixing of breeds or stock, or the product of such intermixture;—*a.* lying or falling athwart; peevish; fretful;—*v.t.* to put across or athwart; to traverse, go across; to thwart;

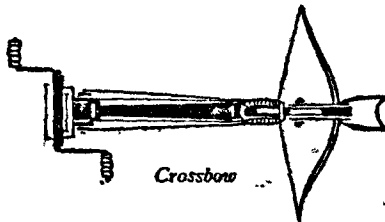


Crosses
(a, Greek; b, Latin; c, Maltese; d, Celtic)

to cancel; to mix the breed of;—*v.i.* to lie or be athwart, to go across; to interbreed.—**crossing**, *n.* the act or place of passing across; **crossbreeding**—**crossly**, *adv.* peevishly; fretfully.—**crosswise**, *adv.* in the form of a cross; **cross**,—**cross action**, an action brought by a defendant against a plaintiff on points belonging to the same transaction—**crossbones**, *n. pl.* two arm or thigh bones crossed.—**cross-examine**, to examine a witness of the opposite side—**cross-eyed**, having both eyes squinting inwards.—**cross-fire**, lines of fire that cross each other.—**crossgrained**, *a.* having an irregular grain; perverse.—**cross-patch**, *n.* an ill-natured person—**cross purpose**, an opposing purpose; *pl.* a game of words or phrases used at random.—**cross-question**, to cross examine—**crossroad**, **crossway**, *n.* a road that crosses another; a by-road.—**cross wind**, an unfavorable wind.—**cross section**, a diagram or the like showing the parts of anything as though cut across.—**crossword puzzle**, a word puzzle in which the letters of intersecting words are written vertically and horizontally in blank squares—**fiery cross**, a light cross (whose extremities were set on fire, and then extinguished in the blood of a goat newly slain) sent from place to place as a signal to call to arms; a burning cross used as a symbol by the Ku Klux Klan.—**Latin cross**, one with a horizontal cross-beam two-thirds up.—**St. Andrew's cross**, one like X.—**Tau cross**, one like T—**to take up the cross**, to sacrifice self for Christ.—*Syn.* affliction; disappointment, vexation; trial; opposition; care.

crossbill (kros'bil) *n.* a genus of bird, resembling the linnets, etc., the mandibles of whose bill cross each other.

crossbow (kros'bō) *n.* a weapon used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.



Crossbow

crosse (kros) *n.* [F.] the long-handled racquet used in the game of lacrosse.

crosshatch (kros-hach') *v.t.* to mark with sets of parallel lines, each set crossing the other obliquely so as to form decussations. See Decussating Lines, *illus.*

crotchet (kroch'et) *n.* [F. *crochet* (now *croche*)] a hook; a note equal in duration to half a minim; a bracket in printing; a whim or fancy.—**crotchety**, *a.* given to caprices; whimsical.

croton oil (krō'ton-oil) a strongly purgative vegetable oil.

crouch (krouch) *v.i.* [O.F. fr. *croche*, *croc*, *crook*] to stoop down; lie low; to cringe.

croup (kroop) *n.* [F., fr. Scand.] the buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

croup (kroop) *n.* [imit.] a disease of the windpipe due to inflammation, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough, which chiefly attacks children.

croupier (krō'pi-er) *n.* [F.] one who assists the chairman at a public banquet; one who assists the banker in a gambling house.

crouton (krōo-ton') *n.* [F. *crouton*, fr. *croûte*, a piece of crust] a small piece of toasted bread, dry and crisp, used in soups, etc.

CROW (krō) *v.i.* [A.S. *crāwan*] to make the shrill sound of a cock; to exult; to utter a sound of pleasure.—*n.* [A.S. *crāwe*; cp. Ger. *krāhe*] a large bird of the genus *Corvus*; the voice of the cock.—**crow's-foot**, *n.* a wrinkle at the corner of the eye.—**crow's-nest**, *n.* a box for the lookout man on a ship's mast.

crowbar (krō'bār) *n.* [bar with a beak] a bar of iron somewhat pointed and often bent at one end, used as a lever to move heavy objects.

crowd (kroud) *v.t.* [A.S. *crūdan*] to press or drive together; *v.i.* to be numerous;—*n.* a number of things or persons close together.—*Syn.* of *n.*, throng; multitude; populace; mob.

crowfoot (krō'foot) *n.* the buttercup; a number of small cords rove through a long block, and used to suspend an awning.

CROWN (kroun) *n.* [O.F. *coronem* = F. *couronne*, fr. L. (acc.) *coronam*]

a wreath or garland, encircling the head; the state headgear worn by a sovereign; the sovereign; royal power; royalty; a coin stamped with a crown, as (formerly in Eng.) a five-shilling piece; top of the head; topmost part of a mountain, hat, etc.;—*v.t.* to invest with a crown, or with royal dignity; to bestow upon as a mark of honor or reward; to top; to complete.—**crowns** colony, one directly administered by the British government.—**crowns** glass, the finest sort of window glass.—**crowns** prince, the prince royal who succeeds to the crown.



Crown

crucial (kroosh'yal) *a.* [F., fr. stem, *cruci* of *crux*, *cross*] trying or searching; decisive.

crucible (krōd'si-bil) *n.* [Late L., perh. fr. stem, *cruci*, *cross*] a chemical vessel, capable of withstanding great heat, used in melting ores, etc.

crucifix (kroo'si-fiks) *n.* [L. (part.) *cruci-fixus*, crucified] a figure of Christ upon the cross.—**crucifixion** (krōd'si-fik'shun) *n.* crucifying, esp. the crucifying of Christ.

cruciform (krōd'si-fawrm) *a.* cross-shaped.

crucify (krōd'si-fi) *v.t.* [F., fr. Late L. *cruci-fixura*, for *fixura*, fix] to execute by nailing to a cross; to torture; to mortify.

crude (krōod) *a.* [L. *crudus*] in its natural state; raw; unripe; rough.

cruel (krōo'el) *a.* [O.F. *cruel*, fr. L. (acc., *crudelis*)] disposed to cause pain; painful; hard-hearted; inhuman.—**cruelly**, *adv.*—**cruelty**, *n.*—*Syn.* barbarous; severe; unmerciful.

cruet (krōo'et) *n.* [O.F. *crucis*, pitcher, fr. Teut. Cp. *crook*, Ger. *krug*] a small bottle for condiments.

cruse (krōoz) *v.i.* [D. *kruisen*, *cross* (the sea), fr. *kruis*, fr. L. (acc.) *cruc-em*] to sail about;—*n.* sailing to and fro.—**cruiser**, *n.* an armed ship, classed next under a battleship.

crumb (kram) *n.* [A.S. *cruma*; cp. Ger. *krume*] a small fragment, esp. of bread;—*v.t.* to break into or to cover with crumbs.—**crumble**, *v.t.* to break into crumbs;—*v.i.* to fall into small pieces.—**crumbly**, *a.* apt to crumble.—*Syn.* of "crumble," to decay; molder; perish.

crumpet (kram'pet) *n.* [E. conn. with *cramp*, *crimp*] a kind of soft unsweetened griddlecake.

crumple (kram'pl) *v.t.* to crush into wrinkles; to rumple;—*v.i.* to shrink irregularly.

crunch (krunch) *v.t.* and *i.* [imit.] to crush between the teeth.

crupper (krap'er) *n.* [F. *croupière*, fr. *croupe*, *croup* (1)] a strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail.

crusade (króó-sád') *n.* [F. *croisade*, fr. Late L. (*iem.* part) *cruci-ata*, marked with a cross] mediæval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens; any enthusiastic effort against evil.—**crusader**, *n.*

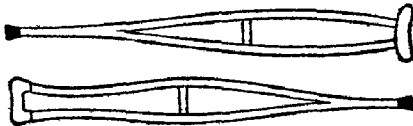
cruse (kroos, krooz) *n.* [Ice. *krús*, pot] a small cup or bottle.

crush (krush) *v.t.* [O.F., fr. Teut.] to press and bruise between two hard bodies, to break into pieces; to squeeze out; to overcome completely;—*v.i.* to be pressed into smaller compass;—*n.* esp. the pressure of a crowd.—**crusher**, *n.*—*Syn.* to overwhelm; oppress; ruin; beat.

crust (krust) *n.* [O.F. *croûste*, = F. *croûte*, fr. L. (*acc.*) *crustam*] the hard outside covering of anything; the outer part of baked bread; the hard outer part of the earth;—*v.t.* to cover with a crust.—**crusty**, *a.* having a crust; hard; peevish.

crustacea (krus-tá'shu-á) *n.pl.* a class of animals with jointed shells, including lobsters, crabs, etc.—**crustacean**, *a.* and *n.*

crutch (kruch) *n.* [M.E. *crueche*, fr. A.S. *cryce*; cp. *cricket*] a staff, with a cross piece, placed under the arm, to support the lame; a support.—**crutched** (krucht) *pp.* or *a.* supported on crutches; {=crossed} marked with the sign of the cross.



Crutches

crux (kruks) *n.* [L. See *cross*, *crucial*] anything that puzzles very much; an important point.

cry (kri) *v.t.* [F. *crier*, fr. *quiritāre*, lament] to utter loudly; to advertise by crier;—*v.i.* to call loudly; to proclaim; to weep; to utter inarticulate sounds;—*n.* a loud utterance, esp. the sound of an animal or child; scream; yell; a prayer; noise; hounds on the scent; the shedding of tears.—**crying** (kri'ing) *a.* calling for notice.—to **cry down**, to depreciate.—to **cry mercy**, to beg pardon.—to **cry up**, to extol.—*Syn.* of *n.* outcry; shouting; bawling; squalling; tumult; uproar.

crypt (kript) *n.* [L., fr. G. *kruphē*, vault fr. *kruphēn*, hide] a cell or chapel under a church, or underground, used esp. for burial.—**cryptic**, *cryptical*, *a.* [G. *krupios*, hidden] hidden; secret.

cryptogam (krip-tó-gam) *n.* [fr. G. *krupio-s*, and *gamos*, marriage] a plant that has no apparent or true flower, as a fern, moss, etc.—**cryptogamic** (krip-tó-gam'ik) *a.*

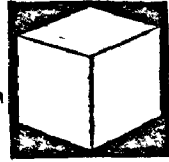
cryptogram (krip-tó-gram) *n.* [fr. G. *gramma*, a writing, fr. *graphēs*] a writing in secret characters.

cryptograph (krip-tó-graf) *n.* [fr. G. *graphēs*, write] a cryptogram.—**cryptography** (krip-tó-grá-fi) *n.* art of writing in secret characters.

crystal (kris'tal) *n.* [O.F. *crystal*, fr. L. *crystallum*, fr. G. *krustallos*, ice, fr. *krnos*, cold] a mineral body which has assumed a regular geometrical form; a fine kind of glass;—*a.* consisting of, or like, crystal.—**crystalline**, *a.* [G. *krustallinos*] resembling crystal; transparent.—**crystallize**, *v.t.* to cause to form crystals;—*v.i.* to be formed into crystals.—**crystallizable**, *a.*—**crystallization** (kris-tá-l-zá'shun) *n.* the process of crystallizing.—**crystallography** (kris-tá-log'rá-fi) *n.* [fr. G. *graphēs*, write] the science that deals with the origin and structure of crystals.—**rock crystal**, pure transparent quartz.—**crystal-line humor**, or **lens**, a transparent, convex body, behind the iris of the eye—see *Eye illus.*

cub (kub) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a young animal—bear, fox, etc.;—*v.t.* and *i.* to bring forth young.

cube (küb) *n.* [F., fr. L. (*acc.*) *cubum*, fr. G. *kubos*] a solid body with six equal square sides; the product of a number multiplied twice into itself, as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4, —*v.t.* to raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.—**cubic**, *cubical*,



Cube

a. [L., fr. G. *kubstos*] having the form of a cube.—**cubically**, *adv.*—**cubiform**, *a.* [L. (*gen.*) *cubi*, of a cube] having the form of a cube.—**cube root**, the number of which a given number is the cube.

cubicle (kü'bi-kl) *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, fr. *cubare*, lie down] a small place.

cubism (kü'bizm) *n.* a school of art that emphasizes the abstract forms of objects rather than their details.

cubit (kü'bit) *n.* [L. *cubitum*, elbow] the distance from a man's elbow to the end of his middle finger, about 18 inches; a measure of length.

cucking stool (kuk'ing-stool) *n.* [Scand.] a chair in which petty offenders were exposed to public denision.

cuckold (kuk'öld) *n.* [O.F. *cucu-auli*, fr. *cucos*, cuckoo. Suff.=E. *wold*] a man whose wife is false;—*v.t.* to make a cuckold of.

cuckoo (koo'koo) *n.* [O.F. *cucu*=F. *coucou*, imit.] a well-known bird, deriving its name from its note.—**cuckoo's mate**, the wryneck.—**cuckoo-spit**, or **spittle**, a froth found on plants, containing the larva of the frog-hopper.

cucumber (kü'kum-ber) *n.* [L. (*acc.*) *cucum-berem*] a well-known plant of the gourd family and its fruit, used as a salad and for pickling.

cud (kud) *n.* [A.S. *cwudu*, *cudu*] food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals, as the cow or camel, from their first stomach, and chewed a second time.—to **chew the cud**, to ponder.

cuddle (kud'l) *v.t.* [Etyim. uncert.] to caress; to hug; to fondle;—*v.i.* to lie close or snug.

cuddy (kud'i) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a small cabin in a ship.

cudgel (kuj'eI) *n.* [M.E. *kuggel*, fr. A.S. *cyggel*] a short, thick stick;—*v.t.* to beat with a cudgel.

cue (kü) *n.* [F. *queue*, fr. L. *cauda*, tail] a tall or end, esp. of a wig;—[perh. Q. written for L. *quando*, when in an actor's copy] last words of one actor's speech, giving notice to another one to speak; a hint; the line one is to adopt; the straight rod used in billiards.



Billiard Cue

cuff (kuf) *n.* [Scand.] a blow with the fist; a stroke; a buffet;—*v.t.*

cuff (kuf) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] the part of the sleeve about the wrist; a band of linen, etc., worn about the wrist.

cuirass (kwi-ras') *n.* [O.F. *cuirace*=F. *cuirasse*, fr. *cuir*, leather, fr. L. *corium*] armor covering the body from the neck to the waist; a breastplate.

cuisine (kwi-zën') *n.* [F.] a kitchen; style of cooking.

cul-de-sac (kool'de-sak') *n.* [F.=sack bottom] a street or lane open only at one end; a blind alley.

culinary (kü'lin-er-i) *a.* [L. *culina*, kitchen] relating to the kitchen or to the art of cookery.

cull (kul) *v.t.* [O.F. *cuellir*=F. *cuellir*, fr. L. *colligere*, collect] to select, or pick out; to gather.—**culler**, *n.*—**culling**, *n.* anything selected from a mass; refuse.

cullender (kul'en - dgr) *n.* See **colander**.

culminate (kul'mi-nät) *v.t.* [fr. L. stem, *culmin-*, of *culmen*, top] to reach the highest point; to come to the meridian.—**culmination** (kul-mi-nä'shun) *n.* attainment of the highest point; passage across the meridian; top or crown.

culpable (kul'ps-bl) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *culpābilis*, fr. *culpa*, blame] deserving blame; blameworthy; guilty.

culprit (kul'prit) *n.* [In leg. phr., made fr. A.F. *cul*=*culpable*, and *prit*=*prest*=F. *prêt*, ready] one accused of a crime; a criminal; an offender.

cult (kult) *n.* [L. *cult-us*, worship, fr. (part.) *cult-us*, cultivated, fr. *colere*] veneration for some person or thing; a system of religious belief.

cultivate (kul'ti-vät) *v.t.* [Late L. (part.) *cultivānus*, tilled, fr. (part.) *cultus*, tilled, fr. *colo*] to till; to prepare for crops; to foster; to improve; to civilize.—**cultivable**, *a.*—**cultivation** (kul-ti-vä'shun) *n.* the practice of cultivating; refinement.—**cultivator**, *n.* a harrow.

culture (kul'chür) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cultūram*, cultivation, fr. *colere*, till] tillage; cultivation; mental training and discipline; refinement;—*v.t.* to cultivate.

culverin (kul'ver-in) *n.* [O.F.=snake-like, fr. *couleuvre*, adder, fr. L. (acc.) *colubram*] a long cannon.

culvert (kul'vert) *n.* [F. fr. *couler*, flow, fr. L. *colāre*, strain] an arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, etc.



Culvert

cumber (kum'ber) *v.t.* [F. *combrer*, fr. Late L.] to burden, overload;—*n.* a hindrance.—**cumberless**, *a.*—**cumbersome**, *a.* burdensome; unwieldy.—**cumbersomeness**, *n.*—**cumbrous**, *a.* bulky; unwieldy.—*Syn.* to encumber; embarrass; perplex; obstruct.

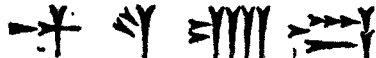
cumin, cummin (kum'in) *n.* [A.S. *kumīnon*, fr. H.] a dwarf plant, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

cummerbund (kum'er-bund) *n.* [fr. Per.] a broad sash worn as a waistband.

cumulate (küm'ü-lät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *cumulāus*, heaped up, fr. *cumulus*] to heap together.—**cumulative**, *a.* increasing by successive additions; gaining force or effect by additions.

cumulus (küm'ü-lus) *n.* [L.] a cloud, rounded or conical mass of clouds.—**cumulo-stratus**, cumulus clouds with a stratified appearance.—**cumulo-cirro-stratus**, the nimbus or rain-cloud.

cuneiform (kü-nē'-fawrm) *a.* [L. (gen.) *cunei*, of *cuneus*, wedge, and *form*] pert. to the wedge-shaped characters found in ancient Persian and Babylonian inscriptions.



Cuneiform Writing

cunning (kun'ing) *a.* [fr. A.S. *cunnan*, knowing; skilful, designing; charming, as a child [Coll.];—*n.* skill; deceit; craft.—*Syn.* artful; wily; subtle; ingenious; clever.

cup (kup) *n.* [A.S., fr. L. *cāpa*, tub, a small drinking cup, cp. F. *coupe*] a small vessel used to drink out of; the contents of such a vessel; a cupful; a vessel for drawing blood;—*v.t.* to bleed by means of a cupping-glass.—**cupful**, *n.* the quantity that a cup holds.—**cupping** (kup'ing) *n.* operation of drawing blood.—**cupping glass**, a glass vessel like a cup, applied to the skin to draw blood by exhausting the air in the glass.

cupboard (kup'erd) *n.* a small closet with shelves for cups, etc.

Cupid (kü'pid) *n.* the boy-god of love in Roman mythology.

cupidity (kü-pid'i-ti) *n.* [F. *cupidité*, fr. L. (acc.) *cupidi-tatem*, fr. *cupidus*, covetous] eager desire to possess, esp. wealth.—*Syn.* covetousness; greediness.

cupola (kū'pō-lā) n. [It. fr. L. *dim.* *cupula*, fr. *cūpa*, cask] a cup-shaped vault on the top of a building; a dome.

cupreous (kū'prē-us) a. [L. *cupreus*, of copper] like copper.

cur (ker) n. [E.] a mongrel dog; a worthless fellow.

curaçoa (koo'rā-sō) n. [fr. *Curacao*, W. Ind.] a liqueur made from orange peel.

curare, curari (koo-rā-ré) n. [Fr. native S. American Indian name] a poison used to tip the arrows used in warfare and hunting by S. American Indians.

curate (kū'rat) n. [Late L. *cūrātus*, fr. L. *cūrs*, cure] one who has the care of souls; an assistant to the rector or vicar.—**curacy**, n. the office of a curate.

curator (kū-rā'tor) n. [L.] a superintendent, as of a museum, etc.; a guardian.

curb (kerb) n. [F. *courber*, fr. L. *curvare*, *curvus*, bent] a check or hindrance, a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle and passing under the horse's lower jaw; a border separating sidewalk from street;—*v.t.* to restrain; to confine.—**curbstone**, a stone placed against earth or stonework to prevent its giving way.

curd (kerd) n. [Celt.] the cheesy part of milk.—**curdle**, *v.t.* to cause to turn into curd;—*v.t.* to turn into curd.—**curdy**, a.

cure (kūr) n. [O.F. fr. L. (acc.) *cūram*, care] act of healing; treatment of disease; remedy; successful treatment; the office of curate; charge of souls;—*v.t.* to heal; to restore to health; to preserve by drying, salting, etc.—**curable**, a.—**curative**, a. tending to cure.

curé (koo-rā') n. [F.] a parish priest in France.

curette (kū-ret') n. [F., fr. L. *curo*] a surgical instrument for scooping or scraping.

curfew (ker'fū) n. [O.F. *couvefe* = F. *couver-feu*, fr. *cover*, cover, and *feu*, fr. L. (acc.) *foctum*, hearth] the ringing of a bell at nightfall, or eight o'clock; in former times, a signal to cover fires, and retire to rest.

curio (kū'ri-ō) n. [short. fr. *curiosity*] anything rare or curious.

curiosity (kū'ri-ōs'i-ti) n. [F., fr. L. (acc.) *cūriositatem*] a strong desire to see or to know; inquisitiveness; an object of wonder; a rarity.

curious (kū'ri-us) a. [O.F. *curios*, fr. L. *cūriosus*] desirous to know; inquisitive; prying; elaborate; fanciful; singular.—**curiously**, *adv.*—**curiousness**, n.

curl (kerl) *v.t.* [M.E. *crul*; cp. G. *krallen*] to twist into ringlets; to twist or coil; to raise in waves;—*v.t.* to play at curling;—*n.* a ringlet of hair; a spiral; a disease of peach trees, potatoes, etc., the



Cupola

leaves growing curled.—**curly**, a.—**curliness**, n.—**curling**, n. a game played on the ice, smooth circular stones being slid towards a mark or tee.—**curlier**, n.—**curling iron**, curling tongs, an instrument for curling the hair.—**curling stone**, a stone used in the game of curling.

curlew (ker'lū) n. [O.F. *corleus*, imit.] a long-billed waterfowl.

curlicue (ker'li-kū) n. a curl, as in writing, arabesque, etc.



Curlew

curmudgeon (ker-muj'un) n. [formerly also *curmudgin*, as if fr. E. *corn*, and O.F. *muhser*, lude] an avaricious, churlish fellow; a churl.

currant (ker'ant) n. [fr. F. *Corinthe*, corinth] a small dried grape, imported from the Levant; the name of several shrubs and their fruit.

currency (ker'en-si) n. circulation; current value; that which is in circulation; money; coinage.

current (ker'ent) a. [L. (part. stem) *current-*, running, fr. *currere*] running or moving rapidly, present; general; in circulation;—*n.* a flowing of water, air, electricity, etc.; a stream, general course.—**currently**, *adv.*

curriculum (ku-rik'ū-lum) n. [L., fr. *currere*, run] a specified course of study.

curry (ker'i) *v.t.* [O.F. = F. *couroyer*, fr. *conroy*, gear; fr. *con* = L. *cum*, and *roi*, order, fr. Teut. See *array*] to dress leather; to comb, rub, or clean a horse.—**currier**, n.—to **curry favor** (*i.e.*, flatter a horse) to flatter.

curry (ker'i) n. [Tamil] a highly-flavored and pungent condiment; a dish cooked with curry.

curse (kers) *v.t.* [A.S. *curisan*, *curis*] to utter a wish of evil against; to invoke evil upon; to vex, harass, or torment;—*v.t.* to swear;—*n.* evil invoked; malediction; imprecation.—**curse** (kers'ed, kerst) n. under a curse; ill-tempered.

cursvive (ker'siv) a. [Late L. *cursvivus*, fr. L. (part.) *cūrsus*, run, fr. *currere*] running; rapid; flowing.

cursory (ker'sor-i) a. [L. fr. stem, *currere*, of *cursor*, runner] characterized by haste.—**cursorily**, *adv.*—**cursoriness**, n.

curt (kert) a. [L. *curtus*] short; concise; abrupt.—**curtly**, *adv.*—**curtness**, n.

curtail (ker-tāi') *v.t.* [corr. fr. *curtail*] to cut short; to abridge; to diminish.—**curtailment**, n. decrease.

curtain (ker'tun) n. [O.F. *curtine*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *curtinam*, dim. of *cohors*, court] a movable drapey intended to darken or conceal; a cloth hung in front of the stage of a theater;—*v.t.* to enclose or furnish with curtains.—**curtain lecture**, a private lecture from a wife to a husband.

curtal (ker'tal) n. [O.F. *courtault*, fr. *court*, *curt*] a horse or dog with a docked tail.

curtsy, curtsey (kért'si) *n.* [Form of courtesy] a salutation made by slightly bending the knees and bowing;—*v. i.* to make a curtsy.

curule (kú'roól) *a.* [L.] pert. or entitled to the curule chair, used by certain Roman magistrates; magisterial.

curve (kərv) [L. *curvus*] *a.* curved;—*n.* a bending without angles; that which is bent;—*s. i.* and *i.* to bend.—**curvature** [L. fr. (part.) *curvatus*, bent, fr. *curvare*] the curve or the amount of a bending of a straight line.—**curvilinear** (kur-vi-lin'é-gr) *a.* [L. *curvi-*, for *curvus*, and *linear*] having, or bounded by, curved lines.

curvet (kér'vet, ker'vet') *n.* [It., fr. L. *curvare*] a prancing of a horse;—*v. i.* to leap and frisk.

cushion (koosh'un) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *coxa*, hip] a stuffed case or bag used on a seat; a stuffed or padded surface used as a rest or protector;—*v. t.* to furnish with cushions.

cuspid (kusp) *n.* [L. *cuspis*, point] a point or horn of a crescent.—**cuspid, n.** a canine tooth.—**cuspidated, a.** ending in a point.

cuspidor (kus'pi-dor) *n.* [fr. Pg. *cusper*, to spit] a receptacle for spit; a spittoon.

custard (kus'tard) *n.* [fr. M.E. *crustade*, fr. O.F. *crustade*, pie, fr. It., fr. L. (part.) *crustatus*, made with crust] a sweet dish made with milk and eggs.

custody (kus'to-di) *n.* [L. *custodia*, fr. stem, *custodia*, of *custos*, guardian] a keeping or guarding; imprisonment.—**custodian, custodian** (kus-tó'di-án, -gr) *n.* a keeper or superintendent.

custom (kus'tom) *n.* [O.F. *costume, custume*, fr. Low L., corr. of L. (acc.) *consuetudinem*. Doublet of *costume*] way of acting; common practice; habitual buying of goods; established practice; toll, tax, or tribute; *pl.* custom duties.—**customary, a.** according to custom; ordinary.—**customarily, adv.** habitually; commonly.—**customer, n.** a purchaser; a fellow.—**custom duties, n.** taxes laid on imported or exported goods.—**custom house, the building** where customs are collected.—*Syn.* fashion; usage; manner; habit.

cut (kut) *v. t.* [perh. Celt.] to separate with a sharp instrument; to divide; to mow; to wound; to sever;—*v. i.* to perform the operation of dividing; to divide a pack of cards;—*n.* an opening made with a sharp instrument; a gash; an incision; an avoidance of one's acquaintance; a portion cut off; an engraved block; manner in which a thing is cut; shape; style.—**cutter, n.** one that cuts; an instrument for cutting; a small speedy vessel, a ship's boat.—**cutting, n.** anything cut off or out; a slip of a plant for grafting or planting.—**cuttingly, adv.** severely; sarcastically.—**cut and dry, or dried, already prepared** (often contemptuously).—**to cut a caper, to frisk about.**—**to cut a dash, to make a display.**—**to cut short, to shorten.**—**to cut teeth, to have**

the teeth come through the gums.—**to cut up, to cut in pieces; to affect deeply; to act mischievously.**

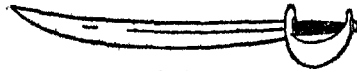
cutaneous (kü-tā'nē-us) *a.* [L. *cutis, skín*] pert. to the skin.—**cutaneously, adv.**

cutaway (kut'a-wā) *n.* a man's coat with tails in the rear.

cute (küt) *a.* [Short fr. *acute*] clever; sharp; daintily or appealingly attractive.

cuticle (kü'ti-kl) *n.* [L. dim. *cuticula*, than *outer-skin*] the scarfskin or epidermis; the thin covering of the bark of a plant; skin or membrane, esp. in manuring, the edge of skin at the base of the nails.

cutlass (kut'las) *n.* [F. *coutelet*, fr. O.F. *coutelet*, knife, fr. L. (acc) *cutellum*, dim. fr. *cutis*, *cutler*] a broad, curving sword.



Cutlass

cutler (kut'ler) *n.* [O.F. *coutelet*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *cutellarium*. See *cutlass*] one that deals in knives and edged tools.—**cutlery, n.** the business of a cutler; edged instruments.

cutlet (kut'let) *n.* [F. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte*, rib, fr. L. (acc) *costam*] a piece of meat for broiling or frying.

cutthroat (kut'thrót) *n.* a murderer; an assassin.—*a.* murderous; barbarous.

cuttle, cuttlefish (kut'l-fish) *n.* [A.S. *cuddele* cp. Ger. *kuttelfisch*] a mollusk which escapes pursuit by emitting a dark fluid that clouds the water.



Cuttlefish

cyanic (si-an'ik) *a.* blue; pert. to cyanogen.—**cyanide** (si'a-nid) *n.* sodium or potassium cyanide;—*v. t.* to use cyanide on.

cyanogen (si-an'o-jen) *n.* a compound of carbon and nitrogen.

cycle (si'kl) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *kuklos*, a circle] a period of time; a body of myths or legends relating to some period, person, or event; a bicycle or tricycle;—*v. t.* to ride a bicycle or tricycle.—**cyclic, cyclical** (si'klk, -kh-ke) *a.* [L., fr. G. *kuklikos*] pert. to, or moving in, cycles.—**cyclist, n.** one that rides a bicycle or a tricycle.

cyclone (si'klön) *n.* [G. (part.) *kuklön*, whirling round, fr. *kuklo-estn*] an area of low atmospheric pressure; a storm constituted by violent winds moving round such an area.

cyclopædia (si-klö-pé'di-a) *n.* an encyclopaedia. See *encyclopedia*.

cygnet (sig'net) *n.* [Dim. fr. O.F. *cygne*=F. *cygne*, swan, through L. fr. G. *kuknos*] a young swan.

cylinder (sil'in-der) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *kulindros*, fr. *kulsein*, make to roll] a rounded body of uniform diameter; a body of roller-like form.—**cylindric**, **cylindrical** (sil'in-drík, -drí-kal) *a.* having the form of a cylinder.—**cylindrically**, *adv.*



Cylinder

cymbal (sim'bal) *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, fr. G. fr. *kumbá*, cup] one of a pair of saucer-shaped pieces of brass which, when struck together, produce a sharp clashing sound.



Cymbals

Cymry (sura'-kim'ri) *n. pl.* [W. *kymro*, comrade] the Welsh people.—**Cymric**, *a.* [W.] pert. to the Welsh;—*n.* the Welsh language.

cynic (sin'ik) *n.* [L. fr. G. *kynikos*, dog-like, fr. stem. *kuná*, of *kunós*, dog] one of the school of ancient philosophers who despised conventionality and urged self-reliance; a misanthrope.—**cynic**, **cynical**, *a.* skeptical; sneering.—**cynicism** (sin'i-sizm) *n.* the principles of a cynic.

cygnosure (sif'nó, sin'ó-shoor) *n.* [L. fr. G. (gen.) *kunos*, the dog's, and *oura*, tail] the constellation of the

Lesser Bear, containing the Pole Star; a center of attraction.

cypress (sip'pres) *n.* [O.F. *cypres*=F. *cyprés*, fr. L., fr. G. *kyparissos*] a cone-bearing tree, having wood remarkable for its durability; [perh. fr. *Cyprus*] an emblem of mourning; a kind of crepe.



Cypresses and Cypress Cone

cyst (sist) *n.* [L. fr. G. *kustis*, bladder] a bladder; a large vesicle; a sac containing diseased matter.

cytherean (sith-er-ē'an) *a.* pert. to Venus.

czar, tsar (zár, tsár) *n.* [Russ. fr. L. *Cæsar*] a king; a title of the Emperor of Russia.—**czarevitch**, **tsarevitch** (zar', tsár'e-ritch) *n.* the title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.—**czarevna**, **tsarevna** (zár, tsá-rev'na) *n.* the wife of the czarevitch—**czarina**, **tsarina** (zár, tsá-rē'na) *n.* a title of the Empress of Russia.

Czech (chek) *n.* [Bohemian] a Slav of Bohemia; the language of the Czechs;—*a.* pert. to the Czechs,

D

D, d The 4th letter of the English alphabet. It is the 3rd consonant of articulation; as a Roman numeral, it represents 500, and with a dash over it 5000; in music, the second note of the natural scale.

dab (dab) *v.t.* [M.E. *debben*, strike, cp. Ger. *tappe*, paw] to strike gently, as with some soft or moist substance;—*n.* a gentle blow with some soft substance; a small lump of anything soft; a small, flat fish.—**dabble**, *v.t.* to wet by little dips; to moisten;—*v.i.* to play in water, as with the hands; to work in a trifling way.

dabchick (dab'chik) *n.* [E. fr. *dab*, a variant of *dip*] a small grebe.

dace (dās) *n.* [O.F. *dars*. See *dart*] a small freshwater fish.



Dachshund

dachshund (daks'hóont) *n.* [Ger.] a badger-dog, a variety of terrier.

dacoit (da-kout') *n.* [Hind.] one of a band of highway robbers in India and Burma.—**dacoity** (da-koi'ti) *n.*

dactyl (dak'til) *n.* [L. fr. G. *daktulos*] a finger. Doublet of *dact* (2)] a metrical foot of three syllables, one long or accented, followed by two short or unaccented.—**dactylic** (dak-til'ik) *a.* consisting of dactyls.

dad, daddy (dad, dad't) *n.* [E.] father (affectionate or familiar).

dado (dā'dō) *n.* [It.] a wide painted or other skirting on lower part of walls.



Daffodil

daffodil (daf'ō-dil) *n.* [for M.E. *affodille*, fr. F. *affodille*, fr. L. (acc.) *asphodelus*, fr. G. *asphodelos*. Doublet of *asphodel*] a plant of the genus *Narcissus*, with

a bulbous root and yellow flowers; corrupted forms, **daftodilly**, and **daffydowndilly**.

daft (datt) *a.* [form of **deft**] insane; stupid; foolish; giddy.

dagger (dag'er) *n.* [F. *daguer*, of unknown etym.] a short sword; a poniard; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus †.—to **look**, or **speak**, **daggers**, to look or speak fiercely.



Dagger

daggle (dag'li) *v.t.* [Scand.] to trail, so as to befoul; to wet;—*v.s.* to run through water and mud.

daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp) *n.* [formed fr. *Daguerre*, the discoverer] a method of taking pictures by photography on plates of silvered copper; the picture produced by this process.

dahlia (dāl'yā) *n.* [fr. *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist] a genus of plants, with large and beautiful flowers.



Dahlias

daily (dā'li) *a.* happening, or belonging to each successive day; diurnal, quotidian;—*adv.* every day; day by day, —*n.* a daily paper.

dainty (dān'ti) *a.* [O.F. *daintie*, worth, fr. L. (acc.) *dignitatem*. Doublet of **dignity**] pleasing to the taste; elegant; over-nice; hard to please;—*n.* that which is delicious, delicate, or nice.—**daintily**, *adv.*—**daintiness**, *n.*—*Syn.* delicious; delicate; nice; fastidious; scrupulous; affected.

dairy (dā'ri) *n.* [Scand.] the place where milk and its products are dealt with; a shop where they are sold.—**dairymaid**, *n.*—**dairyman**, *n.*—**dairy farm**, a farm producing milk, butter, and cheese.

dais (dā'is) *n.* [O.F. *deis*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *disicum*, table, fr. G. *diskos*, a quoit] a raised floor at the upper end of a hall; a raised seat, often canopied.



Common Daisy

daisy (dā'zi) *n.* [A.S. *dages-edge*, day's eye, sun] a well-known plant, white or red, with a yellow center; the gowan (Scot.).—**daisied**, *a.* full of daisies.

dale (dāl) *n.* [A.S. *dæl*. Doublet of **dell**] a low place between two hills; a vale.

dally (dal'i) *v.t.* [M.E. *dalsen*, fr. *rt.* of **dull**] to waste time on trifles; to linger; to while away the time.—**dalliance** (dal'fāns) *n.* act of trifling; interchange of caresses.

daltonism (dawl'ton-izm) *n.* [fr. John Dalton, chemist, who had this defect] inability to distinguish colors; color blindness.

dam (dam) *n.* [F. form of **dam**] a female parent—used of beasts.

dam (dam) *n.* [E.] a barrier of earth, stones, etc., to obstruct the flow of water; the water confined by a dam;—*v.t.* to confine water by a dam.

damage (dam'ij) *n.* [O.F. through Late L., fr. L. *damnum*, loss] any injury or harm; compensation for wrong or loss sustained;—*v.t.* to harm; to hurt.—*Syn.* of **harm**, to injure; impair.

damask (dam'ask) *n.* [fr. *Damascus*] a figured silk or linen fabric orig. made at Damascus; a pink color like that of the damask rose;—*a.* woven with figures like damask.—**damascene** (dam-ā-sēn'),—**damaskeen** (dam'ā-sēn') *v.t.* [fr. *damasquer*] to ornament, particularly iron and steel, by inlaying with another metal, or by etching.

dame (dām) *n.* [F. fr. L. (acc.) *dominam*. Doublet of **domna**, **duenna**] a noble lady; a housewife; an elderly woman.

damn (dam) *v.t.* [F. *damner*, fr. L. *damnare*, condemn, fr. *damnum*, loss] to give over to punishment or death; to condemn to punishment in a future world; to condemn by hissing, etc.—**damnable**, *a.*—**damnation** (dam-nā'shun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *damnatus*, **damned**] punishment after death.

damp (damp) *n.* [E.; cp. Ger. *dampf*, vapor] moist air; fog; moisture; *pl.* noxious gases in coal mines, wells, etc.;—*a.* moderately wet.—**dampen**, *v.t.* to moisten.—**dampier**, *n.* that which damps; discouragement; a valve in the flue of a stove to regulate the draft of air.—**dampish**, *a.*

damsel (dam'zel) *n.* [O.F. *dameisela*, fr. *domina*, **dame**] a young unmarried woman.

damson (dam'zn) *n.* [short fr. *dama-scene*] a small black plum.

dance (dans) *v.t.* and *v.* [O.F. *danser*, fr. O.H. Ger. *danson*, drag along] to move with measured steps; to move merrily; to caper; to frisk;—*n.* a hvely motion, with steps and attitudes.—**dancer**, *n.*—to **dance attendance on**, to wait upon in a servile manner.—to **lead one a dance**, to give one useless trouble.

dandelion (dan'de-lī-on) *n.* [F. *dent de lion*] a plant with a large yellow flower, growing wild as a weed.

dander (dan'der) *n.* temper, as in to **get one's dander up** (colloq.).

dandle (dan'dli) *v.t.* [E.; cp. Ger. *windeln*, fr. *lind*, toy] to move up and down, as an infant; to toy with.

dandruff (dan'druif) *n.* [E., of uncert. etym.] a scurf on the head, that comes off in small scales or particles.

dandy (dan'di) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] one who affects special finery in dress; a *top*.—**dandily**, *v.i.* to make like a dandy.—**dandyism**, *n.* the manners and dress of a dandy, foppishness.

Dane (dān) *n.* a native of Denmark.—**Danish**, *a. pert.* to Denmark or Danes.

danger (dān'jer) *n.* [O.F. *daugier*, absolute power, through Late L., fr. L. *dominus*, master] exposure to injury or evil; peril; hazard.—**dangerous**, *a.* attended with danger; unsafe.—**dangerously**, *adv.*

dangle (dang'gl) *v.s.* [Scand.] to hang loosely; to swing; to follow after.

dank (dangk) *a.* [Scand.] damp; moist; wet.

danseur (dān'ser') *n.* a professional male ballet dancer.—**danseuse** (dān'ser's) *n. fem.* a female ballet dancer.

daphne (dap'nē) *n.* [G.] a kind of shrub, of the laurel family.

dapper (dap'er) *a.* [D.=brave] little and active; lively; neat; smart.

dapple (dap'l) *n.* [Scand.] a spot;—*a.* marked with spots of different color; spotted;—*v.i.* to mark with spots; to spot.—**dappled**, *a.* spotted.—**dapple-gray**, of a gray color, variegated with spots of a different shade.

dare (dār) *v.t.* [A.S. *dearr*, (I) dare] to have courage for; to defy; to challenge;—[M.E. *daren*, to be in fear] to frighten;—*v.i.* to be bold enough; to venture.—**daring**, *n.* a bold act;—*a.* bold.—**daredevil**, *n.* a reckless fellow.

dark (dārk) *a.* [M.E. *derk*, fr. A.S. *deorc*] wanting light; black; gloomy; somber; evil; unenlightened;—*n.* absence of light; gloom; evil; ignorance.—**darkly**, *adv.*—**darkness**, *n.*—**darken**, *v.t.* to make dark; to cloud; to render dim; to sully;—*v.i.* to grow dark.—**darkish**, *a.* somewhat dark.—**darksome**, *a.* somewhat dark; dusky.—**darkling**, *adv.* in the dark.—**Dark Ages**, the period of intellectual darkness, from the 5th to the 14th century.—**dark horse**, a competitor, esp. in a horse race, whose ability is unknown but who suddenly wins, hence a political candidate nominated unexpectedly.—**darky**, **darkey**, a Negro (colloquial).—**Syn.** obscure; mysterious; hidden; ignorant; vile.

darling (dār'ling) *n.* [M.E. *derling*, fr. A.S. *deorung*, fr. *dear*] one dearly beloved;—*a.* dearly beloved.

darn (dāra) *v.t.* [perh. Celt.] to mend by interweaving thread across;—*n.* a mend made by darning.—**darning needle**, a needle used in darning; a kind of dragonfly.

darnel (dār'nēl) *n.* [F.] a rank grass plant.

dart (dārt) *n.* [O.F. *dart*, fr. Teut; cp. A.S. *daroth*. See *dace*] a pointed weapon, to be thrown by the hand; anything that pierces and wounds;—*v.i.* to throw with a sudden effort;—*v.t.* to start and run swiftly.

Darwinian (dār-wīn'i-an) *a. pert.* to Charles Darwin, or his theory of evolution;—*n.* one that accepts Darwin's theory.—**Darwinism**, **Darwinian-**

ism (dār-wīn-izm, dār-wīn'i-an-izm) *n.* the teaching of Charles Darwin, esp. the doctrine of the origin of species, etc.

dash (dash) *v.t.* [Scand.] to throw violently; to cast down; to do in a rapid, careless manner; to mingle;—*v.i.* to rush; to strike violently against;—*n.* violent striking of two bodies; crash; a rapid movement; a show, a flourish; a mark or line thus, —, denoting a sudden break in a sentence.—**dashing**, *a.* daring; spirited; showy.—**dashboard**, *n.* a screen in front of the driver's seat in a vehicle, originally to guard against splashing of water, mud, etc.; in an automobile, the inside panel below the windshield, also called the instrument board.

dastard (das'tard) *n.* [Scand.] a coward;—*a.* cowardly.—**dastardly**, *a.* meanly shirking danger.

data (dā'tā) *n.* [pl. of *datum*] material pertinent to a subject, serving as a basis for study, etc.

date (dāt) *n.* [fr. L. fr. (neut. pl. part.) *data*, given, fr. *dare*] the time when a writing, etc. was executed; period or time of;—*v.t.* to note or fix the time of; to refer to as a starting point;—*v.i.* to reckon or count from.—**out of date**, no longer in use; old-fashioned.—**up to date**, to the present time; modern.—**date line**, an imaginary line following approximately the 180° meridian in the Pacific, taken by international agreement as the line west of which each new day begins.

date (dāt) *n.* [O.F. *date* = F. *datte*, fr. L. (acc.) *dactylum*. Doublet of *dactyl*] the fruit of the date palm.

dative (dā'tiv) *n.* [L. *dātīvus*, pert. to giving, fr. *dare*] the case of a noun which expresses the object to which anything is directed, etc.;—*a.* given.

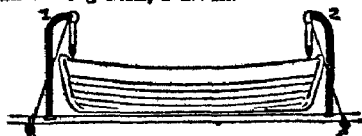
datum (dā'tum) *n.* [L. See *date* (1)] *sing.* of *data*—see *data*.

daub (dawb) *v.t.* [O.F. *dauber*, fr. L. *dā* and *abus*] to smear; to paint coarsely;—*n.* crude painting.—**dauber**, *n.*

daughter (daw'ter) *n.* [M.E. *doghter*, fr. A.S. *dohtor*] a female child.—**daughterly**, *a.* filial.—**daughter-in-law**, the wife of one's son.

daunt (dawnt, dānt) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *domāre*, fr. *domāre*, tame] to subdue the courage of; dismay; dishearten.—**dauntless**, *a.* fearless.—**dauntlessly**, *adv.*—**dauntlessness**, *n.*

davenport (dav'en-pōrt) *n.* [fr. the first maker] a kind of small writing desk; a divan.



Davits (1, 2)

davits (dā'vits) *n. pl.* [F. of uncert. orig.] a crane projecting from a ship's side, by which boats, etc., are hoisted or lowered.

daw (daw) *n.* [Imit.] a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

dawdle (daw'dl) *v.i.* [conn. with dandle] to loiter.

dawn (dawn) *v.i.* [M.E. *dawen*, fr. A.S. *dagan*, fr. *dæg*, day] to grow towards the light of morning; to come to the mind;—*n.* break of day; rise; beginning.

day (dā) *n.* [A.S. *dæg*; cp. Ger. *tag*] the period from sunrise to sunset; the period of the earth's revolution on its axis; 24 hours; time of life.—**daysman** (dās'man) *n.* an arbiter.—**dayspring** (dās'pring) *n.* the dawn.—**daybook**, *n.* a daily account book.—**daybreak**, *n.* dawn.—**daydream**, *n.* an idle fancy.—**daylight**, *n.* sunlight.—**daystar**, *n.* the morning star.—**daytime**, *n.* time between sunrise and sunset.—**days of grace**, extra days allowed for payment.—**sidereal day**, a day measured by the stars.—**the other day**, lately.—**to gain the day**, to be victorious.—**daylight saving**, a summer system of time in which the hands of the clock are set forward one hour (they indicate a time one hour later than *standard time*).

daze (dāz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to confuse; to stun; to bewilder.

dazzle (daz'l) *v.t.* to dazzle with light or brilliancy;—*v.i.* to be bewildered, as by sudden light, etc.; to inspire wonder, as by brilliancy or splendor.—**dazzlingly**, *adv.*—**dazzlingness**, *n.*

deacon (dē'kn) *n.* [A.S. *diacon*, fr. L. fr. G. *diakonos*, a servant] orig. one charged with the care of the poor; one of the lowest order of priesthood; one superintending church property and funds.—**deaconess**, *n.* a parish sister.—**deaconship**, *n.* the office of a deacon.

dead (ded) *a.* [A.S. *dead*] without life;—*adv.* wholly;—*n.* the most death-like time; a dead person, or persons.—**deaden**, *v.t.* to impair in vigor, force, or feeling; to benumb.—**deadly**, *a.* causing death; mortal; destructive.—**deadliness**, *n.*—**deadness**, *n.*—**dead letter**, a law in disuse.—**dead-level**, perfect level.—**dead-lock**, *n.* an impasse; a state of affairs that renders further action impossible.—**dead march**, a funeral march.—**dead wall**, a blank wall.—**deadly nightshade**, a poisonous plant, the belladonna.—**dead reckoning**, the method of determining a ship's position from course and speed alone.—*Syn.* lifeless; inanimate; extinct; dull; gloomy; unproductive.

deaf (def) *a.* [A.S. *dēaf*] lacking the sense of hearing; unwilling to listen; not to be persuaded.—**deafen**, *v.t.* to make deaf.—**deafness**, *n.*—**deaf-mute**, one deaf and dumb.

deal (dēl) *v.t.* [A.S. *deolan*] to divide;—*v.i.* to traffic; to trade; to act; to distribute.—*n.* [A.S. *dæl*, share] a part or portion; distribution of cards; a pun or fit board.—**dealer**, *n.*—**dealing**, *n.* buying and selling; traffic; treatment.

dean (dēn) *n.* [O.F. *decan*=F. Doyen, fr. L. *decanum*, chief of ten, fr. *decem*] a dignitary in collegiate churches; the administrator of a faculty, or of the student body or a portion of it, in a college,

school, etc.—**deanery**, *n.* office or residence of a dean.

dear (dēr) *a.* [M.E. *dere*, fr. A.S. *dēore*; cp. Ger. *thauer*] bearing a high price; much esteemed; greatly beloved;—*adv.* dearly; at a high rate;—*n.* a dear one; one dearly loved.—**dearly**, *adv.*—**dearness**, *n.*—**dearie**, *n.* dim. of *dear*.—*Syn.* expensive; precious; costly.

dearth (dērth) *n.* deficiency; scarcity; want; famine.

death (dēth) *n.* [M.E. *death*, fr. A.S. *dēath*; cp. Ger. *tod*] extinction of life; manner of dying; the state of the dead.—**deathly**, *a.* resembling death, deadly.—**deathless**, *a.* not subject to death; immortal.—**deathbed**, *n.* the bed on which a person dies;—*a. pert.* to a deathbed.—**death bell**, the bell that announces death.—**deathblow**, *n.* a blow causing death.—**death rate**, deaths per 100 or 1000 within a given period of time;—**death's head**, a human skull.—**death warrant**, an order for the execution of a criminal.—**death-watch**, *n.* a vigil kept with the dying; an insect that makes a ticking sound.—**black death**, a kind of plague.—**death's-head moth**, a large moth with a mark on its back like a human skull.

debacle (dē-bā'kl) *n.* [F.] the sudden breaking up of ice in a river; a rout.

debar (de-bār') *v.t.* [F., fr. *dē* = L. *dis*, and *bar*] to cut off from entrance; to shut out.—*Syn.* to hinder; deprive; forbid; refuse; preclude; prohibit; exclude; prevent.

debark (de-bār'k) *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *débarquer*, fr. *dé*=*dis*, and *barque*] to disembark.—**debarication**, *n.*

debase (de-bās') *v.t.* [fr. L. *dē*, and *base*] to reduce to a lower state; to degrade.—**debasement**, *n.* degradation.—**debaser**, *n.*—*Syn.* to humble; lower; disgrace; degrade.

debate (de-bāt') *n.* [O.F. *debatre*, fr. L. *dē*, and *battre*] contention in words; dispute;—*v.t.* to strive for; to argue; to dispute;—*v.i.* to contend; discuss.—**debatable** (de-bā'tā-bl) *a.* liable to be debated; disputable.—**debater**, *n.*

debauch (de-bawch') *v.t.* [O.F. *desbaucher*, seduce, fr. *des*=L. *dis*, apart, and *bauche*, place of work] to corrupt; to lead astray;—*n.* excess in eating and drinking; a drinking bout.—**debauchee** (deb-aw-shē') *n.* [F. *débauché*] a dissipated person.—**debauchery** (de-baw'chē-rī) *n.* corruption; excess; sensuality.

debenture (de-ben'chūr) *n.* [L. (pres. ind.) *dēbentur*, they are owing, fr. *dēbere*=acknowledgments began *dēbentur mihī*] a certificate acknowledging a debt or loan.

debilitate (de-bil'itāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dēbilis*, weakened, fr. *dēbilis*] to weaken; to make feeble.—**debility**, *n.* [L. (acc.) *dēbilitatem*] want of strength; languor; weakness.—*Syn.* of "debility," infirmity; feebleness; enervation.

debit (deb'it) *n.* [L. *debitum*. See *debt*] an item entered on the debtor side

of an account;—*v.t.* to enter on the debtor side of an account.

debonair (deb-ō-nār') *a.* [O. F. fr. *de. of. bon. good, and aere, race* (of uncert. etym.) bearing oneself well; of good air or men.

debouch (de-bōosh') *v.i.* [F. *déboucher, fr. dé=L. dis. and bouche, mouth* fr. L. (acc.) *buccam*] to march out of a confined place.—**debouchure** (de-boo'sher) *n.* [F.] an outward opening.

debris (de-brē') *n.* [F. *brisar, to break*] fragments of rocks, etc.; rubbish, remains; ruins.

debt (det) *n.* [O.F. *dette, fr. Low L. (acc.) dēbitam, fr. L. (part.) dēbitus, owed, fr. L. dēbere, to owe*] thing owed; that which is due from one person to another.—**debtor**, (det'er) *n.* [O.F. *deteur, fr. L. (acc.) dēbitōrem*] a person owing something to another.—**debt of nature, death—national debt, money owed by a national government.**—*Syn.* obligation; liability; guilt; crime.

debut (dā-bū') *n.* [F.] a first appearance in public; formal entrance into society.—**debutant** (deb-ū-tānt') *n.m.; fem. debutante* (deb-ū-tānt') [F.] a person making a first public appearance.

decade (dek'ād) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. stem, *dekad-*, of *dēkas, a ten, fr. deka, ten*] the number ten; a period of ten years.

decadence (de-kā'dens) *n.* [F., fr. L. *dē, down, and cadence*]

a falling off; decay.—**decadent** (de-kā'dent, or dek'ā-dent) *a.* deteriorating; decaying;—*n.* one on the decline.

decagon (dek'ā-gōn) *n.* [G. *deka, ten and gōn-aa, corner, angle*] a plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.



Decagon

decagram (dek'ā-gram) *n.* also **decagramme** [F., fr. G. *deka, and gram*] in the metric system, a weight of 10 grams.

decahedron (dek'ā-hē'dron) *n.* [fr. G. *deka, ten, and hedra, seat, face*] a solid having ten sides.

decalcomania (dē-kal-kō-mā'ni-ā) *n.* a process of printing pictures on prepared paper so that they may be readily transferred to other paper, china, glass, or the like, becoming fixed thereto; one of the pictures themselves.

decaliter, decalitre (dek'ā-lē-ter) *n.* in the metric system, a volume of 10 liters.

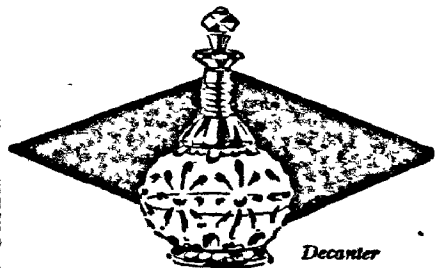
decatalogue (dek'ā-log) *n.* [F. *décalogue, fr. L. fr. G. deka, logos, fr. deka, ten, and logos, saying*] the Ten Commandments.

decameter, decametre (dek'ā-mē-ter) *n.* in the metric system, a length of 10 meters.

decamp (de-kāmp') *v.i.* [F. fr. *dē = L. dis, and camp*] to depart suddenly; to take oneself off.

decanal (dek'ā-nal) *a.* [See *deacon*] pert. to a deanery.

decant (de-kānt') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *dē, out of, and canibus, neck of a bottle, fr. G*] to pour out liquid without disturbing the lees.—**decanter**, *n.* a glass bottle for decanting liquors.



Decanter

decapitate (de-kap'i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *decapitatus, beheaded, fr. dē, and stem caput of caput, head*] to behead; to cut off the head.—**decapitation** (de-kap-i-tā'shun) *n.*

decapod (dek'ā-pod) *n.* [G. *deka, and stem, pod-, of pous, foot*] a shell-fish of the crab family.

decarbonize (dē-kar'bo-nīz) *v.t.* [L. *dē, and carbonize*] to deprive of carbon.

decastere (dek'ā-stēr) *n.* in the metric system, a volume of 10 cubic meters.

decastich (dek'ā-stīk) *n.* [G. *deka, and stichos, a verse*] a stanza of ten lines.

decasyllabic (dek'ā-sī-lab'ik) *a.* [G. *deka, and syllabic*] having ten syllables.

decay (de-kā') *v.t.* [O.F. *decair = F. dēcheoir, fail, through Low L. fr. L. dē, and cadere*] to impair;—*v.i.* to waste away; to rot; to fail;—*n.* gradual wasting or corruption.—*Syn.* of *n.* decline; failure, deterioration; rottenness.

decease (de-sēs') *n.* [O.F. *deces = F. dēce, fr. L. (acc.) decessum, departure, fr. L. fr. dē, and cedere, withdraw*] departure, esp. from life; death;—*v.i.* to die.—*Syn.* dissolution; demise.

decendent (dē-sē'dent) *n.* a deceased person.

deceit (de-sēt') *n.* [O.F. (part.) = deceived] the act of misleading a person; fraud; guile; wile; trick—**deceitful, a.—deceitfully, adv.—deceitfulness, n.**—*Syn.* delusion; duplicity; stratagem; artifice; imposition.

deceive (de-sēv') *v.t.* [O.F. *deceivre = F. dēcevoir; fr. L. dēcipere, fr. dē, and capere, take*] to lead into error; to mislead; cheat.—**deceiver, n.—deceivable, a.**

December (de-sem'ber) *n.* [L.] the last month of the year.

decemvir (de-sem'ver) *n.* [L.—one of the ten men, *decem-viri*] one of ten Roman magistrates having absolute power.—**decurviate, n.** office of decemvirs.

decennial (de-sen'i-ál) *a.* lasting for ten years, or happening every ten years.

decent (dĕ'sent) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *decentem*, becoming, fr. *decēre*] fitting or becoming; suitable; sufficient; moderate.—**decently**, *adv.*—**decency**, *n.* state or quality of being decent; modesty; that which is becoming.—*Syn.* proper; suitable; decorous; seemly.

decentralize (dĕ-sen'tra-līz) *v.t.* [L. prep. *dē*, away] to remove from a center; to enlarge the powers of the local at the expense of the central authority.—**decentralization** (dĕ-sen-trā-lī-zā'shun) *n.*

deception (de-sep'shun)-*n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dēceptionem*, fr. (part.) *dēceptus*, deceived, fr. *dēcepere*, deceive] act of misleading; state of being misled; fraud; imposition.—**deceptive**, *a.*—**deceptively**, *adv.*

deciare (des'i-ār) *n.* in the metric system, an area of 10 square meters.

decibel (des'i-bel) *n.* the unit used for measuring volume of sound.

decide (de-sid') *v.t.* [F. *décider*, fr. L. *dēcidere*, cut off, settle, fr. *dē* and *cadere*] to determine the result of; to settle; to end;—*v.i.* to determine; to give decision.—**decided**, *a.* clear; determined.—**decidedly**, *adv.*

deciduous (de-sij'ū-us) *a.* [L. *dēciduus*, fr. *dēcidere*, fall off, fr. *dē* and *cadere*] dropping off, as leaves from trees of the *deciduous* group.

decigram (des'i-gram) *n.* also **decigramme** [F. *déci*=L. *decimus*, tenth and *gram*] in the metric system, one tenth of a gram.

deciliter, decilitre (des'i-lĕ-tĕr) *n.* in the metric system, one tenth of a liter.

decimal (des'i-mál) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *decima*, a tenth part, fr. L. *decimus*] to the number ten; counted by tens;—*n.* a tenth.—**decimally**, *adv.*—**decimal fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is ten or a power of ten.—**decimal system**, metric system.

decimate (des'i-māt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *decimātus*, decimated, fr. *decimāre*] to take the tenth part of; put to death every tenth man.—**decimation**, (des-i-mā'shun) *n.*

decimeter, decimetre (des'i-mē-ter) *n.* in the metric system, one tenth of a meter.

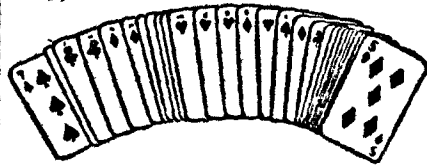
decipher (de-si'fer) *v.t.* [pref. F. *dé*=L. *dis*, apart] to read a cipher; to make out.—**decipherable**, *a.*

decision (de-sizh'un) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *decisus*, settled] act of settling; judgment; determination.—**decisive** (de-si'siv) *a.* conclusive; resolute.—**decisively**, *adv.*—**decisiveness**, *n.*

decistere (des'i-stĕr) *n.* in the metric system, one tenth of a cubic meter.

deck (dek) *v.t.* [Du.; conn. with *thatch*. Ger. *decken*, cover] to cover; adorn; to furnish with a deck;—*n.* the outside main

floor of a ship; a pack of cards.—**decker**, *n.* one who decks; a decked ship.—*Syn.* to array; embellish.



Deck of Cards

deckle (dek'l) *n.* in paper manufacturing, a guide to confine the pulp and control the width of the paper.—**deckle edge**, a rough or untrimmed edge on paper.

declaim (de-klam') *v.t.* [For *declame*, fr. L., fr. *dē*, and *dāmāre*, cry] to recite in a rhetorical manner;—*v.i.* to make a set speech; to harangue.—**declaimer**, *n.*

declamation (dek-la-mā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *dēclāmātiōnem*] a set speech.—**declamatory** (dek-klam'a-tor-i) *a.*

declare (de-klār') *v.t.* [F. *déclarer*, fr. L. *dēclārāre*, manifest, fr. *dē*, fully, and *clarus*, clear] to make clear; to make full statement of;—*v.i.* to make a declaration.—**declaration** (dek-lā-rā'shun) *n.* a distinct statement.—**declarative** (deklar'a-tiv) *a.*—**declaratory**, *a.* making clear or manifest.—**declaration of war**, a proclamation of war.—**declaratory act**, an act explaining a former act.—*Syn.* to manifest; proclaim; assert; announce.

declension (de-klen'shun) *n.* [O.F. *declinason*, fr. L. (acc.) *dēclīnātiōnem*] a falling off; decay; act of declining; the inflection of nouns, etc.

decline (de-klīn') *v.t.* [O.F. *decliner*, fr. L. *dēclīnāre*] to bend downward; to refuse; to infect;—*v.i.* to hang down; to fall in value;—*n.* a falling off; a gradual wasting away.—**declinable**, *a.*—**declination** (dek-h-nā'shun) *n.*—*Syn.* to reject; shun; avoid; fail; droop; sink.

declivity (de-kliv'i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. *dē* and *clivus*] a slope; an incline.

decoct (de-kokt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dēcoctus*, boiled down, fr. *dē*, and *coquere*, cook] to prepare by boiling.—**decoction**, *n.* an extract prepared by boiling.

decode (dĕ-kōd') *v.t.* and *t.* to translate from a code into intelligible language.

decollate (dĕ-kol'āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dēcollātus*, beheaded, fr. *dē*, and *collum*, neck] to behead—**decollation** (dĕ-kol-ā'shun) *n.*—**decollète** (dĕ-kol-e-tā') *a.* [F.] low-necked (said of a dress).

decolor, decolorize (dĕ-kul'er, -īz) *v.t.* [pref. F. *dé*=L. *dis*] to deprive of color; to bleach.

decompose (dĕ-kom-pōz') *v.t.* [pref. F. *dé*=*dis*] to separate the constituent parts of; to resolve or break up into elements;—*v.i.* to decay.—**decomposable**, *a.*—**decomposition** (dĕ-kom-pō-zish'un) *n.* putrefaction.

decompound (dē-kom-pound') *v.t.* [Pref. L. *dē-*] to compound again, —a. compounded a second time.

decorate (dek'ō-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *decoratus*, adorned, fr. stem. *decor-*, of *decus*, ornament] to beautify; deck; ornament.—**decorated**, *a.*—**decoration** (dek-ō-rā'shun) *n.* ornament; a badge of honor.—**decorative** (dek'ō-rā-tiv) *a.*—**decorativeness**, *n.*—**decorator**, *n.* one who decorates, esp. houses.

decorous (dek'ō-rus) *a.* [L. *decorus*, seemly, fr. *decor*, seemliness] suitable; becoming; proper; seemly.

decorum (de-kō'rum) *n.* [L. neut.] propriety of speech, manner.

decoy (de-koi') *v.t.* [fr. Du. = cage, fr. L. (acc.) *ovium*, Pref. L. *dē-*] to lead into a snare; to entice; allure; —a. anything intended to lead into a snare; a lure.

decrease (dē-kres') *v.t.* [O.F. *descreis*, *descrois*, a decrease, fr. *descroire*, fr. L. *dis*, and *crecere*, increase] to lessen; —*v.i.* to become less; —*n.* (dē'krēs) gradual diminution.—**decreasingly**, *adv.*

decree (de-kre') *n.* [O.F. *décree*, fr. L. (neut. part.) *decretum*, decreed, fr. L. *decernere*] a decision made by a court; an established law; —*v.t.* to determine judicially; to order; —*v.i.* to decide authoritatively.

decrement (dek're-ment) *n.* [L. *decrementum*] decrease.

decrepit (de-krep'it) *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, worn out, fr. *dē*, and *crepitus*, noise] washed or enfeebled by old age; broken down.—**decrepitude**, **decrepitness** (de-krep'i-tūd, -it-nes) *n.* the feebleness of old age.

decrescendo (dē-kre-shen'dō) *a.* [It.] in music, diminishing in loudness.

decrecent (de-kres'ent) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *decrecentem*] becoming less by gradual diminution.

decretal (de-kre'tal) *a.* [Late L. *dēcretāle*, decree] pert. to a decree; —*a.* an order or decree, esp. of the pope.—**decretory** (dek're-tor-i, de-kre'tor-i) *a.* established by decree; judicial.

decry (de-kri') *v.t.* [F. pref. *des-*=L. *dis*] to cry down; to censure as faulty; worthless.—**decrier**, *n.*—**Syn.** to depreciate; disparage; traduce; defame.

decumbent (de-kum'bent) *a.* [L. (part. stem.) *decumbent*, fr. *dē*, down, and *cumbere*, lie] bending or lying down.—**decumbently**, *adv.*

decursion (de-kū'r-ion) *n.* [L.] an officer of the Roman army over a *decuria*, or body of ten soldiers.



Decussating Lines

decussate (de-kus'āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *decussatus*, marked with an X, fr. *decussis*, ten=as, piece, stamped with

X, fr. *decuss* and stem, *assi-*, of *as*] to cross at an acute angle; to intersect in the form of an X.—**decussated** (de-kus'ā-ted) *a.* [Bot.] growing in pairs alternating at right angles.—**decussately**, *adv.*—**decussation** (dē-kus-ā'shun) *n.*

dedicate (ded'i-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dedicatus*, devoted, fr. *dē*, and *dicare*, declare] to consecrate to a sacred or public purpose; to give wholly up to; to inscribe a book to.—**dedication**, *n.*—**dedicator**, *n.* [L.] one that dedicates.—**dedicatory**, *a.* containing a dedication; complimentary.

deduce (de-dūs') *v.t.* [L. *deducere*, bring down, fr. *dē*, and *ducere*] to draw from; to arrive at as the result of reasoning; to infer.—**deducible**, *a.*—**Syn.** to derive; deduct; infer; draw; conclude.

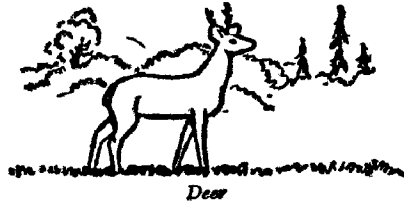
deduct (de-duk't) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *deductus*, brought down] to take away from; to subtract.—**deduction** (de-duk'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *deductio*] that which is deducted; an inference; abatement.—**deductive**, *a.* capable of being deduced from premises; proceeding by deduction.

deed (dēd) *n.* [A.S. *dēd*, do; cp. Ger. *that*] that which is done; an act; achievement; a legal instrument.—**deedless**, *a.*—in very deed, in reality.

deem (dēm) *v.t.* and *v.i.* [A.S. *dēman*, judge; conn. with doom] to believe; to think; to judge.

deep (dēp) *a.* [A.S. *deop*; cp. Ger. *stief*] extending far below the surface; extending far downward; low in situation; far from the outer part; secret; hard to understand; demgning; sunk low; black; dark; low in pitch; heart-felt; affecting; —*adv.* to a great depth; far down; deeply; —*n.* that which is deep; the sea or ocean.—**deeply**, *adv.*—**deepest**, *a.*—**deepest**, *a.*—**deepness**, *n.*—**deepen**, *v.t.* to make deep; —*v.i.* to become deep.—**deep-laid**, formed with elaborate artifice.—**deep-rooted**, going deeply into.—**deep-seated**, firmly imbedded.—**deep of night**, midnight.

deer (dār) *n.* [A.S. *dēar*; cp. Ger. *thier*] a group of ruminant quadrupeds, as the stag, roebuck, reindeer, fallow deer, etc.—**deerstalking**, *n.* the method or practice of hunting deer by stealing up on them.



Deer

deface (de-fās') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *des-*=L. *dis*, and *face*] to destroy or mar the face or surface; to disfigure.—**defacingly**, *adv.*—**defacer**, *n.*—**defacement**, *n.* act or result of defacing.—**Syn.** to erase; disfigure.

defalcate (de-fal'kāt) *v.t.* [Late L. (part.) *defalcatus*, cut away,

fr. L. *dē*, and stem, *falc-*, of *fals*, sickle] to cut off; to take away or deduct a part of (used chiefly of money, accounts, etc.).—**defalcation** (dē-fal-kā'shun) *n.* a fraudulent taking of money, etc.; an embezzlement.—**defalcator** (dē-fal-kā-tēr) *n.*

defame (de-fām') *v.t.* [O.F. *diffamer*, fr. L. *diffamāre*, fr. *dis* and *fame*] to harm or attack the reputation of; to slander.—**defamingly**, *adv.*—**defamer**, *n.*—**defamation** (dē-fā-mā'shun) *n.* act of defaming.—**defamatory** (de-fām'ā-tōr-i) *a.* injurious; calumnious.—**Syn.** to calumniate; libel;—of "defamation," slander; detraction; calumny; libel; aspersion.

default (de-fawlt') *n.* [O.F. *defaute*, fr. *defaillir*, fall, fr. L. *dē* and *fall*] fault; failure; failure to appear in court;—*v.t.* to fail, esp. in meeting a financial obligation;—**defaulter**, *n.*—**Syn.** failure; defect.

defeatance (de-fē'zans) *n.* [fr. O.F. (part.) *defessant*, undoing, fr. *defaire*, fr. L. *dis* and *facere*, make] defeat, a deed, which if implemented, annuls another deed.

defeat (de-fēt') *n.* [O.F. (part.) *defait*, undone. See **defeatance**] an overthrow; rout; frustration;—*v.t.* to overcome; baffle; frustrate.—**Syn.** of *v.*, to vanquish; discomfit.—**defeatist**, *n.* one who expects, or advocates measures leading to defeat.

defecate (dē-fē-kāt') *v.t.* to purify; refine; purge;—*v.i.* to throw off impurities; void ordure.—**defecation**, *n.*

defect (de-fekt') *n.* [L. *defectus*, a failure, fr. *deficere*, fail] a want; imperfection.—**defective**, *a.* incomplete; imperfect;—*n.* one who or that which is defective.—**defection**, *n.* act of abandoning a person or cause.

defend (de-fend') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *defendere*] to protect; to vindicate; to resist; to contest, as a suit.—**defender**, *n.*—**defendant**, *n.* one that makes defense, esp. at law.—**Syn.** to guard; uphold; oppose.

defense (de-fens') *n.* [O.F. *defense*, fr. L. fr. (acc. part.) *defensum*, defended, fr. *defend*] act of defending; means or state of being defended; reply to a charge.—**defenseless**, *a.*—**defensible**, *a.* Also **defence**, etc. (Brit.).

defensive (de-fen'siv) *a.* serving to defend; defend; designed to resist attack; in a position to defend.

defer (de-fer') *v.t.* [O.F. *differrer*, fr. L. *dis*, apart, and *ferre*, bear] to put off; to postpone;—*v.i.* to delay.—**deferment** (de-fer-ment) *n.* delay; postponement.—**Syn.** to procrastinate; prolong.

defer (de-fer') *v.t.* [O.F. *deferer*, fr. L. *deferre*, bring before one, fr. *dē* and *ferre*] to submit or accede to the wishes or commands of another.

deference (dē-fer-ens) *n.* a yielding to the judgment or opinion of another.—**deferential** (dē-fer-en'shāl) *a.* showing deference.—**deferentially**, *adv.*

defiance (de-fl'ans) *n.* [O.F. *desfiance*, fr. L. (acc.) *diffidentiam*, want of faith] act of defying; contempt of opposition; disposition to resist.—**defiant**, *a.* full

of defiance; bold.—**defiantly**, *adv.*—to bid defiance to, to set at defiance, to defy; brave.

deficient (de-fish'ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem.) *deficient-*, failing. See **defect**] failing; lacking.—**deficiently**, *adv.*—**deficiency**, *n.* shortcoming.—**Syn.** inadequate; imperfect; insufficient.

deficit (dē-fī-st) *n.* [L. (pres. ind.)=*it* fails, fr. *deficere*] a deficiency of revenue, income, or the like.

defile (de-fil') *n.* a narrow pass;—*v.t.* [F. fr. *dē*=L. *dis*, and *file*] to march off file by file.



Defile in Mountains

defile (de-fil') *v.t.* [L. *dē* and A. S. *fyfan*, to pollute; conn. with foul] to make foul or dirty.—ceremonially unclean; to soil or sully.—**defilement**, *n.* act of defiling.—**defiler**, *n.*—**Syn.** to pollute; corrupt; tarnish; vitiate.

define (de-fin') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *definire*, limit, fr. L. *dē* and *finis*, limit] to delimit; to mark out clearly; to explain the meaning of.—**definable**, *a.*

definite (dē-fī-nit) *a.* [L. (part.) *dēfinitus*, limited, precise] fixed or defined; exact.—**definitely**, *adv.*—**definiteness**, *n.*

definition (dē-fī-nish'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *dēfinitionem*] a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term.—**definitive** (de-fin'i-tiv) *a.* limiting; determining; final.—**definitively**, *adv.*—**definitiveness**, *n.*

deflagrate (dē-flā-grāt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *flagrant*] to burn rapidly with flames.—**deflagrating spoon**, a long spoon in which chemicals are heated in the laboratory.

deflate (dē-flāt') *v.t.* and *i.* to reduce from inflation, as by exhausting air from a pneumatic tire; to reduce the amount of currency in circulation or of available bank credit; to collapse.—**deflation**, *n.*

deflect (de-flekt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dē* down, and *flectere*, bend] to turn aside; to divert from a right line;—*v.i.* to swerve.—**deflection** (de-flek'shun) *n.*

deflower (de-flōur') *v.t.* [O.F. *defleurer*, fr. *dē*, off, and *flower*] to deprive of flowers; ravish; ravage.

defoliation (dē-fō-lī-ā'shun) *n.* [Low L., fr. L. *dē*, down, and *folium*, leaf] the fall of leaves.

deforest (de-for'est) *v.t.* to deprive of trees, as in lumbering or clearing land.

deform (de-fawrm') *v.t.* [L. *deformis*, couth, fr. *dē* and *form*] to mar or alter in form.—**deformed**, *a.* not of natural form; disfigured.—**deformity** (de-

fawr'mi-tr) * [L. (acc.) *deformatum*] state of being deformed; a disfigurement; blemish.

defraud (de-frawd') v.t. [O.F., fr. *dē-fraudāre*, fr. *dē* and *fraud*] to deprive of by fraud; cheat; rob.

defray (de-frā') v.t. [O.F. *desfrayer*, fr. *des*=L. *dis*, and *frās*=F. (pl.) *frās*, expense, fr. Teut.] to pay; satisfy.

deft (deft) a. [E.; conn. with A.S. *gē-daf-ās*, to fit, *grēft*, gentle, and *daft*] dexterous; handy.—*deftness*, n.

defunct (de-fungkt') a. [L. (part) *dē-functus*, having discharged (all), *dē*, fully, and *fungi*, discharge] dead, deceased.—n. a dead person.

defy (de-fī') v.t. [O.F. *desfier*, fr. Late L. *dēfidāre*, renounce faith, fr. L. *dīs* and *fidus*, faithful] to dare; to challenge, to set at naught.

degenerate (de-jen'er-āt) v.t. [L. *dē-generāre*, (part.) *dē-generāre*, made unlike one's race, fr. *dē* and stem, *gener-*, of *genus*, race] to make worse, of a race; to deteriorate;—a. having become worse than one's kind; deteriorated; lower.—*degeneration* (de-jen'er-ā'shun) n. process of degenerating; the state of the degenerate.—*degeneracy* (de-jen'er-ā-si) n. a growing worse; deterioration.—*degenerative*, a. tending to make degenerate.

deglutinate (dē-gloō'ti-nāt) v.t. [L. fr. *dē* and stem, *glutin-*, of *gluten*, glue] to loosen by dissolving glue.

deglutition (deg-lōo-tish'un) n. [L. fr. *dē* and *glūtīre*, to swallow] act or power of swallowing.

degrade (de-grād') v.t. [F., fr. Late L. *dēgradāre*, fr. *dē* and *grade*] to lower in rank; to lower in character or in reputation.—*degraded*, pp.—*degrading*, ppp. dishonoring, humbling.—*degradingly*, adv.—*degradation* (deg-rā-dā'shun) n. a basement; humiliation; disgrace.—*Syn.* to humble; debase; humiliate; disgrace.

degree (de-grē') * [O.F. *degre*=F. *degrē*, fr. L. *dē*, down, and *gradus*, step]

a step upward or downward; station; extent; rank to which one is admitted by a university, a 360th part of the circumference of a circle; a measured space, as on a thermometer.—to a degree, exceedingly.

—third degree, unlawful maltreatment of a prisoner; to force from him a confession, information, etc.—*Syn.* class; order; position; grade; measure; quality.

dehiscent (de-his'ent) a. [L. (part. stem) *dēhiscent-*, fr. *dē* and *hiscere*, gape] bursting open, as a seed.

dehydrate (de-hi'drāt) v.t. and i. to remove water from; lose water; dry.

deify (dē'i-fī) v.t. [O.F. *deifier*, fr. Late L. *dēificāre*, fr. L. *dēs* for *deus*, god, and *facere*, make] to make a god of, to set up as a god.—*deification* (dē-i-fī-kā')

shun) n. act of deifying.—*delform* (dē'i-fawrm) a. of a godlike form.

deign (dān) v.t. [F. *designer*, fr. *dignāre*, think worthy, fr. L. *dignus*] to grant; to allow;—v.t. to condescend.

deism (dē'iz-əm) n. [F. *déisme*, fr. L. *deus*, god] belief of a deist; the system of natural religion.—*deist*, n. [F. *déiste*] one who believes in God, but not in revealed religion.

deity (dē'i-tī) n. [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dēvotem*, the Godhead, L. *deus*, god] the Divinity; God; a fabulous god or goddess.

deject (de-jekt') v.t. [L. (part.) *dejectus*, cast down, fr. *dē* and *jacere*, throw] to cast down; dishearten.—*dejected*, ppp. downcast.—*dejectedly*, adv.—*dejectedness*, n.—*dejection*, n. [L. (acc.) *dējectionem*] lowness of spirits.—*Syn.* of "dejected," moody; melancholy; dispirited; depressed.

déjeuner (dā-zhe-nā') n. [F.] a breakfast; an early luncheon.

delaine (de-lān') n. [F.—of wool] a thin mullin for ladies' dresses.

delay (de-lā') v.t. [O.F. *delayer*, through Low L., fr. L. (part.) *dilatūs*, deferred, fr. *differre*, defer] to put off; to stop for a time;—v.t. to move slowly; to linger;—n. a putting off; stay.—*Syn.* to procrastinate; retard; detain; hinder; defer; tarry.

delectable (dē-lect'ā-bil) a. [F., fr. L. *dēlectābilis*, fr. *dēlectāre*, delight] highly pleasing; delightful.—*delectably*, adv.—*delectation* (dē-lect'ā'shun) n. [L. (acc.) *dēlectationem*] delight.

delegate (del'e-gāt) v.t. [L. (part.) *dēlegātus*, sent as legate; fr. *dē* and *legāre*] to send as representative; to intrust to another;—n. a commissioner; a deputy; a representative.—*delegation* (del'e-gā'shun) n.—*Syn.* to depute; commission; assign; commit.

delenda (de-len'da) * pl. [L. (neut. pl. gerund)] things to be removed or destroyed.

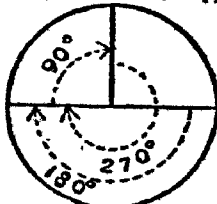
delete (de-lēt') v.t. [L. (part.) *dēlitus*, destroyed, fr. *dētere*] to erase; to remove; to destroy.—*deletion*, n.

deleterious (del'e-tē'ri-us) a. [fr. Late L., fr. G. *dēlēterios* fr. *dēle-omai*, I harm] capable of destroying health, life.—*deleteriously*, adv.—*Syn.* hurtful; noxious; pernicious; injurious; detrimental.

delf (deif) n. [*Delf(t)* in Holland] a kind of glazed earthenware. Also *delft*.

deliberate (de-lib'er-āt) v.t. [L. (part.) *dēliberātus*, well weighed, fr. *dē*, fully, and *librāre*, fr. *libra*, balance] to weigh in the mind, to reflect upon;—v.t. to reflect; consider; hesitate;—a. (de-lib'er-āt) well considered; intentional; determined; slow.—*deliberation* (de-lib'er-ā'shun) n. act of carefully considering; coolness.—*deliberative* (de-lib'er-ā-tiv) a. proceeding or acting by deliberation.—*deliberatively*, adv.—*Syn.* to consult; consider; ponder; debate; discuss.

delicacy (del'i-kā-si) n. [L. *dē* and *lacere*, entice] agreeableness; refinement or fineness; tenderness of feeling; a dainty.



Degrees of a Circle

delicate (del'i-ka't) *a.* [L. *dēlicātus*; conn. with *delicious*] full of pleasure, dainty, nice; frail; not robust; requiring nice handling; elegant.—*delicately, adv.*—*delicateness, n.*—*Syn.* gentle; fastidious; refined; tender.

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes'en) *n. pl.* foods ready to eat, as pickles, cooked meats, and the like, or a store where such prepared foods are sold.

delicious (de-lish'us) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *dēliciosus*; fr. *dēlecta*, delight] exquisite; delightful, as to the taste.

delight (de-lit') *v. i.* [for *delite*; fr. O.F. *dēlister*, fr. L. *dēlectāre*, fr. *dēlicere*, entice] to give great pleasure to;—*v. s.* to take pleasure;—*n.* a high degree of pleasure, that which gives pleasure.—*delighted, a.* full of pleasure; gratified.—*delightedly, adv.*—*delightful, a.* affording delight; charming.

delimit (dē-lim'it) *v. t.* [F., fr. L. *dē* and *limit*] to fix the boundaries of.—*delimitation* (dē-lim-i-tā'shun) *n.*

delineate (de-lin'ē-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *dēlineātus*, outlined, fr. *dē* and *lineāre*, line] to mark out with lines; to sketch; to portray; to describe clearly.—*delineation* (de-lin-ē-ā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *dēlineationem*] act of representing by lines, diagrams, etc.; a description in words.—*delineator, n.*

delinquent (de-lin'kwent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *dēlinquent*, failing, fr. *dē* and *haquere*, leave] one that fails in duty; an offender or criminal;—*a.* failing in duty.—*delinquently, adv.*—*delinquency, n.* failure in duty; wrongdoing.

deliquesce (de-l'kwes') *v. i.* [L. *dēliquescere*, to become fluid, fr. *dē* and *liquere*, to be fluid] to dissolve and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.—*deliquescence, n.*—*deliquescent, a.* liquefying in air.

delirious (de-liv'us) *a.* [made fr. *dē* and *lirium*] wandering in mind; light-headed; insane.—*deliriously, adv.*—*deliriousness, n.*

delirium (de-liv'i-um) *n.* [L. fr. *dēlirus*, crazy, lit. "out of the furrow," fr. *dē*, from, and *lira*] a fever of the brain; light-headedness.—*delirium tremens, a.* brain condition resulting from excessive drinking.—*Syn.* insanity; madness; lunacy; mania.

deliver (de-liv'er) *v. t.* [F. *délivrer*, fr. L. fr. *dē* and *liberāre*, set free, liber] to free; to set at liberty; to save from evil; to hand over; to give forth in action; pronounce.—*deliverable, a.*—*deliverance, n.* act of freeing; state of being delivered; a formal opinion.—*deliverer, n.*—*delivery, n.* act of delivering; act or style of utterance or of delivering, as a ball, etc.; act of giving birth.—*Syn.* to surrender; commit; resign; communicate; utter; impart; discharge.

dell (del) *n.* [Doublet of *dale*] a small deep valley; a hollow.

Delphic (del'fik) *a.* also *Delphian* (del'fi-an) pert. to the ancient Greek oracle at Delphi; hence, oracular; obscure; indefinite.

delphinium (del-fin'i-um) *n.* [G. *dēlphinnion*, larkspur, fr. *dēlphinos*, a dolphin, because of the shape of the base of the blossom] a plant of a genus of herbs commonly called the larkspurs.

delta (del'ta) *n.* [G.] the Greek letter Δ (D); alluvial land at the mouth of a river (from the shape of the Nile delta).

deltoid (del'toid) *a.* [fr. G. *eid-os*, form] triangular, esp. of the muscle on the outside of the shoulder.

delude (de-lūd') *v. t.* [L. *dēludere*, mock, *dē* and *ludere*, play] to lead into error; to mislead; to impose on.—*deludable, a.*—*deluder, n.*—*Syn.* to deceive; beguile; cheat.

deluge (del'ūj) *n.* [O.F. *déluge*, fr. L. *diluvium*, a washing away, fr. *dī=dis*, and *luere*, wash] a flood, esp. the great Biblical flood;—*v. t.* to flood; to inundate; to trench.

delusion (dē-lū'zhun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *dēlusionem*, fr. (part.) *dēlūsus*, mocked] the act of deluding; false belief.—*delusive, a.* tending to deceive or mislead.

de luxe "of luxury" elegant; sumptuous; unusually elaborate.

delve (delv) *v. t.* and *i.* [A.S. *delfan*] to dig with a spade.—*delver, n.*

demagogue (dem'ə-gog) *n.* [F., fr. G. *dēmagōgos*, fr. *dēmo=s*, people, and *agōgos*, fr. *agēō*, lead] a leader of the people; a misleading or dishonest agitator, esp. in politics.—*demagoguery, n.*

demand (de-mand') *v. t.* [F., fr. L. *dēmandāre*, to intrust (later, demand) fr. *dē* and *mandāre*, commit] to ask authoritatively; to question; to require;—*n.* act of demanding; claim; great request.—*in demand*, much sought after.—*Syn.* to request; inquire; entreat.

demarcation (dē-mār-kā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. *dē=*L. *dē* and *marquer*, mark] act of marking a limit; a boundary. Also *demarkation*.

demean (de-mēn') *v. t.* [O.F., fr. *dē* and *mēns*, lead. See *amenable*] to conduct oneself; [L. pref. *dē*, and *mean*] to debase; to lower.—*demeanor, n.* behavior; deportment.

demented (de-men'ted) *a.* [L. *dēmentāre*, drive out of one's wits, fr. *dē*, from, and stem, *ment=* of *mens*, mind] insane; afflicted with dementia; crazy.

dementia (de-men'sh-u) *n.* [L.] insanity; a partial loss of reason.—*dementia praecox, a.* kind of insanity characterized by apathy and mental confusion.

demerit (dē-mer'it) *n.* [O.F. *demerite*, fault; fr. L. *dē=*, fully, and *meriti*] fault; ill desert.

demesne (de-mēn', -mān') *n.* [O.F. form of domain] a manor house with lands; a region or domain.

demi (dem'i) [F., fr. L. *dīmidium*, half, fr. *dī=dis* and *medius*, mid] a prefix signifying *half*, used only in composition.

demigod (dem'ī-god) *n.* in classical lore, a divine or partly divine being; *born of a god and a mortal, a hero.*

demijohn (dem'i-jon) *n.* [F. corr. fr. *dame-jeanne*, "lady Joan," of uncert. orig.] a glass bottle with a large body and narrow neck, enclosed in wickerwork.



Demijohn

demimonde (dem'i-mond) *n.* [F. meaning "half world"] courtesans, prostitutes, etc., as a group.—**demimondaine** (dem-i-mon-dān') *n.* a woman of the demimonde.

demise (de-miz') *n.* [O.F. (part.) *demis*, sent away, fr. *demitre*, fr. L. *dimittere* dismiss] transmission by will to a successor; transfer of the crown to a successor—hence, death of a king; death;—*v.t.* to bequeath.

demisemiquaver (dem'i-sem'i-kwā-ver) *n.* a short note, equal in time to the half of a semiquaver.

demission (de-mish'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *demissionem*, fr. (part.) *dēmissus*, dropped] a lowering; degradation; resignation of an office.

demitasse (dem'i-tas) *n.* [F. meaning "half cup"] a small cup of black coffee; the cup itself.

demobilize (de-mō'bi-liz) *v.t.* [F. pref. *dē=L. dēs*] to dismiss (troops); to disband.—**demobilization** (de-mō-bi-li-zā'shun) *n.*

democracy (de-mō'krā-si) *n.* [F. fr. G. *dēmo-kratsia*, fr. *dēmo-s*, the people, and *kratsis*, rule] government for the people, as the true supreme power, by the people's representatives; the people regarded as rulers.—**democrat** (dem'ō-krat) *n.* an adherent of democracy; in the U.S., a member of the Democratic party.—**democratic**, **democratical** (dem-ō-krat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to democracy, favoring popular rights.

demogorgon (dem-ō-gawr'gon) *n.* a terrible god capable of the most vindictive action.

demoiselle (dem-wā-zel') *n.* [F.] a damsel; a kind of small crane or heron; a kind of small dragonfly.

demolish (de-mol'ish) *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *demolissani*, demolishing, fr. *demolir*, fr. L. *dēmōlire*, fr. *dē* and *moles*, heap] to throw down; to run.—**demolisher**, *n.*—**demolition** (de-mō-lish'un) *n.* [L. (part.) *dēmōlitus*, pulled down] act of pulling down; destruction.

demon (dē'mon) *n.* [L., fr. G. *daimōn*] a spirit, esp. evil; a devil.—**demoniac** (de-mō'ni-ak) *a.* [L., fr. G. *daimoniakos*] pert. to demons; possessed of evil spirits; devilish; also demoniacal (de-mō-ni'ak-kal);—*n.* a human being possessed by a devil or devils.—**demonolatry** (dē-mon-ol'at-tri) *n.* fr. G. *latreia*, worship] worship of evil spirits.—**demonology**, *n.* [fr. G. *logia*, science, fr. *legōn*] a treatise on or belief in evil spirits.

demonetize (de-mon'e-tiz) *v.t.* to reduce or remove the standard value of, as money; to abandon for use as currency, as a metal.—**demonetization**, *n.*

demonstrate (dem'on-strāt, de-mon'strāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *demonstratus*, fully shown, fr. *dē* and *monstrare*] to prove; to exhibit and describe; to show.—**demonstrable** (de-mon'stra-bl) *a.*—**demonstration** (dem-on-strā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *demonstratiōnem*] act of making clear; proving by evidence, proof beyond doubt; exhibition and description; display of the feelings; show; a public meeting in favor of a cause or party.—**demonstrative** (de-mon'stra-tiv) *a.* proving by evidence; exhibiting with clearness; inclined to express one's feelings.—**demonstrator** (dem-on-strā-ter) *n.* [L.] one that demonstrates.—*Syn.* to indicate; manifest, display.

demoralize (dē-mor'al-iz) *v.t.* [F., fr. *dē=L. dēs*, and *moral*, moral] to destroy the morals of; to corrupt; to destroy the courage, etc., of.—**demoralization** (de-mor-al-i-zā'shun) *n.* corruption of morals.

demos (dē'mos) *n.* [G.] the people; the democracy.

demote (dē-mōt') *v.t.* to lower in rank or grade.—**demotion**, *n.*

demulcent (dē-mul'sent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *dēmūcent-*, stroking down] softening; soothing.

demur (de-mēr') *v.i.* [O.F. *demurer*=F. *demeurer*, stay, fr. L. *dē*, fully and *morāri*, fr. *morā*, delay] to delay in view of doubt or difficulty;—*n.* hesitation; exception taken.

demure (de-mūr') *a.* [O.F. *de murs*=of (good) manners, fr. L. *dē* and *mūrēs*] of serious mien; grave; modest.

demurrage (dē-mēr'ij) *n.* undue detention, as of a vessel; payment for such detention of a vessel or of freight cars, or a storage charge for unusual delay in claiming goods.—**demurrer**, *n.* a pleading in law to set aside a claim or suit; an objection.

demy (de-mī') *n.* a size of paper, esp. writing paper 16 x 21 in., drawing paper 15 x 20 in., and letterheads 8 x 10½ in.

den (den) *n.* [A S. *den*] a cave or hollow place; the lair of a wild beast; a disreputable haunt, a retreat, as for study.

denarius (de-nā'ri-us) *n.* [L. fr. *dēnā*, by tens] a Roman silver coin; the New Testament "penny."—**denary** (dē'nā-ri, den'ā-ri) *a.* containing ten.

denationalize (de-nash'un-ā-l-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of national rights.—**denationalization**, *n.*

denaturalize (de-nach'ūr-ā-l-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

denaturant (dē-nā'chēr-ant) *n.* a substance used to denature another substance.

denature (de-nā'chēr) *v.t.* to remove natural qualities from; make unfit for drinking or eating.—**denatured**

alcohol, alcohol rendered unfit for use as a beverage by the addition of some unwholesome substance.

dendritic, dendritical (den-drit'ik, -i-kal) *a.* [fr. G. *dendron*, tree] resembling a tree; containing tree-like figures.—**dendrology** (den-drol'ô-ji) *n.* [fr. G. *logia*, science] the natural history of trees.



Dendritic Algae

denegation (den-e-gā'shun) *n.* [L. *denegare*, to deny] refusal; denial.

denial (dē-nī'əl) *n.* rejection of a request; refusal; the saying of No; a contradiction; disavowal.

denier (de-nēr') *n.* [F., fr. *denarius*] an ancient French coin of small denomination.

denim (den'im) *n.* a kind of cotton fabric.

denizen (den'i-an) *n.* [O.F. *denincin*, fr. *denus*=F. *dans*, within, fr. L. *dē*, *minus*, from within] a naturalized citizen—an inhabitant; a dweller;—*v.t.* to make a denizen.—**denizenship**, *n.*

denominate (de-nom'i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dēnōmīnātus*, named, fr. *dē*, fully, and *nōmīnātus*, to give a name to; to designate.—**denomination** (de-nom'i-nā'shun) *n.* act of naming; a descriptive name; a religious sect.—**denominational**, *a.* pert. to a denomination.—**denominationalism**, *n.* adherence to a religious sect.—**denominative** (de-nom'i-nā-tiv) *a.* conferring or having a distinctive name.

denominator (de-nom'i-nā-ter) *n.* that number in a fraction which shows into how many equal parts the unit is divided.

denote (de-nōt') *v.t.* [F. *dénoter*, fr. L. *dē* and *notāre*, mark, fr. *nota*, sign] to point out; to mark; to be the sign of.—**denotable**, *a.*—**denotation** (dē-nō-tā'shun) *n.*—*Syn.* to signify; indicate; mean; express; imply.

denouement (dē-nōō'man) *n.* [F.] the unraveling of a plot, as in a play or novel.

denounce (de-nōns') *v.t.* [O.F. *dēnoncer*, fr. L. *dē* and *nōn-ciāre*, report] to inform against; to accuse publicly.

dense (dens) *a.* [L. *densus*] close; compact.—**density**, *n.* [L. (acc.) *densitatem*] quality of being close or thick; compactness; the proportion of weight to volume.—**densely**, *adv.*—*Syn.* thick; heavy; opaque; stupid.

dent (dent) *n.* [form of *dint*] an indentation made by a blow;—*v.t.* to indent by a blow.—**dent-ed**, *a.*

dental (den'tal) *a.* [fr. L. stem, *dent-*, of *dens*, a tooth] pert. to the teeth;—*n.* a letter sounded mainly by the aid of the teeth.—**dentate**, **dentated**, *a.* [L. (part.) *dentatus*, toothed] toothed; sharply notched.



Dentate Leaf

dentifrice (den'ti-fris) *n.* [F., fr. L. *dentifricium*, fr. stem, *dent-*, and *fric-ere*, rub] a tooth powder or paste.

dentine (den'tēn) *n.* a bonelike substance forming the hard part of a tooth; ivory. Also **dentin**.

dentist (den'tist) *n.* practitioner whose business is the care of the teeth.—**dentistry**, *n.* the science of the care of teeth.

dentition (den-tish'un) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *dentitus*, cut (of teeth)] the cutting of teeth; teething.—**denture**, *n.* a set of artificial teeth.

denude (de-nūd') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dē* and *nūdus*, nude] to lay bare; to strip.—**denudation** (dē-nū-dā'shun) *n.* act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

denunciate (de-nun'shu-āt) *v.t.* [L. See **denounce**] to denounce; accuse.—**denunciation** (de-nun-shū-ā'shun) *n.* act of denouncing; formal accusation.—**denunciatory** (de-nun'shu-g-tor-i) *a.* containing a denunciation; threatening.

deny (de-nī') *v.t.* [M.E. *denien*, fr. O.F. *denecier*, fr. *dēnegāre*, to deny utterly, fr. L. *dē* and *negāre*] to declare not to be true; to refuse; to disown.—to deny oneself, to practice self-denial.—*Syn.* to contradict; disavow; repudiate; disclaim; abjure.

deodar (dē-ō-dār') *n.* [Skt] a large Himalayan cedar, yielding valuable timber.

deodorant (dē-ō'der-ant) *n.* something which counteracts offensive odors.—**deodorize** (dē-ō'der-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of odor.—**deodorization**, *n.*

depart (de-pārt') *v.t.* [O.F. *despartir*, fr. *des*=L. *dis*, away from, and *partire*, part] to go away; to quit or leave; to quit this world, to die.

department (de-pārt'ment) *n.* a division; a subdivision of business or duty, esp. in the administration of government.—**departmental** (de-pārt-men'tal) *a.* pert. to a department.—**department store**, a large variety store, run by departments, as shoes, drugs, etc., all under one roof.

departure (de-pār'chūr) *n.* act of going away; removal; death; abandonment, as of a rule of duty, of an action, etc.—*Syn.* demise; decease; exit; deviation.

depend (de-pend') *v. i.* [F., fr. L. *de-pendere*, hang from, fr. *dē* and *pendere*] to hang; to be sustained from above; to rely on; to stand related to.—**dependable**, *a.* trustworthy.—**dependence**, *n.* the state of depending, or of being dependent; inability to provide for oneself.—**dependency**, *n.* a territory of provincial standing.—**dependent**, **dependant**, *a.* [L. (part. stem) *dependens*, hanging down], hanging down; relying on, or subject to;—*n.* one that depends; a retainer.

depict (de-pikt') *v. t.* [L. (part) *depictus*, fully portrayed, fr. *dē* and *pingere*, paint] to form a picture of; to portray; to describe.—**depicter**, *n.*—**depiction**, *n.*

depilatory (de-pil'ā-tor-i) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *dē-pilatus*, deprived of hair, fr. *dē* and *pilus*] an application for removing hair.

deplete (de-plēt') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *dē-plicatus*, emptied, fr. *dē*=un-, and *plere*, fill] to empty out.—**depletion**, *n.* act of emptying.

deplore (de-plōr') *v. t.* [L. fr. *dē*, much, and *plorare*, weep] to weep over; to bewail; to regret; lament.—**deplorable**, *a.*—**deplorably**, *adv.*

deploy (de-plōi') *v. t.* [F. *déployer*, unfold, fr. L. *displicare*, Doublet of display. L. *dis* and *placere*, fold] to extend troops in line;—*v. s.* to extend in line.

depolarize (dē-pō'lar-iz) *v. t.* [L. *dē* and E. *polarise*] to deprive of polarity.—**depolarization** (dē-pō'lar-i-zā'shun) *n.* process by which any substance loses its polarity.

depone (de-pōn') *v. i.* [L. fr. *dē*, down and *pōnere*, lay] to testify upon oath.—**deponent**, *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *deponentem*, witnessing] having a passive form with an active meaning;—*n.* a witness; a deponent verb.

depopulate (de-pop'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. (part) *dēpopulātus*, laid waste, fr. *dē* and *populāre*] to deprive of inhabitants.—**depopulation** (de-pop'ū-lā'shun) *n.*

deport (de-pōrt') *v. t.* [O F., fr. L. fr. *dē*, down, and *portare*, carry] to banish, esp. one who has immigrated illegally; [O.F. (*se*) *deporter*, restrain (self)] to behave.—**deportation** (dē-pōr-tā'shun) *n.* banishment.

deportment (dē-pōrt'ment) *n.* [O.F. *deportementi*] conduct; behavior.—*Syn.* carriage; demeanor; bearing.

depose (de-pōz') *v. t.* [O.F. *deposer*, fr. *de*=L. *dē*, away, and *posse*] to lay down; to remove from high station; to degrade; to state upon oath.—**deposal**, *n.*

deposit (de-pōz'it) *v. t.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *dēpositare*, lay down] to lay down; to store; to let fall, as a sediment;—*n.* [L. *dēpositum*, Doublet of depot] that which is laid down; sediment; money left with a banker; a security; pledge.—**depository**, *n.* a national bank in which government funds are deposited; a person with whom anything is left in trust; a guardian; a depository.—**depositor** (de-pōz'it-er) *n.*—**depository**, *n.* a place where anything is deposited.

deposition (de-pō-zish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dēpositiōnem*] act of depositing or depositing; act of dethroning a sovereign; a statement written and attested.

depot (dē'pō, dā'pō) *n.* [O F. *déposit*=F. *dépot*, fr. L. (neut. part.) *dēpositum*, thing laid down, fr. *dēponere*] a place of deposit, a railroad station; a warehouse; a store; a military station; headquarters.

deprave (de-prāv') *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. *dēprāvare*, pervert, fr. *dē*, quite, and *prāvus*, vicious] to make bad or worse; to corrupt.—**depraved**, *a.*—**depravation** (de-prā-vā'shun) *n.* corruption; profligacy.—**depravity** (de-prāv'i-ti) *n.* corruption; vice.—*Syn.* to vitiate; pollute; contaminate,—of "depravity," degeneracy; wickedness; pollution, contamination.

deprecate (de-prē-kāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *dēprecātus*, having prayed against, fr. *dē*- and *precari*, pray] to seek to avert by prayer; to decry.—**deprecatory**, *a.*—**deprecation** (de-prē-kā'shun) *n.* prayer against evil; disapproval.

depreciate (de-prē'shu-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *dēprecīātus*, depreciated, fr. *dē*, down, and *pretium*, price] to lessen the value of; disparage;—*v. s.* to fall in value.—**depreciation** (de-prē-shi-ā'shun) *n.* falling in value.—*Syn.* to detract; traduce; lower.

deprédate (de-prē-dāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *dēprēdātus*, having plundered, fr. *dē*, much, and *prædere*, prey] to plunder; to despoil; to lay waste.—**depredation** (de-prē-dā'shun) *n.*

depress (de-pres') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *dē-pressus*, pressed down, fr. *dē* and *press*] to press down; to cast a gloom upon; make inactive, as trade, etc.—**depressed**, *pp.* dejected.—**depressing**, *ppr.*—**depressingly**, *adv.*—**depressive**, *a.* tending to depress.—**depressant**, *n.* a substance that depresses vital activity, as a drug.—*Syn.* to sink; deject; discourage; dispirit; sadden.

depression (dē-pres'h'un) *n.* [L. (acc) *dēpressiōnem*, a hollow] a sinking; a low state, sadness; despondency; a period of economic stagnation.

deprive (de-priv') *v. t.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *dēprivare*, reduce in rank, fr. L. *dē*, and *privare*, deprive] to take away; to dispossess.—**deprivation** (de-prī-vā'shun) *n.* loss; want; deposition; degradation.—*Syn.* to remove; rob; divest.

depth (depth) *n.* a deep place; abyss; measurement, downward in a perpendicular direction; the very midst, as of a forest; deepness.—**out of one's depth**, beyond one's limit or capacity.—**depth bomb**, erroneous term for **depth charge**, a projectile designed for exploding under water.

depute (de-pūt') *v. t.* [F. *députer*, fr. L. *dēputare*, to cut off (esp. for an end) fr. *dē* and *putare*, cut] to send with a commission; to appoint as substitute; to delegate.—**deputize** (de-pūt-i-z) *v. t.* and *i.* to appoint as a deputy.—**deputy** (de-pūt-i) *n.* [F. *député*= (part.) deputed] one acting for

another; a representative.—**deputation** (dep-ū-tā'shun) *n.* the persons commissioned to act on behalf of others.—**Syn.** of "deputy," substitute; delegate; envoy; agent.

derail (de-rāl') *v.t.* [L. prep. *dē*, from] to cause to run off the rails;—*v.i.* to run off the rails.—**derailment**, *n.* the state of being derailed.

derange (de-rānj') *v.t.* [O.F. *desrangier* = F. *déranger*, fr. *des* = L. *dis*, and *range*] to put out of place, to throw into confusion; to render insane.—**derangement**, *n.* disorder, especially mental confusion.—**Syn.** to displace; disconcert; unsettle; ruffle; discompose; confuse.

Derby (der'bi, dār'bi) *n.* a race for three-year-old thoroughbred horses, run annually at Epsom, England, on Derby day; any similar race, as the Kentucky Derby.—**derby**, *n.* a hat of rigid construction and dome-like shape, made of felt; a bowler.



Derby

derelict (der'e-lik't) *a.* [L. (part.) *derelictus*, forsaken, fr. *dē*, and *relict* forsaken by the owner; abandoned; unfaithful;—*n.* a ship abandoned at sea.—**dereliction** (der-e-lik'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *derelictiōnem*, desertion] desertion; neglect.

deride (de-rid') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dē*, intens. and *ridere*, laugh at] to laugh at with contempt; to mock; ridicule.

derision (de-rizh'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *derisio*, fr. (part.) *derisus*, mocked] mockery; ridicule.—**derivative**, *a.*

derivation (der-i-vā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dérivatiōnem*, derivation, etymology, fr. (part.) *dérivatus*, diverted] the act of drawing from a source; the tracing of a word from its root.—**derivative** (de-ri-vā-tiv) *a.* obtained by derivation; secondary;—*n.* that which is derived from something else, esp. a word.

derive (de-ri-v') *v.t.* [O.F. *derivier*, to drain, deviate, fr. L. *dérivare*, fr. *dē* and *rivus*, stream, brook] to draw from; to obtain from a source; to trace the etymology of;—*v.i.* to flow; to be deduced.—**derivable**, *a.*—**derivably**, *adv.*—**Syn.** to deduce; acquire; proceed; infer.

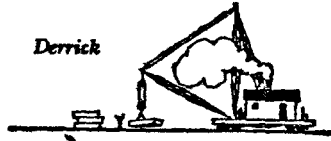
derm (derm) *n.* [G. *derma*] the natural covering of an animal; the true skin. Also *derma*, *dermis*.—**dermal**, *a.* pert. to the exterior skin.—**dermatitis** (der-mā-tītis) *n.* a skin disease.

dermatology (der-mā-to-lō'j-i) *n.* [fr. G. stem, *dermat*, skin, and *logia*, science, fr. *legō*] the branch of science which treats of the nature and diseases of the skin.—**dermatological** (der-mā-to-lō'j-i-kāl) *a.*—**dermatologist** (der-mā-to-lō'j-i-st) *n.*

derogate (der'ō-gāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dérōgātus*, repeated, withdrawn, fr. *dē* and *rogāre*, ask] to disparage; to detract from;—*v.i.* to lessen, as reputation.—**derogation** (der-ō-gā'shun) *n.*—**derogatory** (de-rog'ā-tor-i) *a.* [L. fr. *dérōgātus*, detractor].—**derogatorily**, *adv.*

derrick (der'ik) *n.* [fr. the Du. name *Derrick*, borne by a London hangman, 17th cent.] a mast supported by stays or guys, with tackle for raising weights.

Derrick



derring-do (der'ing-dō) *n.* [M.E. *deryng-do(n)* = *daring*, done] an act of daring.

derringer (der'in-jer) *n.* a pistol with a short barrel, and of high caliber. See *Pistol*, *illus.*

dervish (der'vish) *n.* [Per. = poor] a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

descant (des'kant) *n.* [O.F. *descanter* = F. *déchanter*, to change one's tone, fr. *des* = L. *dis*, apart, and *chant*] a variation of an air; a disclosure.—[*descant'*] *v.t.* to compose a variation of an air; to discourse fully on.—**descanter**, *n.*—**Syn.** to comment; discourse.

descend (de-send') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *dē-scendere*, orig. to climb down, *dē* and *scandere*. See *scan*] to go down; to traverse downwards;—*v.i.* to pass to a lower position; to fall; to make an invasion; to stoop; to be derived.—**descendant**, *n.* [O.F. (part.) = descending] an offspring.—**descendent**, *a.* descending.—**descendible**, *a.* capable of descending, as to an heir.—**descension** (de-sen'shun) *n.*

descent (de-sent') *n.* [F. *descente*] act of coming down; progress downward; declivity; sudden attack; lineage;—**Syn.** inclination; incursion; assault; extraction; pedigree.

describe (de-skrīb') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dē*, completely, and *scribere*, write. Doublet of *descrip*] to represent by lines; to trace out as a circle; to delineate in language.

description (de-skrīb'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *descriptiōnem*, fr. (part.) *descriptus*, delineated] act of representing by a plan; act of representing in words; account; a class or order; sort, kind.—**descriptive**, *a.* containing description.—**Syn.** to sketch; depict; characterize; explain.

descrie (de-skrī') *v.t.* [O.F. *de-scriere*, *scribere*, describe, fr. L. *dē-scribere*. Doublet of *describe*] to describe by the eye; to make out.—**descrier**, *n.*

desecrate (des'e-krāt) *v.t.* [(by con-fusion) fr. L. (part.) *dē-sacrātus*, consecrated, fr. *dē*, wholly, and *sacrare*, to make sacred] to divert from a sacred use; to profane.—**desecrator**, *n.*—**desecration** (des-e-krā'shun) *n.* profanation.

desensitize (de-sen'si-tīz) *v.t.* to cause to become insensitive, as to light, a serum, the pollen of plants, etc.—**desensitization** (de-sen-si-tī-zā'shun) *n.*—**desensitizer**, *n.*

desert (de-zert') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dē-sertus*, abandoned, fr. *dē*, neg. *dē*, and *serere*, join] to abandon; to leave without permission;—*v.s.* to quit a service without permission.—*deserted*, *pp.*—*deserter*, *n.* esp. a soldier or seaman that quits the service without permission.—*desertion*, *n.* the act of forsaking; abandonment, as of one's spouse, the military service, etc.

desert (dez'ert) *a.* solitary or un-frequented;—*n.* uncultivated;—*n.* [L. *désertum*, a waste] an uninhabited and arid place, esp. a sandy plain.—*Syn.* waste; untilled; desolate.

desert (de-zert') *n.* [O.F. (part.) *désert*, [deserved] reward or punishment deserved; worth; due.—*desertless*, *a.*

deserve (de-zerv') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *dē*, fully, and *servire*, serve] to earn by service; to merit; to be entitled to; to call for or incur;—*v.s.* to be worthy of reward.—*deservedly*, *adv.* according to desert.—*deserver*, *n.*—*deservingly*, *ppr.* worthy; meritorious.—*deservingly*, *adv.*

deshabille See *dishabille*.

desiccate (des'ik-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *désiccātus*, dried up, fr. *dē*, wholly, and *siccāre*] to exhaust of moisture; to dry.—*desiccant*, *a.* tending to dry.—*desiccation* (des'ik-kā'shun) *n.*

desiderate (de-sid'e-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *désiderātus*, wanted, regretted, fr. *dēsire*] to feel the want of; to long for; to regret.—*desiderative*, *a.* expressing desire;—*n.* a verb formed from another expressing the desire of doing the action indicated by the primitive verb.—*desideration* (de-sid'e-rā'shun) *n.*

desideratum (de-sid'e-rā'tum) *n.* [L. (neut. part.)] that which is desired; a want generally felt.

design (de-zin') *v.t.* [O.F.=F. *désiner*, indicate, fr. L. fr. *dē*, down, and *signāre*, to mark] to plan a plan of; to contrive; to intend;—*v.s.* to purpose;—*v.t.* [=F. (doublet) *désigner*] to draw; outline; to sketch a pattern;—*n.* an intention; scheme; plot; a drawing, esp. of a plan or pattern to be applied in building, manufacturing, etc.—*designable*, *a.*—*designedly*, *adv.* intentionally.—*designer*, *n.*—*designing*, *a.* artful; crafty;—*n.* the art of drawing designs.

designate (dez'ig-nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *désignātus*, marked out] to mark out and make known; to indicate; to call by a distinctive title;—*a.* appointed; elect.—*designation* (dez'ig-nā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *désignātionem*] distinctive name or title.—*designative* (dez'ig-nā-tiv) *a.*

desire (de-zir') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *désiderāre*, of uncert. etym.] to long for the possession of; to wish for; to entreat; to request;—*n.* anything desired; object of longing; wish; request; longing; craving.—*desirable*, *a.*—*desirably*, *adv.*—*desirableness*, *n.*—*desirer*, *n.*—*desirous*, *a.* full of desire; covetous.—*desirously*, *adv.*—*desirability* (de-zir'ā-bil'i-tū).

desist (de-zist') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dē*, away, and *sistere*, stand, fr. *stāre*] to cease; to forbear; to stop.—*desistance*, *n.*

desk (desk) *n.* [Late L. *desca*, fr. L. *discus*, disk, later, table (whence *dials*)] a table constructed for reading or writing; a writing case.



Desk

desolate (des'o-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *désolātus*, forsaken, fr. *dē*, completely, and *solare*, fr. *sole*] to depopulate; lay waste; ravage;—(des'o-lāt) *a.* deprived of inhabitants; laid waste, left alone.—*desolation* (des-o-lā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *désolātōnem*, loneliness] waste; wilderness.

despair (de-spār') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *désperāre*, fr. *dē* and orig. stem, *spēr=*of *spēs*, hope] to be without hope; to lose heart; to despond;—*n.* despondency; hopelessness.—*despairer*, *n.*—*despairingly*, *adv.* hopelessly.

despatch See *dispatch*.

desperado (des-per-ā'dō) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. (part.) *désperātus*] a desperate fellow; a bravo.

desperate (des'per-ət) *a.* [L. (part.) *désperātus*. See *despair*] beyond hope; proceeding from despair; desponding; heedless of danger; headlong.—*desperation* (des-per-ā'shun) *n.*—*Syn.* hopeless; furious; frantic; reckless.—*desperately*, *adv.*

despicable (des'pi-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *déspic-ābilis*, fr. *désipie*] deserv-ing to be despised; mean; base.—*despicably*, *adv.*

despise (de-spiz') *v.t.* [fr. O.F. (part.) *désipiāre*, despising, despising, fr. *dē*, down, and *spicere*, look] to look down upon; to scorn; to disdain.—*despisingly*, *adv.*

despite (de-spit') *n.* [O.F. *déspit*=F. *dépit*, spite, fr. *désplēe*] malice; spite; contempt;—*prep.* in spite of; notwithstanding.—*despiteful*, *a.*

despoil (de-spoi') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *dē*=L. *dē*, intens., and *spoli*] to take from by force; to deprive; to rob.—*despoiler*, *n.* a plunderer.

despoliation (de-spō-ī-ā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *déspoliātōnem*] plundering.

despond (de-spond') *v.t.* [L. = give up, lose heart, fr. *dē* and *spondere*, promise] to be cast down; to become depressed.—*despondence*, *n.*—*despondency*, *n.* depression; loss of hope.—*despondent*, *a.* [L. (acc. part. stem) *déspondenti*, despairing] depressed.—*despondently*, *adv.*

despot (des'pot) *n.* [O.F., *despot*, fr. Late L. *despōtā* (acc.) *désipōtām*, fr. G. *déspotēs*, master, lord] a sovereign having absolute power; a tyrant.—*despotism*, *n.* unlimited power.—*despotic* (des-pot'ik) *a.*

desquamate (des'kwā-māt, de-skwā'māt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *dēsquamātus*, scaled off, fr. *dē* and *sqwāma*, scale] to scale off.—**desquamation** (des'kwā-mā'shun) *n.*

dessert (de-zert') *n.* [O.F. fr. *desservir*, clear the table, fr. *des*=L. *dis*, and *servē* a service of fruits, sweetmeats, pies, etc.; the last course.]

destination (des-ti-nā'shun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *dēsstinātus*, ordained] ultimate design; end of a journey.

destine (des'tin) *v.i.* [O.F., fr. L. *dēsstināre*, fr. *dē* and *rt.* of *stāre*, stand] to determine the future condition of; to design—**destiny**, *n.* state appointed; foreordained lot; fate; doom.

destitute (des'ti-tūt) *a.* [L. (part.) *dēsstitūtus*, abandoned, fr. *de*, from, and *stāre*, for *statuere*, set, fr. *stāre*, stand] in want; deserted; needy; poor.—**destitution** (des-ti-tū'shun) *n.* poverty.

destroy (de-stroi') *v.t.* [O.F. *destruere*=F. *détruire*, fr. L. fr. *dēstruere*, unbuild, fr. *de*, un-, and *struere*] to pull down; to put an end to; to kill.—**destroyer**, *n.* a small, speedy warship.—**Syn.** to ruin; overthrow; extirpate; annihilate.

destruction (de-struk'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dēsstructionem*, fr. (part.) *dēstruētus*, destroyed] ruin by any means; overthrow; death.—**destructive**, *a.* [L.] causing destruction; fatal; ruinous; mischievous.—**destructible**, *a.* capable of being destroyed.—**destructibility** (de-struk-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.*

desuetude (des'we-tūd) *n.* [fr. L. fr. *dēsuetudo*, fr. (part.) *dēsuetus*, disused, fr. *dē* and *suescere*, to be wont] disuse.

desultory (des'ul-tor-i) *a.* [L. *dēsultorius*, pert. to a *dēsultor*, circus-rider, fr. *dē*, down, and (part.) *sultus* for *saltus*, fr. *salire*, leap] leaping from one thing to another; without method.—**desultorily**, *adv.*

detach (de-tach') *v.t.* [F. pref. *dé*=L. *dis*, apart, and see *attach*] to part; to disunite; to separate.—**detachable**, *a.*—**detachment**, *n.* act of separating; abstraction from selfish or worldly interests; a body of troops.—**Syn.** to dis sever; disentangle; extricate; unfasten.

detail (de-tāl') *v.t.* [fr. F.=ent up in pieces, fr. *dé*=L. *dē*, and *tailler*, cut. See *tailor*] to relate minutely; to appoint for a particular service;—*n.* (de-tāl', de'tāl') a minute portion; item; pl. particulars.—**detailed**, *a.* minutely gone over in all its bearings.—**In detail**, item by item.—**Syn.** to particularize; enumerate; specify.

detain (de-tān') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. fr. *dē*, away, and *tenere*, hold] to keep back, or from; to withhold; to keep.—**detainer**, *n.* a warrant to retain a person in custody.—**detainment**, *n.*

detect (de-tek't) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dēlectus*, lit. uncovered, fr. L. *delegere*, fr. *dē*, priv. and *legere*, cover] to uncover; to find out; to discover crime.—**detectable**, *a.*—**detector**, *n.* a device for rectifying or modulating electrical waves; a galvanometer;

an indicator.—**detection**, *n.* [L. (acc.) *dēlectōnem*] the discovery of what was hidden.—**detective**, *a.* employed in detecting;—*n.* a detective police officer or private investigator.



Detector (radio tube)

detention (de-ten'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *dētentionem*, fr. (part.) *dētentus*, detained] act of keeping back; confinement; delay.

deter (de-ter') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dē* and *terrere*, frighten, terrify] to frighten from; to prevent.—**determent**, *n.*—**deterrent**, *n.* that which deters.

detergent (de-ter'jent) *a.* [L. (part. stem.) *dētergent*, wiping out, fr. *dē* and *tergere*] cleansing;—*n.* a purifier.

deteriorate (de-tē'ri-o-rāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *dētēriorātus*, made worse, fr. *dētērior*, lower] to make worse;—*v.t.* to grow worse.—**deterioration** (de-tē'ri-o-rā'shun) *n.* state of growing worse.

determine (de-ter'min) *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *dētēmināre*, to limit, fr. *dē*, and *terminus*] to fix the boundaries of; to bring to an end; to resolve on; to ascertain the amount of.—**determinedly**, *adv.*—**determinable**, *a.*—**determinant**, *a.* serving to determine;—*n.* that which determines something.—**determinate**, *a.* [L. (part.) *dētēminatūsus*, limited] having fixed limits.—**determinative**, *a.*—**determination** (de-ter-mi-nā'shun) *n.* termination, fixed purpose; resolution.—**determinism**, *n.* the doctrine that denies "free will."—**Syn.** to resolve; finish; limit; settle.

detest (de-tes't) *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *dētēstāre*, lit. to invoke a god, in cursing] fr. *dē* and *testāri*, testify] to dislike extremely.—**detestable**, *a.*—**detestability** (dē-tes-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**detestation** (dē-tes-tā'shun) *n.* extreme hatred.—**Syn.** to hate; execrate; abominate; abhor; loathe.

dethrone (de-thrōn') *v.t.* [Pref. L. *dē*, priv] to remove from a throne; to depose.—**dethronement**, *n.*

detonate (det'o-nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dētōnātus*, fr. *dē* and *tonāre*, thunder] to cause to explode;—*v.i.* to explode.—**detonator**, *n.*—**detonation** (det-o-nā'shun) *n.* an explosion.

detour (de-toor') *n.* [F. fr. *dé*=L. *dis*, apart, and *tour*, a turn] a circuitous route; a roundabout way;—*v.i.*

detract (de-trakt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dētrahētus*, deducted, fr. *dē* and *trahere*, draw] to take away; defame;—*v.i.* (with *from*) to take away, esp. reputation.—**detractingly**, *adv.*—**detraction**, *n.* [L. (acc.) *dētrahōnem*] disparagement.—**detractor**, *n.* [L.]—**detractory**, *a.*—**Syn.** to derogate; slander; calumniate; asperse.

detrain (de-tran') *v.t.* [pref. L. *dē*] to cause to leave a railway train;—*v.i.* to leave a railway train.

detriment (det'ri-ment) *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, loss, fr. (part.) *de-tri-tus*, rubbed away, fr. *dē* and *terere*] loss; hurt; mischief; harm.—**detrimental** (det-ri-men'tal) *a.*—**detrimentally**, *adv.*

detritus (de-tri'tus) *n.* disintegrated fragments of rocks worn off by floods or storms.

detruncate (de-trung'kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *detruncāsus*, lopped off, fr. *dē* and *truncāre*, fr. *truncus*. See *trunk*] to shorten; to lop.—**detruncation** (de-trung-kā'shun) *n.*

deuce (dūs) *n.* [O.F. *deus*=F. *deus*, fr. L. (acc.) *duos*] two; a card or a die with two spots.—**deuce** (dūs) *n.* [perh. fr. throwing the *deuce* at dice] a devil.

deuterogamy (dū-ter-og'a-mi) *n.* [G. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage] a second marriage, after the death of the first spouse.

devaluate (dē-val'ū-āt) *v.t.* to lower the value of; in finance, to fix currency value at a low level to which it has been driven by economic conditions.

devastate (dev'as-tāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *devastātus*, laid waste, fr. *dē* and *vastāre*, fr. *vastus*, waste] to lay waste.—**devastation** (dev-as-tā'shun) *n.*—**Syn.** to desolate; plunder; pillage.

develop (de-vel'op) *v.t.* [O.F. *developier*, fr. *des*=L. *dis*, and rt. of E. *wrap* (M.E. *wispen*)] to free from a cover; to unfold gradually; to evolve the potentialities of; in photography, to bring out the image on a sensitized surface;—*v.i.* to open out; to expand; to grow.—**development**, *n.* a gradual opening out or growth; expansion.—**Syn.** to uncover; disclose; exhibit.

deviate (dē'vi-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *deviātus*, fr. *dē*, and *via*, way] to go out of the way; to err.—**deviation** (dē-vi-ā'shun) *n.* turning from the way.—**Syn.** to wander; stray; diverge; lapse.

device (de-vis') *n.* [O.F. *deviser*, fr. L. fr. Low L. (acc.) *devisum*, a division, plan] that which is formed by design; a contrivance; stratagem; emblem.

devil (dev'il) *n.* [A.S. *deofol*, fr. L., fr. G. *diabolos*. See *diabolic*] an evil spirit; Satan; a demon;—*v.i.* to season highly and broil.—**devilish**, *a.* infernal; satanic; fiendish.—**devilishly**, *adv.*—**devilishness**, *n.*—**devilment**, *n.* mischief; roguery.—**devilry**, *n.* devilish wickedness; mischief.—**devilfish**, *n.* the octopus.—to go to the devil, to go to ruin.—to play the devil with, to ruin.

devious (dē'vi-us) *a.* [L. *devius*, meaning "out of the way"] out of a straight line; off the highway; remote; winding; astray; erring.—**deviously**, *adv.*

devise (dē'viz') *v.t.* to invent, contrive; plan; scheme; bequeath by will.—*v.i.* to make a plan; form a scheme; determine.—*n.* act of giving by will, or the property so bequeathed.—**devisable**, *a.*

devitalize (dē-vi'tal-iz) *v.t.* to deprive of life or vitality.

devoid (de-void') *a.* [= *devoided*, fr. O.F. pref.=L. *dis*] empty; free from.

devoir (dev-wawr') *n.* [F., fr. L. *devere*, owe] duty; service—hence, act of civility.

devolution (de-vō-lū'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *devolutus*, lit. rolled down] act of handing down from one to another.

devolve (de-volv') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dē* and *volvere*, roll] to transfer from one person to another;—*v.i.* to pass to another.

devote (de-vōt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *devotus*, vowed, fr. *dē* and *vovēre*. See *devout*] to assign by vow; to give up entirely; to doom.—**devoted**, *pp.* set apart; strongly attached.—**devotedly**, *adv.*—**devotedness**, *n.*—**devotee** (dev-o-tē') *n.* one devoted, esp. to some religious faith.—**Syn.** to apply; destine; consign; set apart.

devotion (de-vō'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *devōtionem*] state of being devoted, as in worship or affection; prayer; piety; earnestness.—**devotional**, *a.* pert. to devotion.—**devotionally**, *adv.*

devour (de-vour') *v.t.* [O.F. (*je*) *devoivre*, (1) devour, fr. L. fr. *dē*, quite, and *vovāre*, swallow up] to eat up with greediness; to destroy; to consume.

devout (de-vout') *a.* [O.F. *devot*, fr. L. (acc.) *devotum*. See *devote*] earnest in religious exercises; pious; earnest.—**devoutly**, *adv.*—**devoutness**, *n.*—**Syn.** holy; solemn; reverent; earnest.

dew (dū) *n.* [A.S. *deaw*; cp. Ger. *thau*] vapor from the air condensed upon cold objects;—*v.t.* to wet with dew.—**dewy**, *a.*—**dewberry**, *n.* a kind of bramble.—**dew-drop**, *n.* a drop of dew.—**dewfall**, *n.* the time when dew forms.—**dewpoint**, *n.* the temperature at which dew forms.

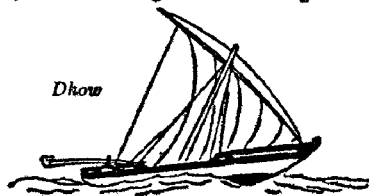
dewlap (dū'lap) *n.* [fr. *dew* and A.S. *lappa*. See *lap*] the flesh hanging from the throats of oxen, etc.

dexter (deks'ter) *a.* [L.; cp. G. *deus*] pert. to the right hand; right; the right-hand side of a shield.—**dextral**, *a.* right, as opposed to left.

dexterity (deks-ter'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *dexteritatem*] quickness and skill; adroitness.—**dexterous** (deks'ter-us) *a.* ready and expert; adroit.—**Syn.** expertness; address; cleverness; aptitude; faculty.

dextrose (deks'trōs) *n.* the chemical name for *grape sugar*, also called *glucose*, or *dextro-glucose*.

dey (dā) *n.* [Turk. *dāi*] the title given to the former governors of Algiers.



dhow (dou) *n.* [A.] an Arab vessel, employed in trading or in carrying slaves

diabetes (dī-ā-bē'tēr) *n.* [G.] a disease characterized by a morbid discharge of urine.—**diabetic** (dī-ā-bet'ik) *a.* pert. to diabetes;—*n.* a person having diabetes.

diablerie (dī-āb'ler-ē) *n.* [F. fr. *diabla*, devil] sorcery; devilry.

diabolic, diabolical (dī-ā-bol'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* [L., fr. G. *diabolikos*, fr. *diabolos*, devil, slanderer, fr. *dis-ball-ein*, slander] pert. to the devil; devilish.—**diabolically**, *adv.*

diaconal (dī-āk'o-nəl) *a.* [fr. L. *diaconus*, deacon] pert. to a deacon.—**diaconate**, *n.* the office of a deacon.

diacritic, diacritical (dī-ā-krit'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* [G. fr. *diá*, apart, and *critic*] indicating something to be distinguished; distinctive.

diadem (dī-ā-dem) *n.* [L. fr. G. *diadēma* fr. *diá*, across, and *diēn*, bind] a fillet worn as a badge of royalty; a crown;—*v.t.* to adorn with a diadem; to crown.

diæresis (dī-ēr'e-sis) *n.* See *diæresis*.

diagnosis (dī-āg-nō'sis) *n.* [G., fr. *diá*, and *gignōskhein*, know] discriminating knowledge; the ascertaining of the true nature of a disease.—**diagnose** (dī-āg-nōs') *v.t.* to ascertain, from symptoms, the nature of a disease.—**diagnostic**, *a.* indicating the nature of a disease;—*n.* the symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others; *pl.* the study of symptoms in disease.

diagonal (dī-āg'o-nəl) *n.* [L., fr. G. *diagonos*, *diá*, through, and *gōnia*, angle] a right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides;—*a.* joining two opposite angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts.—**diagonally**, *adv.*



Diagonal

diagram (dī-ā-gram) *n.* [L., fr. G. *diagramma*, fr. *diagraphēin*, mark out by lines] a figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement.—**diagrammatic** (dī-ā-gra-mat'ik) *a.* of the nature of a diagram.—**diagrammatically**, *adv.* by means of a diagram.—*Syn.* a figure; plan.

diagraph (dī-ā-graf) *n.* an instrument used in perspective drawing.

dial (dī-ā) *n.* [fr. Late L. *diālis*, pert. to the day, L. *di-ēs*] an instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow thrown by the sun; the face of a timepiece on which the time is shown by pointers; the indicator on a radio receiver to guide the selection of broadcasting stations; any plate or face on which a pointer moves;—*v.t.* to measure with, or turn, a dial.

dialect (dī-ā-lect) *n.* [F., fr. L. *dialectus*, a manner of speaking, fr. G. fr. *diáleg-omai*, converse, fr. *diá*, and *legein*, speak] mode of expressing thoughts; subdivision of a language; local form of speech.—**dialectal, dialectical** (dī-ā-lect'al, -ti-kəl) *a.* belonging to a dialect.—**dialectically**, *adv.*—**dialectician** (dī-ā-lect-i-sh'ān) *n.* a

logician; a reasoner.—*Syn.* language; tongue; provincialism; patois; idiom.

dialectic (dī-ā-lect'ik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *diálekthos*] pert. to a dialect or form of a language; pert. to dialects;—*n. pl.* art or science of reasoning.

dialogue (dī-ā-log) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. *diá-logos*, conversation. See *dialect*] a conversation between two or more; a written composition in which two or more persons converse on some topic.

dialysis (dī-ā-lī'sis) *n.* [G. fr. *diáluēin*, part asunder, dissolve] the chemical process of separating from the colloid soluble crystallized substances in a mixture.—**dialyze** (dī-ā-līz) *v.t.* to separate by dialysis.

diamagnetic (dī-ā-mag-net'ik) *n.* [pref. G. *diá*, apart, through, across, and *magnētis*, magnet] a term applied to substances which, freely suspended and under the influence of magnetism, take a position at right angles to the magnetic force.

diameter (dī-am'e-ter) *n.* [F., fr. G. *diá*, across, and *metēr*] a right line through the center of a circle, sphere, cube, etc.; length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side.—**diametrical** (dī-ā-met'ri-kal) *a.* in the line or direction of a diameter; direct; straight across.—**diametrically**, *adv.*



Diameter

diamond (dī-ā-moad) *n.* [fr. O. F. *diamañ*, for G.

adamas, adamant] a mineral gem remarkable for its hardness; crystallized carbon; a geometrical figure, otherwise called a rhombus or lozenge; one of a suit of playing cards, stamped with a diamond (see Pips, *illus.*); smallest kind of type; the field on which baseball is played;—*a.* resembling, or consisting of diamonds.—**diamond cutter**, one that cuts and polishes diamonds.—**diamond edition**, an edition of a book in very small type.—**diamond cut diamond**, an expression denoting the meeting of two very sharp persons.—**rough diamond**, a diamond before it is cut;—hence, a person of real worth, but rude and unpolished.—See also *Carat, illus.*



Cut Diamond

diapason (dī-ā-pā'son) *n.* [G. fr. *diá*, throughout and (gen.) *pasōn*, all (the notes)] the octave or the whole compass of a voice or instrument; the two foundation-stops of an organ.

diaper (dī-ā-per) *n.* [O.F. *diā(s)pro*, through Late L. fr. Late G. *di-āspros*, white throughout] figured linen cloth, esp. such a cloth used as a breech-cloth for infants; paneling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting;—*v.t.* to variegate with figures;—*v.t.* to draw figures, as upon cloth.

diaphanous (dī-ā-f'a-nus) *a.* [G. *diáphanos*, fr. *diá*, through, and *rt.* of *phainō*, show] having power to transmit rays of light, as glass.

diaphoretic (dī-ā-fō-ret'ik) *n.* [G.] a medicine that pro-

motes perspiration; a sudorific;—*a.* promoting perspiration.

diaphragm (dī'ā-fram) *n.* [*G.* *diaphragma*, partition] a dividing membrane; the muscle separating the thorax from the abdomen, the midriff.

diarrhea (dī-ā-rē'ā) *n.* [*G.* fr. *dia*, through, and *rhēn*, flow] a frequent purging of the bowels.

diary (dī-ā-nī) *n.* [*L.* *diarium*, fr. *diēs*, day] a register of daily occurrences; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.—**diarist**, *n.* one that keeps a diary.

diastase (dī-as-tās) *n.* [*fr.* *G.*] a substance containing nitrogen, generated during the germination of grain for the brewery.—**diastatic** (dī-ā-stat'ik) *a.* having the properties of diastase.

diastole (dī-as'tō-lē) *n.* [*G.* fr. *dia*, apart, and *stellōn*, send] a dilatation of the heart in its pulsation.

diathermy (dī-ā-ther-mī) *n.* the use of electricity to raise local temperature in the body.—**diathermize**, *v. t.*—**diathermic**, *a.* permitting free passage of heat rays; pert. to diathermy.—**diathermotherapy**, *n.* the use of diathermy in treating disease.

diatom (dī-ā-tom) *n.* [*G.*] one of an order of microscopic algae.—**diatomaceous** (dī-ā-to-mā'shus) *a.* pert. to diatoms.—**diatomic** (dī-ā-tom'ik) *a.* [*G.*] consisting of two atoms.

diatonic (dī-ā-ton'ik) *a.* [*fr.* *G.* *diatonos*, extended, fr. *dia*, and *tesmein*, stretch] pert. to the natural musical scale of eight tones.—The diatonic scale proceeds by tones and semitones; the chromatic scale by semitones.

diatribe (dī-ā-trib) *n.* [*fr.* *L.* *diatriba*, a place for disputations, fr. *G.* fr. *dia-tribein*, to spend time in (discussing), fr. *dia*, through, and *tribein*, rub] a continued disputation; an invective harangue.

dibble (dib'l) *n.* [*Conn.* with *dab*, dip] a pointed instrument used to make holes for planting;—*v. t.* to plant with a dibble;—*v. i.* to make holes.—**dibbler**, *n.*

dice (dis) *n.* [*pl.* of *dse*] small cubes marked with from one to six spots on their surfaces, used in various games, usually in pairs; hence any small cube-shaped pieces of anything;—*v. t.* to cut into small cubes like dice.



Dice

dichotomous (dī-kot'o-mus) *a.* [*G.* =cut in halves, fr. *dicha*, in two, and *temnein*, cut] pert. to or consisting of pairs; growing by pairs.

dichromatic (dī-kro-mat'ik) *a.* [*pref.* *G.* *di*, double] having, or producing, two colors.

dicker (dik'er) *v. t.* and *i.* to barter; haggle;—*n.* a bartering or exchange.

dickey, dicky (dik'tī) *n.* [*Etym.* uncert.] the driver's seat in a carriage; a seat behind a carriage for servants, etc.; a separate bosom to wear over the front of a shirt.

dicotyledon (dī-kot-i-lē'don) *n.* [*pref.* *G.* *di*, double] a plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.—**dicotyledonous**, *a.* having two seed-lobes.

dictaphone (dik'tā-fōn) *n.* [a trade-mark name] a phonographic instrument used to record dictation and later reproduce it in sound so that it may be transcribed.

dictate (dik'tāt) *v. t.* [*L.* (part) *dicātus*, said repeatedly, *dicāre*, fr. *dicere*] to speak with authority; to deliver, as an order; to instruct what is to be written; to direct;—*v. i.* to deliver commands;—*n.* an order; precept.—**dictation** (dik-tā'shun) *n.* act or practice of ordering; writing what another dictates.—*Syn.* to prescribe; order; urge; enforce; communicate; enjoin; admonish.

dictator (dik-tā'ter) *n.* [*L.*] a Roman magistrate elected to absolute power in crises; hence, a person of supreme authority.—**dictatorial** (dik-tā-tō'rī-əl) *a.* absolute; imperious.—**dictatorially**, *adv.*—**dictatorship** (dik-tā'ter-ship) *n.* government under a dictator.

diction (dik'shun) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *dictiōnem*, fr. (part.) *dicere*, said, fr. *dicere*] choice of words; style; phraseology.

dictionary (dik'shun-ār-i) *n.* [*Late L.* *dictiōn-arium*] a collection, usually alphabetical, of the words of a language, their definitions, origin, etc.; a similar book, limited to terms pert. to some branch of study, craft, etc.—*Syn.* word book; lexicon; glossary; vocabulary; encyclopedia.

dictograph (dik'tō-graf) *n.* [a trade-mark name] an instrument similar to a telephone, with a sound amplifier, used to transmit sounds from one room to another.

dictum (dik'tum) *n.* [*L.* =thing said] an authoritative saying.

did (did) *pret.* [*A.S.* *dyde*] of the verb *do*.

didactic (dī-dak'tik) *a.* [*G.* fr. *didaskēs* (=didakt-) teach] fitted, or inclined, to teach.—**didactically**, *adv.*—**didactics**, *n.* the art or science of teaching.—**didacticism**, *n.*

diddle (did'l) *v. t.* [*imit. movement*] to cheat;—*v. i.* to toddle as a child. (dī) *n.* [*M.E.* *deven*, fr. *Scand.*] to cease to live; to become extinct; to diminish; to wither.—**to die hard**, to resist, or to be long in dying; to fight when there is no hope of winning.—*Syn.* to de cease; sink; fade; decline; depart.

die (di) *n.* [*O.F.* *det* = *F.* *dē*, fr. *Late L.* (part.) *datum*, cast, fr. *dāre*] pl. *dice* [*M.E.* *dees*, fr. *O.F.* *des*], a small cube, with spotted faces (see dice); chance.—**die**, *pl.*

dies, piece of metal engraved with a device to be stamped, as on a coin, etc.

dieresis (di-er'e-sis) *n.* [L., fr. G. *di-er-sis*, separation, fr. *dis=dis*, apart; and *erein*, take] a mark (¨) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters, as in *ærial* (ä-ë'ri-al).

Diesel engine (dë'zel) an internal-combustion engine operating on principles discovered by Rudolf Diesel, German inventor.

diet (di'et) *n.* [O.F., fr. L., fr. G. *diata*, manner of living] accustomed food; a regulated allowance of food;—*v.t.* to regulate the food of;—*v.i.* to eat, esp. according to rule.—**dietary**, *n.* system of diet.

diet (di'et) *n.* [Low L. *diata*, acquired this sense fr. wrong deriv. fr. L. *dies*, day] a legislative assembly in certain countries of Europe; in Scot., a sitting, as of a court, etc.

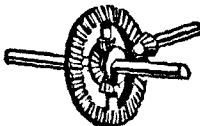
dietetic (di-e-tet'ik) *a.* Also **dietetical**. pert. to diet.—**dietetics**, *n.* the branch of medicine that treats of dieting.—**dietitian**, **dietician** (di-e-tish'un) *n.* a dietary expert.

differ (dif'ər) *v.i.* [L. *differe*, carry apart, fr. *dis* and *ferre*, to be unlike; to disagree; to be at variance.

difference (dif'ər-ens) *n.* [L. *differen-tia*] disagreement; a quarrel or coldness; that by which one thing differs, in quality or quantity, from another.—**different**, *a.* [L. (part. stem) *differen-*, differing] unlike; diverse; several.—**differently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "difference," variation; diversity; disagreement; dissension; dissimilarity.

differential (dif-e-ren'shəl) *a.* creating a difference; proceeding

by increments infinitely small, concerning differences of leverage, speed, etc.;—*n.* in an automobile, a gear permitting a difference in the speeds of two connected shafts; in economics, an advantage of one competitor over another.—**differentiate** (dif-e-ren'shi-ät) *v.t.* to create a difference between; to distinguish; [Math.] to obtain the differential, or differential coefficient, of.—**differentiation** (dif-e-ren'shi-ä'shun) *n.* description or classification of a thing, by characteristic qualities; modification of parts, in evolution.—**differential thermometer**, a thermometer measuring minute differences of temperature.



Differential of Automobile

difficulty (dif'i-kult-i) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *difficultatem*, fr. *difficilis*, difficult, fr. *dis* and *facile*] that which makes a thing difficult; obstacle; perplexity or embarrassment.—**difficult**, *a.* not easy to do; laborious.—*Syn.* embarrassment; impediment; objection.

diffident (dif'i-dent) *a.* [L. (part. stem.) *diffidentem*, distrustful, fr. *dis-* and *fidere*. See *faith*] wanting confidence; timid; modest.—**diffidently**, *adv.*—**diffidence**, *n.*—*Syn.* bashful; distrustful; hesitating; dubious.

diffraction (di-frak'shun) *n.* [pref. *dis-*] the deflection or decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies.—**diffractional**, *a.*—**diffractionally**, *adv.*

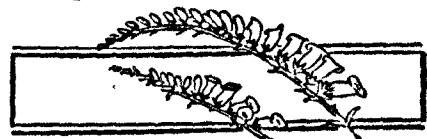
diffuse (di-füz') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *diffusus*, spread, fr. *dis-* and *fundere*, pour] to pour out and spread about; circulate; disseminate;—(dif-füz') *a.* diffused; esp. of style, prolix, — **diffuseness**, *n.* quality of being diffuse; prolixity or wordiness.—**diffuser**, *n.*—**diffusion**, *n.* action by which a liquid flows; propagation or spread; intermixing of fluids or gases in contact.—**diffusive**, *a.* spreading; expanding.—**diffusible**, *a.* capable of being diffused.—**diffusibility** (di-fü-zi-bil'i-ti) *n.*—*Syn.* of *v.* propagate; disperse; publish; scatter;—of *a.* discursive; digressive; copious.

dig (dig) *v.t.* [O.F. *diguer*, fr. *digue*, dike, fr. D.] to turn and throw up, as with a spade; to delve; to excavate; to trust in;—*v.i.* to delve;—*n.* a thrust or poke.—**digger**, *n.*—**diggings**, *n. pl.* places where ore, esp. gold, is mined.

digest (di-jest') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *digestus*, separated, fr. *dis=dis*, and *gerere*, carry] to arrange methodically; to think over; to assimilate in the stomach as food; to soften by heat and moisture;—*v.i.* to undergo digestion;—(di'jest) *n.* a collection of important judicial decisions, arranged under heads, esp. the civil code made by order of the Roman Emperor Justinian; summary.—**digestor**, *n.* esp. of apparatus for extracting essences from beef, etc.—**digestion**, *n.* [L. (acc.) *digestionem*] act of digesting.—**digestive**, *a.* pert. to digestion.—**digestible**, *a.* easily digested.—**digestibility** (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.*—*Syn.* of *n.* compendium; epitome; summary; synopsis.

digit (di'jit) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger] a finger's breadth, or $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; one of the numbers 1 to 9; a finger or toe.—**digital**, *a.*—*n.* a key, in instruments with keyboards.

digitalis (di-j-täl'is) *n.* [L.=finger-like; named after "glove fingers"] a family of narcotic plants, used medicinally; the foxglove.



Digitalis

digitigrade (di'ji-ti-gräd) *a.*—*n.* [fr. *grade*] an animal that walks on its toes, as the lion. See *plantigrade*.

dignify (dig'ni-fi) *v.t.* [O.F. *dignifier*, fr. Late L., fr. L. *dignus*=*dignus*, and *facere=facere*, make] to invest with dignity; elevate.—*Syn.* to exalt; distinguish; advance; ennoble.

dignity (dig'ni-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dignitatem*, fr. *dignus*, worth] nobleness; stately manner; high rank or office; a dignitary.—**dignitary**, *n.* one of

exalted rank, esp. ecclesiastical.—*Syn.* decorum; nobility; preferment.

digraph (dī'graf) *n.* [fr. G. *di*, double, and *graph*] two letters combined to express one sound, as *ch* or *ea* in *cheat*.

digress (dī-'grēs') *v. s.* [L. (part.) *dī-gressus*, gone aside, fr. *dī=dis*, and *grēdi=gradi*, go. See *grade*] to turn aside, as from the main topic.—*digression*, *n.* [L. (acc.) *dī-gressiōnem*] an irrelevant part of a discourse.—*digressional*, *digressive*, *a.* irrelevant; pert. to digression.—*digressively*, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "digression," amplification; deviation, excursus.

dike (dik) *n.* [A.S. *dīc*, cp Ger. *teich*, flood; igneous rock intruded into a fissure and later exposed by erosion of surrounding material [Geol.]—*v. t.* to protect with a dike. Also *dyke*.



Dike (D)

dilapidate (dī-lap'i-dāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *dīlapidātus*, pulled down (of stones) fr. *dī=dis*, and stem, *lapid-*, of *lapis*, stone] to suffer to fall into ruin.—*dilapidation* (dī-lap'i-dā'shun) *n.* state of being dilapidated, decay.

dilate (dī-lā't) *v. t.* [F., fr. L. *dilatāre*, make broad, fr. *dī=dis*, and *stus*, L. *dis* and *latus*, borne] to enlarge or expand;—*v. i.* to expand; to speak copiously.—*dilatable*, *a.* capable of expansion, elastic.—*dilatability* (dī-lā-ta-bil'i-ti) *n.*—*dilatancy*, *dilatation* (dī-lā'tān-si, dī-lā'tā'shun) *n.*—*dilatator* (dī-lā'ter) *n.* esp. a muscle that dilates a part.—*Syn.* to amplify; swell; expatiate; descant.

dilatory (dī-lā'tor-i) *a.* [L. *dilatator*, fr. *differre*, delay] inclined or tending to put off.—*Syn.* slow; procrastinating.

dilemma (dī-lem'ā) *n.* [G. fr. *dis*, twice, double, and *lemma*, an assumption] an argument that presents an antagonist with alternatives equally conclusive against him; a perplexity.—the horns of a dilemma, the alternatives in a dilemma, a perplexity.

dilettante (dī-let-tan'ti) *n.*; *pl.* dilettanti (dī-let-tan'tē) [It., fr. L. *dilectare*, to delight] an amateur of the fine arts; a dabbler in art.—*dilettantism*, *n.*



diligence (dī-lī-gens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *diligentiā*] willing and earnest industry;—a stagecoach in France.

diligent (dī-lī-jent) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dī-ligentiem*, orig. (part.) loving, choosing, fr. *dī=dis* and *legere*] constant in activity; laborious.

dill (dil) *n.* a European herb with aromatic seeds used in cookery, flavoring pickles, etc.—*dill pickle*, a pickle flavored with dill.

dillydally (dī-lī-dal-i) *v. i.* [Redupl. fr. *dally*] to loiter; trifle.

dilute (dī-lūt') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *dilutus*, melted away, fr. *dī=dis*, and *luere*, *diluere*] to make more liquid by admixture; to diminish the strength, etc., of by mixing; to reduce;—*a.* reduced in strength, by admixing.—*dilution*, *n.* act or result of diluting.—*diluent* (dī-lū-ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *diluent-*, washing away] making dilute.

diluvium (dī-lū-vi-um) *n.* [L. fr. *diluere*. See *dilute*] a surface deposit of sand, pebbles, etc., attributable to former floods.—*diluvial*, *diluvian*, *a.* pert. to a deluge, esp. the Flood.

dim (dim) *a.* [E.] not bright or distinct; obscure or dull;—*v. t.* and *i.* to obscure or darken.—*dimly*, *adv.*—*dimness*, *n.*

dime (dim) *n.* [F. *dime*, thre, fr. O.F. *disme*, fr. L. (acc) *decimam*. See *decimal*] a silver coin of the United States, worth ten cents.

dimension (dī-men'shun) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dimensionem*, fr. *dī=dis*, and (part.) *mensus*. See *mensuration*] the extent of a body in a single direction;—usually *pl.*, of length, breadth, and thickness.—*dimensional*, *a.*

dimeter (dīm'e-ter) *a.* [G. *dī=dis*, double, and *meter*] of two poetical measures;—*n.* a dimeter verse.

diminish (dī-min'ish) *v. t.* [L. pref. *dī=dis*, and O.F. *menusser*, fr. Low L.=to make minute] to lessen; to impair;—*v. i.* to become or appear less or smaller.—*diminishable*, *a.*—*Syn.* abate; decrease; reduce; subtract from.

diminuendo (dīm-in-ū-en'dō) *adv.* [It.] in music, a mark directing a gradual diminishing of volume.

diminution (dīm-in-ū'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *dīmīnūtiōnem*] a lessening; reduction, or loss.

diminutive (dī-mīn'ū-tiv) *a.* of small size, minute;—*n.* a word formed from another, by an ending which adds the idea of smallness.

dimity (dīm'i-ti) *n.* [It., fr. Late L., fr. G. *dimitos*, double-threaded] a stout, white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

dimple (dīm'pl) *n.* [prob. conq. with *dip*] a little hollow on the cheek or chin;—*v. i.* to form or show dimples.—*dimpled*, *dimpley*, *a.* full of dimples.

din (din) *n.* [E., fr. A.S. *dynnan*, to resound], loud noise; racket;—*v. t.* to strike with noise; to repeat continually.

dine (din) *v. t.* [F. *diner*, fr. O.F. *dinner*, through Low L. forms, fr. L. *dīna-*, and *jejunare*, fast. Cp. *déjeuner*] to entertain at dinner;—*v. i.* to take dinner.—*diner*, *n.* a dining car on a railroad, or a small restaurant built like one; a lunch wagon.—

dinette (di-net') *n.* a small dining alcove in an apartment.—**dining room**, *n.*

ding (ding) *v.t.* [Scand.] to drive; to dash violently; to ring.—**ding-dong**, the sound of bells; anything monotonous.

dinghy (ding'gi) *n.* [native Bengal name] a canoe used in the E. Indies; a ship's smallest boat. Also **dingey**, **dingy**.

dingle (ding'gl) *n.* [E., conn. with **dimple**] a dale or dell.

dingo (ding'gō) *n.* [native Austral. name] the Australian wild dog.

dingy (din'ji) *a.* [E., conn. with **dung**] dark in color; dull.—**dinginess**, *n.*

dinner (din'er) *n.* [F. *dîner*, dinner] the principal meal of the day, eaten towards noon or evening.—**dinnerless**, *a.*—**dinner hour**, **dinnertime**, the hour at which dinner is taken; the usual time for dinner.

dinosaur (di'nō-saw'r) *n.* [fr. G. *deino-s*, terrible, and *sauros*, lizard] any of a group of gigantic extinct reptiles.



Dinosaur

dinotherium (di-no-thē'ri-um) *n.* [fr. G. *thērion*, wild beast] an extinct mammal, of the elephant kind.

dint (dint) *n.* [M.E. *diut*, *dent*, *dunt*, fr. A.S.] a blow; mark made by a blow; force or power;—*v.t.* to indent, as by a blow.

—by dint of, by means of; by the force of.

diocese (di'ō-sēs) *n.* [L. (acc.) *diocēsis*, parish, fr. G. *di-ōkēsis*, administration, fr. *di-*, through-out, and *oikēsis*, keep house. See **economy**] the district under the administration of a bishop.—**diocesan** (di-os'e-sān) *a.* pert. to a diocese;—*n.* a bishop.

dioptrics (di-op'triks) *n.* [G. fr. *di-*, through, and *ptōsis*, through, and *trōsis*, of optical] the part of optics treating of the effects upon light of the mediums it passes through.—**dioptrical**, *a.*

diorama (di-ō-rā'mā) *n.* [fr. G. *di-*, through, and *horama*, sight, fr. *horāsis*, see] a spectacle consisting of very large pictures, the effects of which are varied by the manipulation of lights.

dioxide (di-ok'sid) *n.* [G. pref. *di-*, double] an oxide molecule containing two atoms of oxygen.—Also **dioxid**.

dip (dip) *v.t.* [A.S. *ðippan*] to plunge in a liquid; let down and draw up again;—*v.i.* to sink; to look into, as a book; to incline downward;—*n.* action of dipping; downward inclination; slope.—**dipping**, *n.*—**dippingly**, *adv.*



Dipping Needle

diphtheria (dif-thē'ri-ā) *n.* [fr. G. *diphthera*, leather] an epi-

demia disease of the throat, marked by fever, and the growth of a thick membrane.

diphthong (dif'thōng) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. *di-*, double, and *phthongos*, sound] a syllable of two vowel sounds, as in *os* in *toil*, or, in classical Latin, *æ*, *œ*, etc.—**diphthongal** (dif-thōng'gal) *a.*

diplodocus (di-plōd'ō-kus) *n.* an extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaur.

diploma (di-plō'mā) *n.* [G. = license (folded), fr. *di-*, double, and *phloos*, a writing or instrument conferring some authority, degree, or honor.

diplomacy (di-plō'mā-si) *n.* the art of conducting international negotiations; skill in negotiating; tact.

diplomat (di-plō'mat)—**diplomatist** (di-plō'mā-tist) *n.* [fr. G. stem, *diplōmat-*, of **diploma**] one skilled, or engaged, in diplomacy.—**diplomatic** (di-plō-mat'ik) *a.* pert. to diplomacy or a diplomat.

dipper (dip'er) *n.* a utensil for dipping; one who dips; one of several kinds of birds skilled in diving or dipping.—The Big Dipper, the constellation Ursa Major.—The Little Dipper, Ursa Minor.



Dipper

(Big Dipper, left, and Kitchen Dipper)

dipsomania (dip-so-mā'nī-ā) *n.* [fr. G. *dipsos*, thirst] an ungovernable craving for alcoholic drink.—**dipsomaniac**, *n.*

dire (dir) *a.* [L. *dirus*] very evil; dreadful.—Also **direful**.—**direfully**, *adv.*

direct (di-rekt') *a.* [L. (part.) *directus*, directed, fr. *di-*, straight, and *regere* for *regere*, rule] straight; straightforward; immediate; plain; in the line of descent;—*v.t.* to aim; to guide; to write a name and address upon;—*v.i.* to give direction.—**directive**, *a.* having power to direct.—**directly**, *adv.* straightway; immediately after. — **direct current**, a current of electricity flowing in one direction only, abbreviated D.C. or d.c.—**direct tax**, a tax levied directly on the person whose burden it will ultimately be, as property and income taxes.

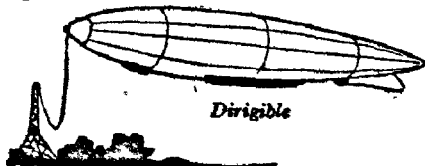
direction (di-rek'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *directionem*] act of directing; instruction; prescription; superscription; address; line of movement or tendency.

director (di-rek'ter) *n.* one that is at the head of a business, etc.; one of a board of managers; that which regulates, in machines.—**directress**, **directrix**, *n. fem.*—**directorship**, **directoriate**, *n.* the body of directors, or the office of director.

directory (di-rek'tō-rī) *a.* [L. *directōri-us*, guiding] containing directions;—*n.* a collection of rules, esp. of directions for worship; a book containing names, residences, etc., of the inhabitants of a place.

dirge (dgr) *n.* [Corr. fr. L. (imp.) *dirige*, direct] (beginning the office for the dead). See **direct** a funeral chant.

dirigible (dir'ji-bl) *a.* [L. *dir* and *rigere*, for *regere*, to rule] that may be guided or steered;—*n.* a balloon, of rigid construction, that may be steered.



dirk (derk) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] kind of dagger;—*v.i.* to stab with a dirk.

dirt (dirt) *n.* [Scand.] soil; any foul substance;—*v.i.* to foul.—*dirty*, *a.* foul or filthy; mean;—*v.t.* to foul.—*dirtyly*, *adv.* meanly; basely.—*dirtyness*, *n.*

disable (dis-ā-bl) *v.t.* to render incapable; to disqualify.—**disability** (dis-ā-bl'i-ti) *n.* want of power; esp. legal incompetence; disqualification.

disabuse (dis-ā-būz) *v.t.* to free from misapprehension; to undeceive;—*n.* (dis-ā-būz).

disadvantage (dis-ād-van'tij) *n.* lack of advantage; that which hinders or handicaps; detriment; hurt.—**disadvantageous** (dis-ād-van-tā'jus) *a.* having disadvantage; hampering.

disaffect (dis-ā-ikt') *v.t.* to diminish the affection of; to render malcontent.—**disaffected**, *a.* malcontented.—**disaffection**, *n.* state of being disaffected; disloyalty.

disagree (dis-ā-grē) *v.i.* to be at variance; to be unsuitable.—**disagreeable**, *a.* unpleasant; offensive.—**disagreement**, *n.* lack of agreement; unsuitableness; a falling out.—**Syn.** of "disagreement," difference; discrepancy; division; dispute; variance.

disallow (dis-ā-lou') *v.t.* to refuse to allow or admit; to disown.—**disallowance**, *n.*

disappear (dis-ā-pēr') *v.i.* to vanish from sight; to cease to exist.—**disappearance**, *n.* act of disappearing.

disappoint (dis-ā-point') *v.t.* to defeat of expectation or hope; to baffle.—**disappointment**, *n.* act of disappointing; grief at being disappointed.

disapprobation (dis-āp-ro-bā'shun) *n.* act of disapproving; expression of censure.

disapprove (dis-ā-proov') *v.t.* to pass unfavorable judgment upon; to censure; dislike.—**disapproval**, *n.* disapprobation.—**disapprovingly**, *adv.*

disarm (dis-ā-ārm') *v.t.* to deprive of arms; to lay down arms; to render harmless;—*v.i.* to disband forces.—**disarmament**, *n.* an antimilitary policy.

disarrange (dis-ā-rānj') *v.t.* to disturb the arrangement of; disorder.—**disarrangement**, *n.*

disarray (dis-ā-rā') *v.t.* to disorder; to break the array of; to undress;—*n.* want of array; disorder.

disaster (dis-ās'ter) *n.* [O.F. *desastre*, fr. *des*=L. *dis*, implying ill, and L. *astrum*, star. Cp. ill-starred] a calamitous event; a sudden misfortune.—**disastrous**, *a.* calamitous; unpropitious.

disavow (dis-ā-vou') *v.t.* to refuse to acknowledge; to deny responsibility, approbation, etc.—**disavowal**, *n.* disclaimer.—**Syn.** repudiate, disown.

disband (dis-band') *v.t.* to disperse soldiery; to dismiss;—*v.i.* to be broken up.—**disbandment**, *n.*

disbar (dis-bār') *v.t.* to expel a lawyer from the bar.

disbelieve (dis-be-lēv') *v.i.* to hold not to be true or actual.—**disbelief**, *n.*—**disbeliever**, *n.*

disburden (dis-bur'dn) *v.t.* to free from the burden. Also **disburthen** (dis-bur'th'en).

disburse (dis-burz) *v.t.* [O.F. *desbourser*, fr. *des*=L. *dis*, and *bourser*] to pay out; to expend.—**disbursement**, *n.*—*pl.* expenses.

disc (disk) *n.* See **disk**.

discant (dis-kant') *v.i.* and *n.* See **descant**.

discard (dis-kārd') *v.t.* to put out cards from a hand in playing; to cast off; discharge;—*n.* the act of discarding; a thing discarded.—**Syn.** dismiss; cashier.

discern (dis-sern') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dis-*, and *cernere*, separate] to behold as separate; to distinguish; to judge.—**discerning**, *ppr.* capable of discriminating.—**discernment**, *n.* power or faculty of judging; insight; penetration.—**Syn.** discover; descry; perceive; recognize; behold.

discharge (dis-charj') *v.t.*, to free from a load or weight; to unload; to fire off or to let fly; to emit; to pay; to receipt; to dismiss; to perform;—*n.* act of discharging; state of being discharged; a flowing out; an emission; abolition; performance.—**dischargeable**, *a.*—**discharger**, *n.*

disciple (dis-si-pl) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *discipulum*, learner, pupil, fr. *discere*, learn] one that receives instruction or doctrine from another; pupil; adherent; one of Christ's 12 apostles.—**discipleship**, *n.*

discipline (dis-si-plin) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *disciplinam*, learning, fr. *disciple*] education; instruction; training; course of study or training; subjection to authority; chastisement;—*v.t.* to train; to improve by corrective methods.—**disciplinable**, *a.*—**disciplinary**, *a.* pert. to discipline.—**disciplinarian** (dis-si-pli-nā'ri-an) *n.* one who disciplines.

disclaim (dis-klām') *v.t.* to renounce claim to; to disown; to disavow.—**disclaimer**, *n.* a disavowal.

disclose (dis-klōz) *v.t.* to uncloset; to open; to bring to light; divulge.—**disclosure**, *n.* act of disclosing; a revelation, esp. shameful.

discolor (dis-kul'gr) *v.t.* to alter the color or appearance of; to stain.—**discoloration** (dis-kul-gr-ā'shun) *n.* alteration of color; stain.

discomfit (dis-kum'fit) *v.i.* [O.F. (part.) *disconfit*, undone; pref. *dis*. See *comfit*, fact] to scatter in flight; disconcert; defeat.—**discomfiture**, *n.*

discomfort (dis-kum'fert) *n.* want of comfort; uneasiness; pain;—*v.i.* to impair the comfort of.

discommode (dis-ko-mód') *v.i.* to incommode.—**discommodiousness** (dis-ko-mód'-di-us-nes) *n.*

discompose (dis-kom-póz') *v.i.* to disarrange; to destroy the composure of; to ruffle.—**discomposure**, *n.* state of being discomposed; agitation.

disconcert (dis-kon-ser't') *v.i.* to break up the harmony of; to disorder; frustrate;—(dis-kon'sert) *n.* state of disagreement.—**disconcerted**, *a.* upset.

disconnect (dis-ko-nekt') *v.i.* to separate; to sever; to disjoint.—**disconnected**, *a.* lacking unity.

disconsolate (dis-kon'so-lat) *a.* [fr. L. *dis-* and (part.) *consolatus*, having consoled. See *console*] destitute of comfort or consolation; deeply dejected.—**disconsolately**, *adv.*

discontent (dis-kon-tent') *n.* want of content; dissatisfaction;—*a.* not content;—*v.i.* to deprive of content; to dissatisfy.—**discontented**, *a.* unhappy; dissatisfied.—**discontentment**, *n.*

discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ü) *v.i.* to interrupt; to intermit; to put an end to;—*v.i.* to be severed; to cease.—**discontinuance**, **discontinuation** (dis-kon-tin-ü-ä'shun) *n.* a ceasing or stopping.—**discontinuity** (dis-kon-tin-ü'i-tü) *n.* want of continuity.—**discontinuous**, *a.* not continuous.—**discontinuously**, *adv.*

discord (dis'kawrd) *n.* [O.F. fr. *descorder*, to clash, fr. L. fr. *dis-*, and stem. *cord-*, of *cor*, heart] want of concord or agreement; strife; a union of inharmonious sounds.—**discordance** (dis-kawrd'ans) *n.*—**discordant**, *a.* out of harmony; contradictory; dissonant; harsh.—**discordantly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* dissension; inharmoniousness; dissonance.

discount (dis-kount') *v.i.* to deduct a percentage from a price or payment; to cash a bill, etc., deducting interest; partly to withhold belief from;—*n.* (dis'kount) a sum refunded on prompt payment; interest deducted for money advanced.—**at a discount**, below par.

discountenance (dis-koun'te-nans) *v.i.* to refuse to countenance or give approval to.

discourage (dis-ker'ij) *v.i.* to deprive of courage; to discountenance.—**discouragement**, *n.* a disheartening; dejection; that which disheartens.—**discouraging**, *a.* disheartening.

discourse (dis-körs) *n.* [O.F. *discours*, fr. L. (acc.) *discursum*. See *discursus*] conversation; a formal speech; treatise; a sermon;—*v.i.* to utter;—*v.i.* to talk at length, or formally.

discourteous (dis-ker'tyuus) *a.* not courteous; ill-mannered; rude.—**discourteously**, *adv.*—*dis-*

courteousness, discourtesy, *n.* want of courtesy.

discover (dis-kuv'er) *v.i.* [O.F. *descovers*=F. *découvrir*, fr. *dis-* and *cover*] to expose to view; bring to knowledge; to obtain first knowledge or sight of.—**discoverable**, *a.*—**discoverer**, *n.*—**discovery**, *n.* action of discovering; thing discovered.—*Syn.* disclose; reveal; exhibit, communicate.

discredit (dis-kred'it) *n.* diminution, loss of credit;—*v.i.* to refuse to believe; to deprive of believableness; to disgrace.—**discreditable**, *a.* disgraceful; disreputable.—**discreditably**, *adv.*

discreet (dis-kret') *a.* [O.F. *discret*, fr. L. (acc. part.) *discretum*, separated, fr. *discern*, L. *discrētus*, pp. of *discernere*] possessed of discernment or caution.

discrepancy (dis-krep'an-si, dis'kre-pän-si) *n.* [fr. L. (part. stem) *dis-crepant-*, sounding differently, fr. *dis-*, and *crepare*, creak] difference, variance; inconsistency.

discrete (dis-kret', dis'kret) *a.* [of same origin as *discreet*] separate; distinct; abstract.—**discretely**, *adv.*

discretion (dis-kresh'un) *n.* prudence, sagacity; liberty of action.—**discretionary**, *a.* left to discretion; unconstrained.—**at discretion**, according to one's own judgment.

discretive (dis-kré'tiv) *a.* [fr. L. *discretus*. See *discrete*] disjunctive; denoting separation.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nät) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *discriminatus*, separated, fr. *dis-*, and rt. of *discern*, crime] to distinguish as different; to distinguish by a note or sign;—*v.i.* to distinguish.—**discriminately**, *adv.*—**discriminating**, *a.* that has the power of remarking distinctions.—**discriminatingly**, *adv.*—**discrimination** (dis-krim-i-nä'shun) *n.* faculty of nicely distinguishing.—**discriminative**, *a.*

discursive (dis-ker'siv) *a.* following by rational argument; rambling from one thing or topic to another; digressive.—**discursion**, *n.* discursive talk.—**discursively**, *adv.*

discursus (dis-ker'sus) *n.* [L.=*lit.* a running about, fr. *dis-*, and *curvus*, a course] a reasoned argument.

discus (dis'kus) *n.* [L.] a sort of quoit or disk designed to be thrown as a test of strength and skill in an athletic contest, or the game in which such exercise takes place; a disk.



Discus Thrower

discuss (dis-kus') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *discussus*, shaken apart, fr. *dis-*, and *quater*, shake] to sift and debate a subject; to partake of, as food.—**discussable**, *a.*—**discussion**, *n.* process of discussing; debate.

disdain (dis-dän') *v.t.* [O.F. *desdegnier*=F. *désdaigner*, fr. *dis-*, and *deign*] to regard as despicable or unworthy; scorn;—*n.* scorn; arrogance.—**disdainful**, *a.*

disease (di-zēz') *n.* [O.F. *desaise*, fr. *dis-* and *ease*] an unhealthy condition of body or mind, malady.—**dis-eased**, *a.* afflicted with disease.

disembark (dis-em-bark') *v.t.* to put on shore; to land;—*v.i.* to debark.

disembody (dis-em-bod'i) *v.t.* to free from the body or flesh; to disband.—**disembodiment**, *n.*

disembogue (dis-em-bōg') *v.t.* and *t.* [Sp., fr. L. *dis-*, *su* into, and *bucca*, mouth] to discharge at the mouth, as a stream.

disembowel (dis-em-bou'el) *v.t.* to take out the bowels; to gut; eviscerate.—**disembowelment**, *n.*

disenchant (dis-en-chant') *v.t.* to free from enchantment or illusion; to undeceive.—**disenchanter**, *n.*—**disenchantment**, *n.*

disengage (dis-en-gāj') *v.t.* to sever or separate from any connection; to disentangle; release.—**dis-engaged**, *pp.* free from occupation; at leisure.

disentail (dis-en-tāl') *v.t.* to free from entail, to break the entail of;—*n.* the act or operation of breaking an entail.

disentangle (dis-en-tang'gl) *v.t.* to unravel; to disconnect things interwoven; to release or extricate; to free from perplexity.—**disentanglement**, *n.*

disentomb (dis-en-toom') *v.t.* to take out of a tomb.

disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish) *v.t.* to deprive of state aid and recognition; to disrupt.—**disestablishment**, *n.*

disfavor (dis-fā'vər) *n.* absence of favor; disesteem; a disobliging act;—*v.t.* to look unfavorably on.

disfigure (dis-fig'yər) *v.t.* to mar the appearance of, to deform.—**disfigurement**, *n.* state or result of being disfigured; defacement.

disfranchise (dis-fran'chīz) *v.t.* to deprive of the rights of a citizen, esp. of that of voting.—**disfranchisement**, *n.*

disgorge (dis-gawj') *v.t.* [O.F. *des-gorger*, fr. *des*=L. *dis-*, and *gorge*] to eject as from the stomach, or mouth; to vomit; to give up.

disgrace (dis-grās') *n.* [O.F., through It. *disgrazia*, fr. L. *dis-*, and *grātia*, grace] loss of favor; dishonor; shame;—*v.t.* to deprive of favor; to dishonor.—**disgraceful**, *a.* shameful; infamous.—**disgracefully**, *adv.*—**disgracefulness**, *n.* ignominy.—**disgracer**, *n.* one that disgraces.—*Syn.* reproach; discredit; ignominy.

disgruntle (dis-grun'tl) *v.t.* to put in a bad mood; to arouse ill humor in.—**disgruntled**, *a.* in an ill humor.

disguise (dis-gīz') *v.t.* [O.F. *desgusser*, fr. *des*=L. *dis-*, and *guise*] to change a usual for an unusual dress, etc.; to hide under deceptive appearances;—*n.* dress, language, or manner assumed for deception; cloak.—**disguisedly**, *adv.*—**disguiser**, *n.* one that disguises.—*Syn.* mask; cover; dissemble; conceal.

disgust (dis-gust') *n.* [O.F. *des-gouster*, fr. L. *dis-*, and *gustare*, taste] loathing; nausea; dislike, repugnance;—*v.t.* to provoke disgust in.—**disgustful**, *a.* provoking disgust.—**disgusting**, *ppr.* causing disgust.—**disgustingly**, *adv.*

dish (dish) [M.E. *disch*, fr. A.S. *disc*, fr. L. *discus* Doublet of *dais*, *desk*, *disk*] a vessel for serving up food;—hence, the food served; a particular food, any concave body;—*v.t.* to put in a dish; to make concave.



Dishes

dishabile, deshabile (dis-ā-ā-bēl') *n.* [F. *dishabiller*, to undress] a loose gown or negligee; a state of undress.

disharmonize (dis-hār'mō-nīz) *v.t.* and *t.* to be out of harmony.—**disharmony**, *n.*

dishearten (dis-hār'tn) *v.t.* to deprive of courage or hope.—**dishearteningly**, *adv.*—**disheartenment**, *n.*

dishevel (di-shev'el) *v.t.* [O.F. *des-cheveler*, fr. L. *dis-*, and *chevel*=F. *cheveu*, fr. L. (acc.) *capillum*, hair] to suffer to hang negligently, as hair; to disorder;—*v.i.* to spread in disorder.

dishonest (dis-on'est) *a.* wanting in honesty; fraudulent.—**dishonestly**, *adv.*—**dishonesty**, *n.* want of honesty.

dishonor (dis-on'er) *n.* disgrace; want of honor; shame;—*v.t.* to disgrace; to refuse payment (of a check, etc.).—**dishonorable**, *a.* lacking honor; shameful.

disillusion (dis-i-lōō'zhun) *v.t.* to free from illusion;—*n.*—**disillusionment**, *n.* process or state of being disillusioned.

disincline (dis-in-klīn') *v.t.* to excite dislike or aversion.—**disinclination** (dis-in-klī-nā'shun) *n.* unwillingness; dislike; repugnance.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt') *v.t.* to free from infection or from contagious matter.—**disinfection**, *n.*—**disinfectant**, *n.* a substance used to disinfect.

disingenuous (dis-in-jen'ū-us) *a.* wanting in candor or frankness; insincere.—**disingenuously**, *adv.*—**disingenuousness**, *n.* want of candor.

disinherit (dis-in-her'it) *v.t.* to deprive of hereditary right, of an inheritance.—**disinheritance**, *n.*

disintegrate (dis-in'te-grāt) *v.t.* to separate into component parts; to break up.—**disintegrable**, *a.* that may be disintegrated.—**disintegration** (dis-in-te-grā'shun) *n.* a disintegrating; a gradual breaking up.—**disintegrative**, *a.*—**disintegrator**, *n.*

disinter (dis-in-ter') *v.t.* to dig up, as from a grave; to bring to light.
—**disinterment**, *n.*

disinterested (dis-in-ter-es-ted) *a.* free from self-interest; unbiased; impartial.—**disinterestedly**, *adv.*
—**disinterestedness**, *n.*

disjoin (dis-join') *v.t.* and *i.* to part; to disunite.—*Syn.* to detach; separate; sunder.

disjoint (dis-joint') *v.t.* to put out of joint; to take to pieces, as joint by joint.—*v.i.* to fall in pieces.—**disjointed**, *pp.* unconnected; incoherent.

disjunct (dis-jungkt') *a.* [L. (part.) *disjunctus*, disjointed, fr. *dis-* and *join*] disjointed.—**disjunction**, *a.* disunion; separation.—**disjunctive**, *a.* tending to disjoin; separating.—*n.* a word which, while linking words, separates ideas—as *nor*.

disk, disc (disk) *n.* [L. *discus*, disc (used in quoiting), fr. G. Doublet of *disc*, *desk*, *dish*] a flat circular plate or surface; the face of the sun or moon.

dislike (dis-lik') *n.* the opposite of liking; aversion; distaste.—*v.t.* to regard with dislike.—*Syn.* antipathy; dislike; repugnance; disinclination.

dislocate (dis-lo-kät) *v.t.* [Late L. *dis-locatus* displaced, fr. *dis-* and *locate*] to displace; to disjoin.—**dislocation** (dis-lo-kä'shun) *n.* act of dislocating; displacement.

dislodge (dis-loj') *v.t.* to drive from a lodgment, or position.—**dislodgment**, *n.*

disloyal (dis-loi'al) failing in loyalty; faithless; treacherous.—**disloyalty**, *n.* want of loyalty.

dismal (dis'mäl) *a.* [O.F., fr. (pl) *dis mal*, bad days, fr. L. *dis* *malis*] gloomy; direful; dreary.—**dismally**, *adv.*—**dismalness**, *n.*—*Syn.* dark; dolorous; cheerless; dire.

dismantle (dis-man'tl) *v.t.* [O.F. *des-manteller*, fr. L. *dis-* and *mantel*] to strip of furniture, defenses, etc.

dismast (dis-mast') *v.t.* to take out the masts from a ship.

dismay (dis-mä') *v.t.* [O.F.—orig. to fall in strength, fr. L. *dis-* and O.H. Ger. *magan*; cp. Ger. *mögen*, may] to deprive of courage; to dishearten; to appal;—*n.* loss of courage; consternation.

dismember (dis-mem'ber) *v.t.* to disunite limb from limb; to mutilate.—**dismemberment**, *n.*

dismiss (dis-mis') *v.t.* [fr. L. *dis-* and (part.) *missus*, sent, fr. *mittere*] to send away; to allow to go; to discharge from employment.—**dismissal**, **dismissal**, *n.* discharge; release.

dismount (dis-mount') *v.t.* to bring down from a height, as to unhorse; remove, as from a setting;—*v.i.* to alight, as from a horse.

disobedient (dis-ö-be'di-ent) *a.* not obedient.—**disobediently**, *adv.*—**disobedience** (dis-ö-béd-yens) *n.* act or practice of refusing to obey.

disobey (dis-ö-bä') *v.t.* to neglect or refuse to obey.

disoblige (dis-ö-blij') *v.t.* to offend by refusing an obligation, by an act of incivility.—**disobliging**, *a.*

disorder (dis-avr'der) *n.* want of order; irregularity; confusion; an ailment of mind or body;—*v.t.* to disturb; to derange; to make sick.—**disordered**, *pp.* out of order.—**disorderly**, *a.* confused, irregular; unruly; lawless.—**disorderliness**, *n.*—*Syn.* disturbance; tumult; disarray, indisposition; derangement.

disorganize (dis-avr'gan-iz) *v.t.* to disturb the organic structure or regular system of; subvert.—**disorganization** (dis-avr-gan-i-zä'shun) *n.*

disown (dis-ön') *v.t.* refuse to recognize; to renounce, disclaim.

disparage (dis-par'i) *v.t.* [O.F. *desparager*, fr. L. *dis-* and *parage*, rank, fr. Late L. *parāticum*, equality. See *peer* (1)] to decry; to dishonor; to undervalue; to depreciate.—**disparagement**, *n.* act of disparaging; detraction.—**disparager**, *n.*—**disparaging**, *a.* depreciatory.

disparate (dis'pä-rät) *a.* [L. *disparatus*, separated] dissimilar, separate; distinct; different.—**disparately**, *adv.*

disparity (dis-par'i-ti) *n.* difference heightened by contrast; inequality.

dispart (dis-pärt') *v.t.* and *i.* to part asunder; to burst; to cleave;—*n.* the difference between the thickness of the metal of a gun at the breech and at the muzzle.

dispassionate (dis-pash'on-ät) *a.* free from passion, impartial.—**dispassionately**, *adv.*—**dispassionateness**, *n.*

dispatch, despatch (dis-pach') *n.* [through Sp., fr. L. *dis-* away, and (part) *partus* fastened; See *part*] to send off, esp. in haste, to send out of the world, hence kill, to dispose of quickly; hasten; accomplish;—*n.* an act of dispatching; quick riddance; speed, expedition.—**dispatcher**, *n.*—**dispatchful**, *a.*

dispel (dis-pel') *v.t.* [L. fr. *dis-*, apart, and *pellere*, drive] to drive away, to scatter;—*v.i.* to be dispersed.—*Syn.*—dissipate; banish; disperse.

dispensary (dis-pen'sa-ri) *n.* an institution for the free supply of medicine and medical advice, place where medicines are prepared; a state-operated liquor store.

dispensation (dis-pen-sä'shun) *n.* distribution; a particular mode of God's dispensing mercies, as the Mosaic dispensation; exemption, esp. one granted by the R. C. church.

dispensatory (dis-pen'sä-tor-i) *n.* a manual for compounding medicines.

dispense (dis-pens') *v.t.* [O.F. *dispenser*, fr. L. *dispensare*, weigh out, fr. *dis* and *pondere*] to deal out in parts; to administer, as laws; to excuse from; to make up a medicine;—*v.i.* to do without.—**dispenser**, *n.* esp. a dispensary assistant.—**dispensable**, *a.* capable of being done without.—**dispensableness**, *n.*

disperse (dis-pers') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *dispersus*, for *sparsus*, scattered, fr. *spargere*] to scatter here and there, to distribute; —*v.i.* to separate; to vanish.—**dispersion** (dis-per'zhun) *n.* scattering or being scattered.—**dispersive**, *a.* tending to scatter

dispirit (dis-pir'it) *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; deject.—**dispirited**, *pp.* dejected, spiritless.—**dispiritingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to depress; damp; discourage; daunt.

displace (dis-plās') *v.t.* to remove; to put out of a usual place.—**displaceable**, *a.*—**displacement**, *n.* act of displacing; removal; quantity of water displaced, as by a ship.

display (dis-plā') *v.t.* [O.F. *desplayeur* = F. *déployer*, unfold, fr. L. fr. *dis-*, and *plicāre*. Doublet of *deploy*] to unfold; to exhibit; to manifest, —*n.* exhibition; parade.—**displayer**, *n.*

displease (dis-plēz') *v.t.* and *i.* to offend or excite; dislike; annoy.—**displeasing**, *ppr.* annoying; disagreeable.—**displeasingly**, *adv.*—**displeasure** (dis-plēzh'er) *n.* slight anger or irritation; disapprobation; dislike; offense.

disport (dis-pōrt') *v.t.* [O.F. (*se*) *desporter*, to divert (oneself)] from work, fr. L. *dis-*, and *portāre*, carry] to play; to sport; —*n.* sport, pastime.

disposal (dis-pōz'ā'l) *n.* act of disposing, or disposing of; power of disposing; control.—**disposable**, *a.* liable, free, to be disposed of or employed.

dispose (dis-pōz') *v.t.* [O.F. *disposer*, arrange, fr. L. *dis-*, and *posere*, to pose] to distribute and arrange; to set in order; to apply to a particular use or purpose; to incline.—**disposed**, *pp.* inclined; arranged.—**disposedly**, *adv.*—**disposer**, *n.*—to dispose of, get rid of; sell; employ.—*Syn.* to adjust; regulate; order; adapt.

disposition (dis-pō-zish'un) *n.* the act of disposing; disposal; arrangement; temper or bias of mind; conveyance [Scots Law].—*Syn.* regulation; arrangement; bestowal; distribution; propensity; character.

dispossess (dis-po-zes') *v.t.* to put out of possession; to eject.—**dispossession**, *n.*—**dispossessor**, *n.* one that dispossesses.

dispraise (dis-prāz') *n.* blame; dishonor; —*v.t.* to censure; to blame.—**dispraisingly**, *adv.*

disproportion (dis-prō-pōr'shun) *n.* want of proportion; want of proper quantity; inequality; —*v.t.* to mismatch.—**disproportional**, *a.* not in proportion; inadequate.—**disproportionally**, *adv.* in a manner of keeping with proportion; inadequately.—**disproportionate**, *a.* not proportioned; unsymmetrical; inadequate.

disprove (dis-prōov') *v.t.* to prove to be false; to confute; to refute.—**disprovable**, *a.* capable of disproof.

disputable (dis-pū-tā-bl) *a.* liable to be called in question; controvertible.—**disputability** (dis-pū-tā-

bil'i-ti) *n.*—**disputant** (dis-pū-tant) *n.* one that disputes.—**disputation** (dis-pū-tā'shun) *n.* controversy in words; an academic discussion.—**disputatious**, *a.* inclined to dispute; argumentative.

dispute (dis-pūt') *v.t.* [L. *dis-*, and *putare*, think] to argue for or against; to contest or discuss; to call in question; —*v.i.* to contend in argument; to debate; —*n.* debate; argument; altercation; a maintaining of opinions or claims.—*Syn.* to impugn; controvert; wrangle; altercation.

disqualify (dis-kwōl'i-fi) *v.t.* to render unfit; to incapacitate.—**disqualification** (dis-kwōl-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of disqualifying; state of being disqualified; a disability, esp. legal disability.

disquiet (dis-kwi'et) *v.t.* to make uneasy; to disturb; to vex; —*n.* uneasiness; anxiety.—**disquietude**, *n.*

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'un) *n.* [L. (*acc.*) *disquisitionem*, fr. (*part*) *disquisitus*, investigated, fr. *dis-* and *quarere*, seek] a formal inquiry into a subject by argument or discussion; research, a treatise.—**disquisitional**, *a.* in the form of a disquisition.

disregard (dis-re-gārd') *v.t.* to take no notice of; neglect; —*n.* indifference.

disrepair (dis-re-pār') *n.* state of being out of repair, or in bad condition.

disrepute (dis-rē-pūt') *n.* discredit; dishonor, disgrace.—**disreputable** (dis-rep'ū-tā-bl) *a.* disgraceful.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt') *v.t.* to show disrespect to; —*n.* want of respect; disesteem; rudeness.—**disrespectful**, *a.* uncivil.

disrobe (dis-rōb') *v.t.* [L. *dis-*, and F. *rober*, garment] to undress; to divest of covering.—**disrober**, *n.*

disrupt (dis-rupt') *v.t.* [L. *disruptus*, *pp.* of *disrumper*, break asunder] to break or burst asunder.—**disruption**, *n.* rupture; rent; breach.—**disruptive**, *a.* causing, or accompanied by, disruption.—**disruptiveness**, *n.* the state or quality of being disruptive.—**disrupture**, *n.* a rending asunder; disruption.

dissatisfy (dis-sat'is-fi) *v.t.* to render unsatisfied or discontented.—**dissatisfaction** (dis-sat-is-fak'shun) *n.* state of being dissatisfied; distaste.—**dissatisfactory**, *a.* causing dissatisfaction.

dissect (di-sekt') *v.t.* [L. *dis-*, and *secare*, cut] to cut up a body for a minute examination of its parts; to anatomize.—**dissectible**, *a.*—**dissection**, *n.* act of dissecting; anatomy.—**dissector**, *n.*

dissemble (di-sem'bl) *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *dis-*, and *similes*, like] to hide under a false semblance; to disguise; to mask; —*v.i.* to assume a false appearance.—**dissembler**, *n.*

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *dis-*, and *seminare*, sow, fr. *semen*, seed] to sow, as seed; to scatter broadcast; diffuse; circulate.—**disseminative**, *a.*—**disseminator**, *n.*—**dissemination** (di-sem-i-nā'shun) *n.* propagation; diffusion.

dissension (di-sen'shun) *n.* [L.] disagreement in opinion; strife; discord.

dissent (di-sen't) *v.i.* [L. *dis-*, and *sentire*, feel, think, judge] to differ in opinion; to differ from the established church;—*n.* difference of opinion; disagreement; separation from an established church; nonconformity.—**dissenting**, *ppr.*—**dissenter**, *n.* one who differs from the established church; a nonconformist.—**dissenting opinion**, an opinion of a minority of the judges of a court (as of the U.S. Supreme Court) expressed in disagreement with a decision of the court as a whole.

dissertation (dis-er-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *dissertare*, discuss] a formal or elaborate discourse; a disquisition.

disservice (dis-og'r'vī) *n.* injury; harm.—**disserviceable**, *a.*

dissever (di-sev'er) *v.i.* to part in two; to separate.—**disseverance**, **disseveration** (di-sev-e-rā'shun) *n.* separation.

dissident (dis'i-dent) *a.* [L. *dis-*, and *sedere*, sit] not agreeing; dissenting;—*n.* a dissenter.—**dissidence**, *n.*

dissimilar (di-sim'i-lār) *a.* unlike; not similar.—**dissimilarity** (di-sim-i-lār'i-ti) *n.* unlikeness.—**dissimilarly** (di-sim'i-lār-lī) *adv.*—**dissimilation** (di-sim-i-lā'shun) *n.* the act of rendering dissimilar or different; [Phil.] the change of a sound to another and a different sound, when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other.—**dissimilitude** (di-sim-il'i-tūd) *n.* unlikeness; dissimilarity.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt) *v.i.* to dissimble.—**dissimulator**, *n.* one that dissimulates.—**dissimulation** (di-sim-ū-lā'shun) *n.* [L.] pretense; hypocrisy.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt) *v.i.* [L.] to scatter every way; to squander;—*v.i.*—**dissipated**, *pp.* **dissolute**.—**dissipation** (dis-i-pā'shun) *n.* act of dissipating; debauchery; distraction.

dissociate (di-sō'shi-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *dis-sociatus*, separated, fr. *socius*, ally] to separate; to put apart.—**dissociative**, *a.* tending to dissociate.—**dissociable**, *a.*—**dissociation** (di-sō-shi-ā'shun) *n.*

dissoluble (di-sol'ū-bl, dis'o-lū-bl) *a.* [L. *dis-solubilis*, fr. *dissolve*] capable of being liquefied, dissolved.

dissolute (dis'o-lūt) *a.* [L. (part.) *dis-solutus*, dissolved] lax in morals; debauched; vicious.—**dissolutely**, *adv.*—**dissoluteness**, *n.*—**dissolution** (dis-o-lū'shun) *n.* act of dissolving; decomposition; the breaking up, of government, partnership, etc.; death.

dissolve (di-zolv') *v.t.* [L. *dis-solvere*, fr. *solve*; *dis-*, and *solvere*, to loose, free] to break up, esp. a solid by the action of a liquid; to end a government, marriage, etc.; to cause to disappear;—*v.i.* to waste away; to break up.—**dissolvent**, *a.*

dissonant (dis'o-nānt) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *dis-sonantem*,

disagreeing in sound, fr. *sonus*] discordant; inharmonious; harsh.—**dissonance**, *n.* discord; disagreement.

dissuade (di-swād') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. fr. *suadere*, to persuade] to persuade not to; divert from a resolution.—**dissuader**, *n.*—**dissuasive**, *a.* calculated to dissuade.—**dissuasively**, *adv.*—**dissuasion**, *n.* act of dissuading.

dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl) *n.* [pref. G. *dis*, double] a word of two syllables.—**dissyllabic** (dis-i-lab'ik) *a.* consisting of only two syllables. Also **dissyllable**.

distaff (dis'taf) *n.* [A.S. *distaf*; fr. *bedisen* and *staff*] the staff for holding the wool, etc., from which thread is made by spinning; the place, work, etc., of women; a woman, or women.



Distaff

distain (dis-tān') *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *des-teignant*, discoloring, fr. *des* = *dis-*, and *teindre*, fr. L. *tingere*, tinge] to stain; to discolor.

distance (dis'tāns) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *distansum*] the space between two objects, places, times; remoteness; aloofness; reserve;—*v.t.* to place at a distance; to leave behind, surpass.—to keep one's distance, to show proper respect; to be reserved.

distant (dis'tānt) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *distansum*, standing apart, fr. *stāre*] a distance away; remote; reserved.—**distantly**, *adv.*

distaste (dis-tāst') *n.* dislike of food or drink; aversion.—**distasteful**, *a.* unpleasant; not to one's liking.—**distastefulness**, *n.*

distemper (dis-tem'per) *n.* [L. *dis-*, and *temperare*, moderate] disorder; disease, esp. in dogs; bad temper; a kind of paint in which the pigments are mixed with water;—*v.t.* [O.F. fr. *des-dis-*, and *temper*=F. *trémper*, steep, fr. L. *temperare*, temper] to disorder; to ruffle.—**distempered**, *a.* diseased; intertemperate.

distend (dis-tend') *v.t.* and *v.i.* [L. *dis-tendere*, fr. *tendere*] to stretch out; puff outwards.—**distensible**, *a.*—**distensibility** (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being distensible.—**distention** (dis-ten'shun) *n.* act of distending; tension.

distich (dis'tik) *n.* [L. *distichus*, fr. G. *di* = *dis*, twofold, and *stichos*, row] a couplet of verse.

distill, **distil** (dis-til') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *dis-stillare*, to drip down, fr. *dis* and *stillare*] to sprinkle; to turn liquids into vapor by heating, and then condense by cooling; to extract spirit from by distilling;—*v.i.* to trickle; ooze; to be a distiller.—**distillate**, *n.* the product of distillation.—**distillation**, *n.* act of distilling.—**distiller** (dis-til'er)

n.—**distillery**, *n.* a place where distilling is done.

distinct (dis-tingk't) *a.* [*L.* (part.) *dis-inctus*, distinguished] of marked difference; separate; clear; manifest—**distinctly**, *adv.*—**distinctness**, *n.*—**distinctive**, *a.* distinguishing.—**distinctively**, *adv.*—**distinctiveness**, *n.*—**distinction**, *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *distinctionem*] separation; difference; anything that distinguishes, superiority; conspicuous station; honor.—without distinction, indiscriminately.—*Syn.* individual; definite; obvious; precise.

distinguish (dis-ting'gwish) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *distinguere*] to note the difference between; to keep apart; to judge; to honor;—*s.i.* to make distinctions.—**distinguished**, *pp.* eminent or illustrious.—**distinguishing**, *ppr.* peculiar; characteristic.—**distinguishable**, *a.*—*Syn.* to specify, discern; characterize.

distort (dis-tawrt') *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *distortus*, twisted aside, fr. *torquere*] to twist out of shape; pervert; bias.—**distortedly**, *adv.*—**distortion**, *n.*

distract (dis-trakt') *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *dis-tractus*, drawn aside, fr. *trahere*] to draw off; to divert; to perplex; to disorder mentally.—**distracted**, *pp.* esp. mentally deranged; crazy.—**distractedly**, *adv.*—**distractedness**, *n.*—**distracter**, *n.*—**distractation**, *n.* state of being distracted; inattention; perplexity; a diversion.

distract (dés-trá't) *a.* [*F.* (part.) fr. *distraxi*, *distracti*] abstracted; absent-minded.

distraught (dis-traw't) *a.* [form of *distract*] distracted meaning distracted; perplexed.

distress (dis-tres') *n.* [*O.F.*, through *Low L.*, fr. *L.* (part.) *dis-strictus*, pulled asunder, fr. *stringere*, draw tight] extreme pain or suffering; misfortune; dire need; misery,—*v.t.* to cause pain or anguish to; to upset.—**distressed**, *a.* unfortunately afflicted.—**distressing**, *ppr.* very painful; grievous.—**distressingly**, *adv.*—**distressful**, *a.*—**distressfully**, *adv.*—*Syn.* calamity, adversity.

distribute (dis-tríb'út) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *dis-tributus*, allotted, fr. *tribuere*, assign. See *tribute*] to divide among several; to parcel or deal out; to classify.—**distributor**, *n.*—**distributive**, *a.* that distributes;—*n.* a word that equally denotes any one of the individuals making up a number, as *each*, *either*.—**distributively**, *adv.* singly.—**distribution** (dis-tríb'úshun) *n.* act of distributing; separation.—**distributiveness**, *n.*

district (dis'trikt) *n.* [*O.F.*, fr. *Late L.* (acc.) *districum*, domain, fr. *L.* *distringere*, occupy] an area; a part of a country defined for a specific purpose; a region; locality.

distrust (dis-trúst') *v.t.* to put no trust in; to suspect;—*n.* doubt; suspicion; want of confidence.—**distrustful**, *a.* possessed by distrust.—**distrustfully**, *adv.*—**distrustfulness**, *n.*—**distruster**, *n.*

disturb (dis-trib') *v.t.* [*L.* *disturbare*, fr. *turbare*, disorder, fr. *turba*,

mob] to stir; to agitate; interfere with; disquiet.—**disturbance**, *n.* derangement; agitation; tumult.—**disturber**, *n.*

disunion (dis-ün'yun) *n.* separation; want of agreement.—**disunite** (dis-ün-it') *v.t.* to destroy the union of;—*s.i.* to part; to separate.—**disuniter**, *n.*—*Syn.* to divide; sever; disjoin; sunder.

disuse (dis-üz') *v.t.* to cease to use or practice.—**disuse** (dis-üs') *n.* state of being disused.—**disusage** (dis-ü'say) *n.* gradual cessation of use or custom.

ditch (dich) *n.* [*M.E.* *diche*. Doublet of *dike*] a trench dug in the earth, esp. for drainage;—*v.t.* to make a ditch, or ditches, in; to throw into a ditch; to discard [*sl.*].

dither (dith'ér) *n.* a quivering, shaking, or trembling, indicative of being troubled;—*v.t.* and *i.* to shake or shiver; to trouble or annoy.

dithyramb (dith'i-ram) *n.* [*G.*] an ode or song, orig. in honor of Bacchus, an ode in irregular stanzae. Also **dithyrambic**, *a.* and *n.*

ditto (dit'tó) *n.* [*It.*, fr. *L.* *dictum*, a thing said] same as above;—abbrev. as do or indicated by ditto marks ("").

ditty (dit'i) *n.* [*O.F.* *dit*, fr. *L.* (neut. part.) *dictatum*, dictated] a song; a simple poem to be sung.

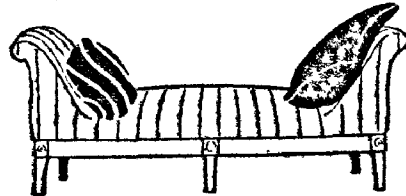
diuretic (di-ü-ret'ik) *a.* [*L.*, fr. *G.*] exciting the discharge of urine;—*n.* a diuretic medicine.

diurnal (di-ér'nál) *a.* [*L.*, fr. *diurnus*, fr. *diēs*, day] daily; performed in a day.—**diurnally**, *adv.*

diva (dē'va) *n.* [*It.*=lit divine] a popular female singer; a prima donna.

divagate (di'va-gät) *v.i.* to wander; to deviate.

divan (di-van') *n.* [*Per.*] the Turkish council of state;—(di'van) a kind of sofa.



Divan

divaricate (di-var'i-kät) *v.t.* and *i.* [*L.* (part.) *di-variatus*, spread apart, fr. *di=dis-*, and *varicare*, straddle] to divide into two branches; to fork;—*n.* branching.

dive (div) *v.i.* [*A.S.* *dyfan*; conn. with *div*] to plunge into water head first; to descend under water to work; to go deeply into;—*n.* a plunge; a place frequented by low characters, as an opium den, etc. [*slang.*].—**diver**, *n.* one that dives; a family of birds of the northern seas, expert at diving.—**diving bell** (div'ing-bel) *n.* a hollow vessel, within which divers in deep water have a steady air supply.

diverge (di-vej'j) *v.i.* [Pref. L. *di-* =dis-] to spread apart; to deviate from a course, etc.; to depart.

divers (di'verz) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *diversus*, lit. separated, fr. *divert*] several; sundry; various.

diverse (di'vers') *a.* [form of *divers*] different; dissimilar.

diversify (di-ver'si-fi) *v.t.* [F. *diversifier*, fr. *divers* and L. *-facere* =*facere*, make] to make various; to give variety to.—*diversified*, *pp.* distinguished by various forms or objects.—*diversifiable* (di-ver-si-fi-kā'bl) *a.*—*diversification* (di-ver-si-fi-kā'shun) *n.* variegation; variety of forms.

divert (di-vert') *v.t.* [O.F. *divertur*, fr. L. fr. *di-*=dis-, and *vertere*, turn] to turn off from any course; to draw off; to amuse.—*divertingly*, *adv.* amusingly.—*diversion*, *n.* amusement, pastime; anything that distracts the attention of an enemy from any undertaking.—*diversity*, *n.* unlikeness, variety.—*diverter*, *n.*

divertissement (di-ver-tēs-mawn') *n.* [F.] a form of entertainment; diversion; amusement, as a short ballet, a piece of light music, etc. Also *divertissement* (di-ver'tiz-ment) *n.*

divest (di-vest') *v.t.* [O.F. *divestor*, fr. L. *divestire*, fr. *di-*, from, and *vestire*, clothe. See *vest*] to strip, as of clothes, etc.; to deprive.

divide (di-vid') *v.t.* [L. *dividere*] to separate into parts; to keep apart; to cause to separate; to distribute;—*v.s.* to be separated; to part; to vote.—*n.* a watershed.—*dividers*, *n.pl.* compasses for measuring.

dividend (div'i-dend) *n.* [L. (gerund) *dividendus*, to be divided] a proportion of profits paid to each shareholder; proportion of assets of a bankrupt paid to each creditor; number to be divided.

divination (div-i-nā'shun) *n.* the foretelling of the future, as by some supernatural or supposedly special knowledge; augury; omen; prediction of coming events.

divine (di-vin') *a.* [L. *divinus*; conn. with *deus*, deity; *diva*] belonging to, due to, God; godlike in nature; heavenly;—*n.* a clergyman; a theologian;—*v.t.* and *i.* [L. *divinare*] to foresee intuitively; to guess.—*divinely*, *adv.*—*diviner*, *n.* one that divines.—*divining rod*, a hazel rod, supposed, in certain hands, to point to hidden water, etc.

divinity (di-vin'i-ti) *n.* state of being divine, as God (the Divinity); divine quality; a being superior to man.

division (di-vizhun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *divisionem*, fr. (part.) *divisus*, divided] act of dividing; part of a whole; a section; that which divides; difference of opinion; separation; process or method of dividing a number into so many equal parts.—*divisional*, *a.*—*divisible*, *a.*

divisor (di-vī'zer) *n.* [L.] the number telling in how many equal parts the dividend is to be divided.

divorce (di-vōrs') *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *divortium*, fr. *di-*=dis-, and *vertere*, for *vertere*, turn. See *divert*] a legal

dissolution of marriage; separation;—*v.t.* to separate, or put away, by divorce; to disunite.—*divorceable*, *a.*—*divorcer*, *n.*—*divorcé*, *n. masc.*; *divorcée*, *n. fem.* one who has been divorced.

divot (div'ut) *n.* in Scotland, a small oblong piece of turf used for fuel and for roofing cottages; in golf, a piece of turf dug up in the act of swinging a golf club.

divulge (di-vulj') *v.t.* [F. *divulguer*, fr. L. *divulgare*, fr. *di-*=dis-, and *vulgus*, the many] to make public; to disclose.

divulsion (di-vul'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *divulsus*, turn apart, fr. *di-*=dis-, and *vellere*] act of plucking away; sundering.—*divulsive*, *a.*

Dixie (dik'si) *n.* the Southern States of the U.S. collectively. Also *Dixie Land*.

dizzy (diz'i) *a.* [A.S. *dysig*, foolish] giddy or causing giddiness; thoughtless;—*v.t.* to make giddy.—*dizzily*, *adv.*—*dizziness*, *n.*

do (dō) *n.* the first tone of the major diatonic scale.

do (doo) *v.t.* [M.E. *doon*, fr. A.S. *dōn*; cp. Ger. *thun*] to perform; to make; to effect; to accomplish; to cheat;—*v.s.* to act; to be;—*auxil.* in emphatic forms of verbs;—*n.* a trick.—*doer*, *n.*—*doings*, *n.pl.* conduct; relations.—*well-to-do*, well off.—*do away with*, to put an end to—*do for*, to run; to kill.—*have done*, finish.—*have to do with*, to have connection with.

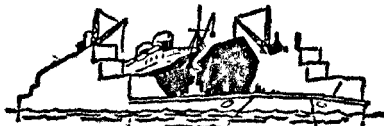
dobbin (dob'in) *n.* [short for *Robert* or *Robin*] a gentle and faithful family horse; any horse.

docile (dos'il) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *docilem*, fr. *docere*, teach] easily instructed or managed.—*docility* (do-sil'i-ti) *n.*

dock (dok) *n.* [A.S. *docce*] a common weed, with a long tap root and large leaves.

dock (dok) *v.t.* [prob. E.] to cut short; to curtail, to deduct from; to deprive of a portion of wages.

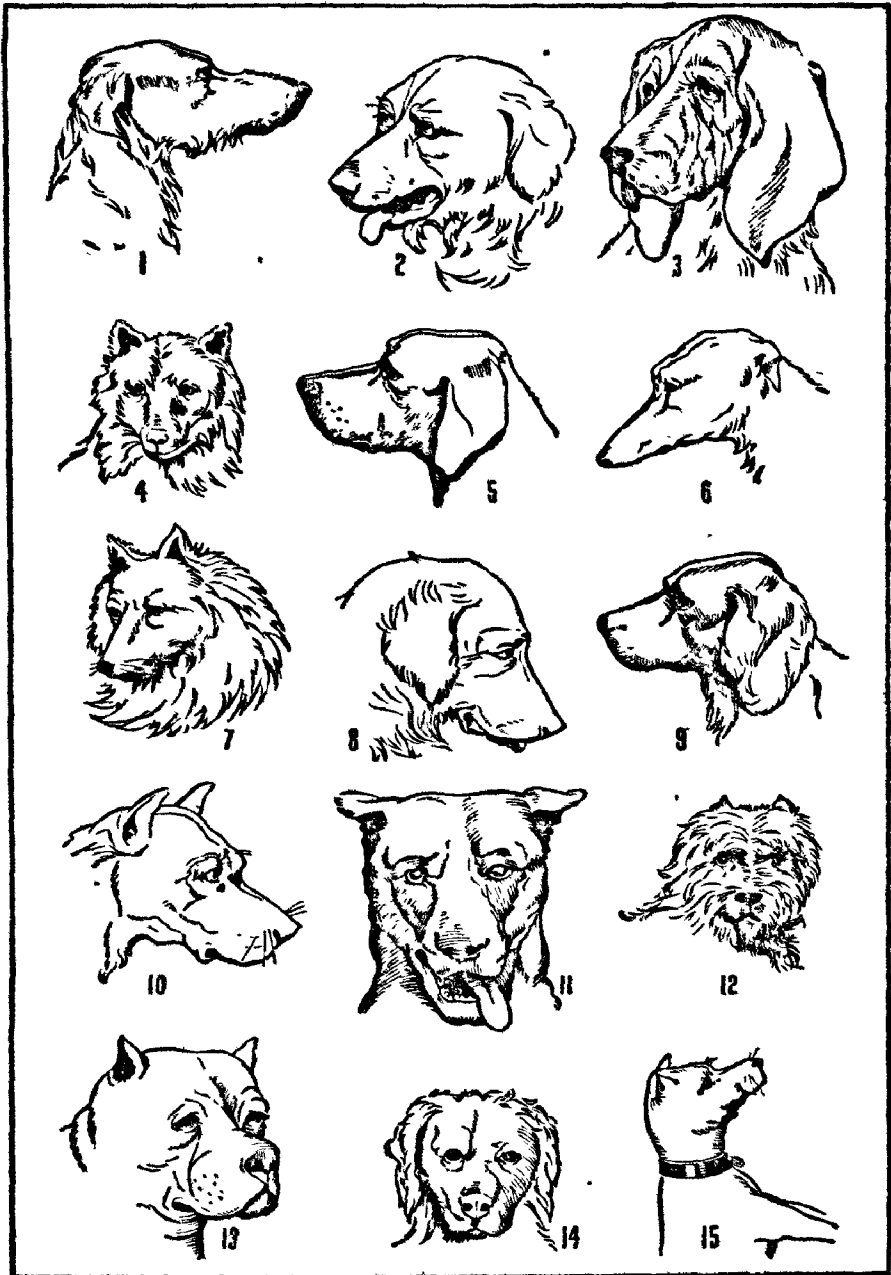
dock (dok) *n.* [D.; cp. Ger. *docke*] an artificial inclosure by a harbor or river, for berthing ships; the place where the accused stands in court;—*v.t.* to place in a dock.—*dockage*, *n.* a charge for the use of a dock.—*dockyard*, *n.* a yard or depot near a harbor.—*dry dock*, or *graving dock*, a dock that can be emptied of water.



Floating Dry Dock

docket (dok'tet) *n.* [conn. with *dock* (2)] a summary of a written document; a bill tied to goods; a list of cases for trial;—*v.t.* to make an abstract of, on the back of the document, etc.

doctor (dok'ter) *n.* [L.=teacher, fr. *docere*, teach] one that has received the highest degree in a university faculty; a physician;—*v.t.* to treat, as a



REPRESENTATIVE DOGS

1. Staghound. 2. Saint Bernard. 3. Bloodhound. 4. Eskimo dog. 5. Pointer. 6. Greyhound. 7. Spitz. 8. Newfoundland. 9. Setter. 10. Cuban bloodhound. 11. Mastiff. 12. Scottish terrier. 13. Bull. 14. Spaniel. 15. English terrier.

physician; to adulterate, falsify.—**doctorate**, *n.* the degree of doctor.

doctrinaire (dok-tri-när') *n.* [F. fr. *doctrine*] a political theorist; visionary.—**doctrinarian**, *n.*

doctrine (dok'trin) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *doctrinam*, teaching, fr. *doctro*] instruction; that which is taught; body of principles; creed; any special truth.—**doctrinal**, *a.* pert. to doctrine.—**doctrinally**, *adv.*—*Syn.* dogma; tenet; learning; knowledge.

document (dok'ü-ment) *n.* [F., fr. L. *documentum*, lesson, proof, fr. *docere*, teach] written instruction; writing establishing facts, etc.—**documental** (dok'ü-men'tal) *a.* esp. derived from documents.—**documentary**, *a.*—*Syn.* deed; memorial; affidavit; certificate.

dodder (dod'gr) *n.* a parasitic plant without leaves.

dodder (dod'gr) *v. i.* to tremble or shake.—**dodderer**, *n.*—**doddering**, *a.* foolish; old and stupid.

dodecagon (dö - dek'a-gon) *n.* [fr. G. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, angle] a regular figure containing twelve equal angles.—**dodecahedron** (dö-dek-a-hē'dron) *n.* [fr. G. *hedra*, seat, base] a solid bounded by twelve equal pentagons.—**dodecahedral**, *a.*



Dodecahedron

dodge (dodj) *v. i.* and *t.* [Ety. unknown] to evade, escape by a sudden turning, or doubling or quibbling;—*n.* a trick.—**dodger**, *n.*

dodo (dō'dō) *n.* [Pg. *douo*, silly] a bird of awkward build once inhabiting Mauritius, now extinct.



Dodo

doe (dō) *n.* [A.S. *dā*] the female of the deer, hare, etc.; a female.—**doeskin** (dō'skin) *n.* the skin of the doe; a close, twilled-woollen cloth.

does (duz) 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *do*.

doff (dof) *v. t.* [short. fr. *do off*] to take off, as dress; to rid oneself of.

dog (dog) *n.* [M.E. *dogge*, fr. A.S. *dogga*] a quadruped of the carnivorous kind of many domesticated varieties (see *illus.*, p. 199); a worthless fellow; one of two constellations, the **Greater** and **Lesser Dogs**; a mechanical device, esp. for gripping or holding;—*v. t.* to hunt or follow persistently.—**dogcart**, *n.* a high one-horse vehicle (once used to carry sporting dogs).—**dog cheap**, very cheap.—**dog days**, the days when the Dog Star rises and sets with the sun; hence, popularly, hot and sultry days in summer.—**dog-eared**, having the corners of the leaves turned down—of a book.—**dog Latin**, barbarous Latin.—**dog rose**, a species of wild rose.—**Dog Star**, Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.—**dog-tired**, very tired.—**dog-tooth**, a sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the incisors and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; **eye-tooth**.—**dog-watch**, one of two watches on board ship,

from 4 to 6, and from 6 to 8 o'clock, p.m.—to go to the dogs, to go to ruin.

doge (dōj) *n.* [It. Doublet of *duke*] the chief magistrate in the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogfish (dog'fish) *n.* a kind of small fish-eating shark.



Dogfish

dogged (dog'ed) *a.* plodding; obstinate; sullen.—**doggedly**, *adv.*—**doggedness**, *n.*

dogger (dog'gr) *n.* [D.] a two-masted Dutch fishing vessel.

doggerel (dog'gr-el) *n.* [E; cp. *dog-rime*, *dog Latin*] poor, unpoetical verse;—*a.*

doggish (dog'ish) *a.* doglike; churlish; quarrelsome.—**doggishly**, *adv.*—**doggishness**, *n.*

dogie (dō'gi) *n.* a cowboy term for a motherless calf; an animal of low grade.

dogma (dog'mə) *n.* [G. fr. *dokē-in*, think] point of belief, doctrine, considered as finally established.—**dogmatic**, **dogmatical** (dog-mat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* [G. fr. stem, *dogmat-*, of *dogma*] pert. to a dogma; pedantic; bigoted.—**dogmatically**, *adv.*—**dogmatics**, *n.* the science of systematized Christian doctrine.—**dogmatism** (dog-mat-izm) *n.* positive assertion, bigotry.—**dogmatist**, *n.*—**dogmatize**, *v. t.* to speak with overweening confidence.—*Syn.* belief; formula; canon; tenet; principle.

dogwood (dog'wood) *n.* a widespread flowering tree of the family Cornaceae.

doily (dō'li) *n.* [after the first maker] a small table mat.

doit (dōit) *n.* [D.] a small Dutch coin, worth a fraction of a cent.

dolce (dol'chā) *adv.* [It.] softly; sweetly [Mus.]

doldrums (dol'drumz) *n. pl.* [perh. conn. with *dull*] the ocean regions near the equator, where calms and shifting winds prevail; a state of boredom.

dole (dōl) *n.* [Doublet of *deal*] portion; alms; largess; public funds allotted to unemployed persons for their support.

dole (dōl) *n.* [O.F. *doel*, fr. L. fr. *dolere*, grieve] grief; sorrow;—*v. t.* to deal out.—**doleful**, *a.* sorrowful; dismal; rueful.

dolerite (dol'gr-it) *n.* [G. fr. *doleros*, deceptive]—because like other rocks] a kind of traprock.

doll (dol) *n.* [fr. *Dolly*, for *Dorothy*] a puppet or toy baby for a child.

dollar (dol'er) *n.* [corr. fr. Ger. *thaler*] a silver coin or its paper equivalent in the United States, worth 100 cents.—**dollar diplomacy**, economic imperialism.

dolly (dol'i) *n.* a child's affectionate name for a doll; a platform on wheels; a

small wheeled truck; a small locomotive used for switching in a railroad yard.

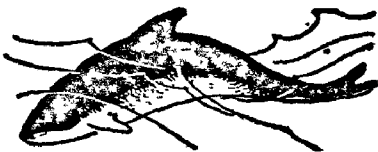
dolman (dol'man) *n.* [F., fr. Turk.] a long robe worn by Turks; a cloak worn by ladies, a mantle.

dolmen (dol'men) *n.* [F., fr. Celt.] a kind of cromlech or stone table of the Druids, found in France.

dolomite (dol'o-mit) *n.* [after *Dolomieu*, Fr. geologist] a carbonate of lime and magnesia.

dolor (dō'ler) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *dolorem*, fr. L. *dolere*, grieve] pain; distress.—**dolorous**, *a.* sorrowful, dismal.

dolphin (dol'fin) *n.* [O.F. *daulphin* = F. *dauphin*, fr. Low L., fr. L. (acc.) *delphinus*, fr. G.] a sea animal of the whale kind; a fish of about 5 ft. in length, celebrated for the remarkable colors it exhibits when exposed to air.



Dolphin

dolt (dōlt) *n.* [M.E. *dult* = duffed, fr. dull] a heavy, stupid fellow; blockhead.—**doltish**, *a.*—**doltishness**, *n.*

domain (do-mān') *n.* [F. *domaine*, fr. Late L. *domānum*, for L. *dominium*, *dominion*. Doublet of *demesne*] dominion; landed property; estate, esp. that about a mansion-house.—**eminent domain**, the power of the state to take private property, at a reasonable price, for necessary public use.

dome (dōm) *n.* [F. *dôme*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *domus*, house (of God), fr. *domus*] a structure in the shape of a half sphere, reared above the roof of a building; an oil well [colloquial].

domestic (do-mes'tik) *a.* [F. *domestique*, fr. E. (acc.) *domesticum*, pert. to the home, *domus*] belonging to the house, the family; devoted to home; tame;—*n.* a household servant.—**domestically**, *adv.*—**domesticate**, *v.t.* to make domestic, of animals.—**domestication** (do-mes-ti-kā'shun) *n.* the act of domesticating.—**domesticity** (do-mes-tis'i-ti) *n.*—**domestic economy**, household management.—**Syn.** *intestate*; *internal*; *private*.

domicile (dom'i-sil) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *domus-cilium*] an abode, dwelling-house; permanent residence;—*v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.

dominant (dom'i-nant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *dominans*, bearing sway, fr. *domināri*, fr. *dominus*] ruling; prevailing;—*n.* the fifth tone of the scale.—**dominantly**, *adv.*—**dominance** (dom'i-nans) *n.*—**ascendancy**.—**dominate**, *v.t.* and *i.* to be dominant; rule.—**domination** (dom-i-nā'shun) *n.* government; empire.

domineer (dom-i-nēr') *v.t.* [through D.] to rule with arbitrary sway; to be overbearing.—**domineering**, *a.*

dominical (do-min'i-kal) *a.* [L. *dominus*, lord] relating to the Lord or the Lord's Day.—**dominical letters**, the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in church calendars to mark the Sabbaths of the year.

dominie (dom'i-ni) *n.* [L., master] in Scotland, a schoolmaster; a pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in U.S.; any minister. Also **domine** (dom'i-nē).

dominion (do-min'yūn) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *dominōnem*, for L. *dominium*, sway, fr. *dominus*] sovereignty or supreme authority; predominance; territory; state.

domino (dom'i-nō) *n.* [F. fr. *dominus* = churchman] a priest's hooded cape; a long, loose cloak with a hood, worn at masked balls;—**dominoes**, *n. pl.* a game played with twenty-eight pieces of black wood, faced with ivory, marked each with a certain number of spots.



Dominoes

dominus (dom'i-nus) *n.* [L. = master] a title formerly given to clergymen, teachers, etc.

don (dōn) *n.* [Span., fr. L. (acc.) *dominum*] a Spanish title, corresponding to Sir or Mr.; a personage; a college fellow [Eng.].

don (dōn) *v.t.* [short., fr. *do on*] to put on; to assume.

donate (dō'nāt) *v.t.* and *i.* to bestow; make a donation; give; present.

donation (do-nā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *dōnātōnem*, fr. (part.) *dōnāto*, gifted, fr. *dōnum*, gift] act of giving; a gift, esp. to a charity.—**donative** (don'at-iv) *n.* a gift; a gratuity;—*a.*—**Syn.** *presentation*; *gratuity*; *largess*; *benefaction*; *grant*; *present*.

done (dūn) *pp.* of the verb *do*, performed; finished.—**done!** agreed; done brown, cheated.—**done for**, ruined; killed.—**done up**, exhausted.

donjon (dun'jun) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *dominōnem*, orig. — *dominion*. Doublet of *duncheon*] a massive tower in ancient castles; a keep.



Donjon (A)

donkey (dong'ki) *n.* [Dim. fr. *dun*, in allusion to its color] an ass.—**donkey-engine**, a light engine used for working a crane, etc.

donna (don'nā) *n.* [It. Doublet of *dame*, *duenna*] a lady; madam—**prima donna**, the leading lady in an opera.

donor (dō'nor) *n.* one that gives; a benefactor.

doodad (doo'dad) *n.* a thungumbob; a gadget or other thing not easily called by name (colloquial).

doom (doom) *v. t.* [A.S. *dom*, conn. with *dēman*, *deern*] to pass sentence on; to condemn; to destine;—*n.* judgment; that to which one is condemned; fate; run.—**doomful**, *a.*—**day of doom**, the last day.

doomsday (dōōmz'dā) *n.* [A.S. *domes*, of judgment] the Day of Judgment.—**Doomsday Book**, a book compiled by order of William I. containing an assessment of property, for taxation.

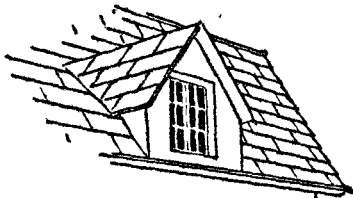
door (dōr) *n.* [A.S. *dōr*; cp. Ger. *thur*] an opening for going into and out of a house; the frame by which an entrance is closed; access.—**doorkeeper**, *n.* a guard placed at a door.—**doorpost**, *n.* the upright sidepiece of a door.—**doorstep**, *n.* the threshold.—**doorway**, *n.* the interior place into which a door opens.—**dooryard**, *n.* the yard into which a door opens.—**indoors**, **out of doors**, inside, outside the house.—**to darken one's door**, to enter one's house.—**to lie at one's door**, to be chargeable to one.

dope (dōp) *n.* [D. *doop*, a kind of sauce] any thick liquid or paste; a narcotic or opiate (slang); a liquid preparation of particular application; confidential information (slang);—*v. t.* to treat with dope.

dor (dor) *n.* [A.S. *dora*, drone] a common kind of beetle or any buzzing insect.

dormant (dormant) *a.* [F. (part.) *dormis*, fr. L. *dormire*, sleep] sleeping; not in action.—**dormancy**, *n.*

dormer window a small window placed vertically on the sloping roof of a house [lit. a bedroom, *dormer*, window].



Dormer Window

dormitory (dawr'mi-tor-i) *n.* [L. *dormitōrium*] a residence hall in schools, etc.

dormouse (dōr'mous) *n.* [prov. E. *dorm*, sleep] a small mammal, like the squirrel, which sleeps the winter through.

dorsum (dawr'sum) *n.* [L.] the back; a ridge.—**dorsal**, *a.* pert. to the back.

dory (dō'ri) *n.* [F. *dorée*, orig. (fem. part.) gilded] a food fish—also John Dory.

dory (dō'ri) *n.* a flat-bottomed boat propelled with oars.

dose (dōs) *n.* [G. *dosis*, fr. *didonai*, give] quantity of medicine given at

one time; potion; draught;—*v. t.* to give medicine to; to give in doses to.

doss (dos) *n.* a bed or place to sleep (slang).—**doss house**, an inferior lodginghouse.

dost (dust) second person singular, present tense, of the verb *do*.

dot (dot) *n.* [D] a small point or spot; a speck; [Mus] a point placed after a note or rest, to lengthen the sound or pause;—*v. t.* to mark with dots; to diversify with small objects.—*v. i.* to make dots.

dotage (dō'tij) *n.* childishness; feebleness of mind, particularly in old age; senility; excessive fondness.—**dotard**, *n.* a man whose intellect is impaired by age, a foolishly fond fellow.

dotation (do-tā'shun) *n.* the act of giving to, or endowing.

dote (dōt) *v. i.* [D. *doten*] to have the intellect impaired by age; to be foolishly fond.—**doting** (dō'ting) *ppr.* excessively fond; imbecile from old age.

doth (duth) third person singular, present tense, of the verb *do*.

dotterel (dot'e-rel) *n.* [*dotte*] a kind of plover; a silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

dottle, dattel (dot'l) *n.* the caked tobacco ash accumulating in a pipe bowl.

dotty (dot'i) *a.* containing dots; awkward in movement; foolish.

double (dub'l) *a.* [F., fr. L. *duplex*, fr. *duo*, two, and *plus*] denoting two things of the same kind; existing in pairs; twofold; twice as much; divided into two; acting two parts; deceitful;—*adv.* twice; twofold;—*v. t.* to multiply by two; to make twice as great; to fold one part upon another part of; to unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one;—*v. i.* to increase to twice as much; to return upon one's track;—*n.* twice as much; that which is doubled over; a plait; a fold; a turn in running; a trick; a shift; an artifice; a counterpart.—**doubling**, *n.* reduplication; turning or winding to escape pursuit; shift; quirk.—**double-bass**, the largest and lowest-toned instrument in the violin form.—**double-cross**, *v. t.* to deceive, as by cheating, betraying, going against one's word (slang).—**double-dealing**, artifice; duplicity.—**double-dyed**, thoroughly infamous.—**double eagle**, a gold coin of the United States, worth 20 dollars.—**double-entendre** (doo'bl-ān-tān'dr) a word or phrase with two meanings, one of which is usually indelicate.—**double entry**, a mode of bookkeeping in which every item or sum is entered to the debit of one account and the credit of another, so that the ledger should always balance.—**double-faced**, deceitful.—**double-minded**, unsettled; wavering; unstable.—**double-quick**, the fastest step in marching, next to the run.—**double refraction**, the property possessed by some substances of refracting a ray of light twice.—**double star**, a star apparently single, but resolvable into two by the telescope.—**double-tongued**, deceitful.

doublet (dub'let) *n.* [dim. of *double*] a pair; an outer body-garment

formerly worn by men; one of two (or more) words from the same root, but differing in meaning, as *demesne* and *domain*.

doubloon (dub-loon') *n.* [Sp. *doblón*] formerly a Spanish and Portuguese coin, worth \$16 at first, later \$5.

doubt (dout) *v.t.* [L. *dubitare*, fr. *dubius*; doubtful, moving in two (*duo*) directions] to hold questionable; to hesitate to believe;—*v.i.* to be in a state of uncertainty; to hesitate; to be apprehensive;—*n.* uncertainty of mind; apprehension; distrust of others; state of perplexity as to moral or religious truth.—**doubtfully**, *adv.*—**doubtfulness**, *n.*—**doubtless**, *adv.*—**doubtlessly**, *adv.*—**no doubt**, without question—*Syn.* to suspect; distrust.

douce (dōos) *a.* [F. (fem.) fr. *doux*, sweet, fr. L. *dulcis*] quiet; sedate—**doucely**, *adv.*—**douceur**, *n.* [F.] a gift; a bribe.

douche (dōosh) *n.* [F.] a jet of water or other liquid directed into or upon the body.

dough (dō) *n.* [A.S. (stem) *dāg-*, of *dāh*; cp. Ger. *teig*] flour moistened and kneaded, afterwards to be baked—**dough-boy**, *n.* a U.S. Army infantryman (colloq)—**doughy**, *a.* like dough; soft; pale.—**doughiness**, *n.*—**doughnut**, *n.* a fried cake of sweet, light dough.

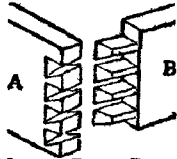
doughty (dou'ti) *a.* [A.S. *doh-tig*, or *dyh-*, fr. *dugan*, be able] brave; valiant; redoubtable.

dour (door) *a.* [Scot., fr. F. fr. L. *dūrus*, hard] obstinate, dogged.

douse, dowse (dous) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to thrust into water; to strike a sail; to extinguish.

dove (dov) *n.* [A.S. *dōfa*; cp. Ger. *taube*] a pigeon; a term of endearment.—**dovecot** (dov'kot) *n.* a loft or box for pigeons. Also **dovecote** (dov'kōt).

dovetail (dov'täl) *n.* a joint made by fitting one piece (B, *illus.*) toothed with wedge-like projections (recalling appearance of a dove's tail) into cavities shaped to contain them exactly, in the other (A, *illus.*);—*v.t.* to join in this way [fr. shape of a dove's tail.]



dowager (dou'ā-jer) *n.* [O.F. fr. *dow-āge*. See *endow*] a widow having a jointure; the widow of a person of rank.

dowdy (dou'di) *a.* [Etym. unknown] awkward; ill-dressed,—*n.* a dowdy woman.—**dowdily**, *adv.*—**dowdiness**, *n.*—**dowdyish**, *a.* like a dowdy.

dowel (dou'el) *n.* a peg or pin, usually of wood, used to fasten pieces of wood together, etc.

dower (dou'er) *n.* [F. *douaire*, fr. Late L. *dōt-ārium*, fr. L. *dotare*, endow. See *dot*] gift; portion a woman brings

in marriage; that portion of the real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life.—**dowered**, *a.* furnished with dower.

dowlas (dou'las) *n.* [fr. *Douillens*, in France] a coarse linen cloth.

down (doun) *n.* [Scand.] the fine, soft feathers of birds; any soft hairy growth, as on thistle seeds.—**downy**, *a.*

down (doun) *n.* [A.S. *dun*, fr. Celt.] a hillock of sand by the sea; *pl.* a tract of pasture land, barren land.

down (doun) *prep.* [Short. fr. *adown*] along a descent; towards a lower place, situation, etc.; toward the mouth of a river;—*adv.* in a downward direction; below the horizon; in a lower position.—**downcast**, *a.* cast downward; sad.—**comedown**, *n.* ruin or fall.—**downfall**, *a.* a falling downward; disgrace; ruin.—**downfallen**, *a.* fallen, ruined.—**downhearted**, *a.* dejected.—**downhill**, *a.* descending; sloping;—*adv.* on a slope; towards ruin or disgrace.—**downpour**, *n.* a heavy, persistent shower of rain.—**downright**, *adv.* straight down; in plain terms;—*a.* plain; unmixed.—**downtrodden**, *a.* trampled under foot.—**downward**, *a.* moving from a higher to a lower place, descending from a head or source;—*adv.* in a descending course; from a source.—**down in the mouth**, discouraged; dispirited.—**down in one's luck**, unlucky.—**downstairs**, *a.* below; upon a lower floor;—*adv.* down the stairs.

dowry (dow'ri) *n.* a gift; dower. Compare *dower*.

dowse See *douse*.

doxology (doks-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [L., fr. G. and *logos*, speak] a short hymn expressing praise and honor to God.—**doxological** (doks-ol'ō-jī-kal) *a.*

doxy (dok'si) *n.* a sweetheart; mistress (slang).

doyen (dwa'yen, do'yen) *n.* [F.] a dean; senior member (of an academy, diplomatic order, etc.).

doze (dōz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to sleep lightly; to be half asleep;—*v.i.* to sleep away, through;—*n.* a light slumber; a nap.

dozen (duz'n) *n.* [O.F. *dozaine*=F. *douzaine*, fr. *dos*, twelve, fr. L. *duodecim*] a collection or set of twelve.

drab (drab) *n.* [E.] a slut;—**drabbish**, *a.* like a drab; slutish.

drab (drab) *n.* [F. *drap*, cloth. See *drape*] thick, woolen cloth;—*a.* of a dun or gray color.

drachma (drak'mā) *n.* [G.] a Greek coin worth 19.3 cents; the gold monetary unit of Greece.

draff (draf) *n.* [E.] refuse of malt from the brewery.

draft (draf) *n.* [form of *draught*] an act of drawing, or something drawn; pull; the act of marking with a stroke drawn across a surface, hence a drawing, map, sketch, etc., or a preliminary sketch or tentative outline; a current, as of air; a drawing of money, as by a written order or check; a drawing of men by law, as for army service; depth of water necessary to float a ship;—*v.t.*

to draw the outline of; to draw by selection; select;—*a.* used for drawing a load, as a draft horse—**drafting board**, a drawing board—**draftsman**, *n.* one who draws, esp. sketches and plans for machinery, buildings, etc.—**drafty**, *a.* pert. to or having present a current of air. Also **draught**, **draughtsman**. See **draught**.

drag (*drag*) *v.t.* [Scand.; conn. with **drag** **draw**] to draw by main force; to pull; to trawl with a drag or net;—*v.i.* to be drawn along the ground, to move heavily or slowly,—*n.* a net or hook used to bring up bodies of drowned men, etc.; a four-in-hand; anything that retards motion; apparatus for stopping the wheels of a vehicle.—**dragger**, *n.*—**draggles**, *v.t.* and *s.* to make, become wet and dirty by trailing on the ground.—**diagnet**, *n.* a fishing-net to be dragged along the bottom.

dragoman (*drag'o-man*) *n.* [Sp., fr. A] an interpreter or guide in the Near East and Persia.

dragon (*drag'un*) *n.* [F., fr. L. (*acc.*) *dracōnem*, fr. G. *drakōn*] a fabulous winged serpent or lizard; a northern constellation; a little lizard of the E. Indies.—**dragonet**, *n.* a little dragon; a kind of fish, also called **dragonfish**.—**dragonfly**, *n.* a kind of swift-flying insect (see *Metamorphosis, illus.*).—**dragonhead**, *n.* a mint.



Chinese Dragon

dragoon (*dra-goon'*) *n.* [F. *dragon* (*orig.* a standard; cp. **eagle**)] *orig.* a cavalry soldier;—*v.t.* to oppress by soldiery, to discipline by violence; to harass.

drain (*drān*) *v.t.* [A.S. *drēnian*] to filter; to draw off by degrees; to exhaust;—*v.i.* to flow off gradually;—*n.* a sewer or a ditch; a water-course; a gradual exhaustion of means, etc.—**drainable**, *a.*—**drainage**, *n.* act, mode of draining; system of drains, etc.—**drainage basin**, area of drainage.

drake (*drāk*) *n.* [perh. short. fr. a form conn. with Ger. *enterich*, fr. *ente*, duck] the male of the duck kind.

dram (*dram*) *n.* [O.F. *drāme*, fr. L. fr. *drachma*] a weight— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. or 60 gr.; (*avoirdupois*) $\frac{1}{16}$ oz.; a glass of liquor.—**dramshop**, a saloon or barroom.

drama (*drā'ma*) *n.* [G.=lit. act, fr. *draein*, do] a composition designed to be acted on the stage; a series of real events with all the features of a drama.—**dramatic** (*dra-mat'ik*) *a.* [G. (*stem*) *dramat-*, of *drama*] pert. to the drama; not narrative, theatrical, affected.—**dramatically**, *adv.*—**dramatize** (*dra-mat'iz*) *v.t.* to give the form of drama to.—**dramatizable**, *a.*—**dramatization** (*dra-mat-i-zā'shun*) *n.* act or result

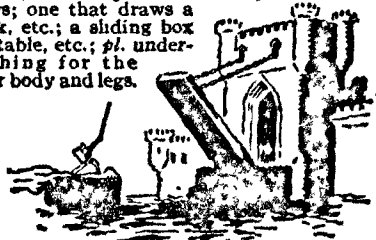
of dramatizing.—**dramatist** (*dra-mat'ist*) *n.* the author of a play; a playwright.

drape (*drāp*) *v.t.* [F. *draper*, fr. *drap*, cloth, fr. Late L.] to adorn with drapery.—**draper**, *n.* a dealer in cloths.—**drapery**, *n.* cloth stuffs in general, hangings; the copying, as in sculpture, of garments of figures.—**draperied**, *a.* draped.

drastic (*dras'tik*) *a.* [G. fr. *draein*, do. See **drama**] harsh and thorough; violent in action.

draught (*draft*) *n.* [old spelling of *draft*] an act of drawing or hauling; act of drinking or quaffing; act of drawing from a cask, as beer; depth of water required to float a ship.—**draughts**, *n.* the British term for game of checkers. See **draft**.

draw (*draw*) *v.t.* [A.S. *dragan*; cp. Ger. *tragen*] to pull along; to haul towards oneself; to allure; to pull out; to let out; to ask or receive payment of; to inhale, as breath; to represent on paper, esp. by lines;—*v.s.* to pull; attract; to move towards; to unsheathe one's sword; to be equal in a match, etc.; to sketch; to write a check for acceptance on;—*n.* act of drawing; a lot or chance drawn; a drawn match.—**drawing**, *n.* act of pulling, attracting, etc.; a representation on paper by lines, etc.—**drawback**, *n.* hindrance; disadvantageous feature, as of a plan.—**drawer**, *n.* one that draws; one that draws a check, etc.; a sliding box in a table, etc.; *pl.* under-clothing for the lower body and legs.



Drawbridge

—**drawbridge**, *n.* a bridge which is made to be raised or let down.—**draw well**, a deep well from which water is drawn by a windlass and bucket.—**drawing board**, a board on which paper is stretched for drawing.—**drawing pin**, a flat-headed tack used to fasten drawing paper to a board.—**drawing-room**, a room to which company *withdraws* from the dining-room.—**to draw away**, forge ahead.—**to draw back**, to go back, upon a promise, etc.—**to draw in**, to contract.—**to draw near**, to approach.—**to draw off**, to withdraw, to drain out.—**to draw out**, to lengthen.—**to draw rein**, to tighten the reins; to slacken speed.—**to draw up**, to arrange; to stop.

drawl (*drawl*) *v.t.* [fr. *draw*] to utter, in a slow, lengthened tone;—*n.* a lengthened utterance of the voice.

dray (*drā*) *n.* [A.S. *drage*, fr. *draw*] a low cart for heavy goods.—**drayman**, *n.*—**dray horse**, a horse that pulls a dray.

dread (*dred*) *n.* [fr. A.S. *on-dredan* to fear] overwhelming apprehension; terror; awe;—*a.* dreadful; awful;—*v.t.* to regard with dread.—**dreadful**, *a.*

dreadnought (dred'nawt) *n.* a person who fears nothing; a battleship with a main armament all of guns of one caliber. Also **dreadnaught**.

dream (drēm) *n.* [E.; cp. Ger. *traum*] a series of images, or thoughts, in the mind of a person asleep; an idle fancy; a reverie;—*v.t.* and *i.* to imagine, or think, as in a dream; to think idly.—**dreamy**, *a.* given to dreams; unreal.—**dreamer**, *n.* one who dreams; an impractical person; an idler.—**dreamland**, *n.* the region of fancy.

drear, dreary (drēr, -i) *a.* [A.S. *drōr-ig*, orig. bloody; cp. Ger. *traurig*] dismal; gloomy; bleak.—**drearily**, *adv.*—**dreariness**, *n.*

dredge (drej) *v.t.* [O.F.] to sprinkle with flour, while roasting.

dredge (drej) *n.* [E.; conn. with draw] a machine for taking up mud from the bottom of a river, harbor, etc.; a dragnet for oysters;—*v.t.* to catch, or deepen, with a dredge.—**dredger**, *n.* one that fishes with a dredge; a dredging machine.—**dredging machine**, *n.* an engine for dredging.

dregs (dregs) *n pl.* [Scand.] sediment in a liquid; lees; grounds, the most worthless part of anything.

drench (drench) *v.t.* [A.S. *drēncan*, give to drink, fr. *drincan*; cp. Ger. *trinken*] to wet thoroughly; to soak;—*n.* a dose of medicine given to an animal.

dress (dres) *v.t.* [O.F. *dresser*, through Late L., fr. L. (part.) *directus*, directed] to arrange, as soldiers in a line; to trim; to treat, as a sore; to prepare, as victuals; to put clothes upon; to adorn;—*v.s.* to come into line; to put on one's clothes;—*n.* clothes; apparel; a lady's gown.—**dressing**, *n.* dress; an application to a wound; manure.—**dressy**, *a.* showy in dress; fond of dress.—**dresser**, *n.* one that dresses; an assistant in a surgery; a kitchen table-cupboard; a bureau.—**dressmaker**, *n.* a maker of women's dresses.—**dress circle**, a tier of a theater for people in evening dress.—**dress coat**, the coat of a dress suit.—**dressing case**, a box of toilet requisites.—**dressing-gown**, an undress robe.—**dressing-room**, a room to *Dress Suit* dress in.—**dressing table**, a toilet table.—**dress suit**, a man's full, formal dress for evening, consisting of black swallowtail coat, black trousers, white waistcoat, white bow tie, black shoes.



dribble (drib'l) *v.t.* [fr. *drip*] to let fall, give out, little by little; to bounce the ball before one, dodging opponents, in basketball;—*v.s.* to fall in drops.—**dribbler**, *n.*

drier (drīer) *a.* comparative form of *dry*;—*n.* that which dries, as something put in paint to make it dry more rapidly.—**driest**, *a.* superlative form of *dry*.

drift (drit) *n.* [fr. A.S. *drifan*, drive] a mass of matter driven together by

the wind; direction; tendency; meaning;—*v.t.* to drive into heaps;—*v.s.* to be driven along by a current, wind, etc.—**drifty**, *a.* full of drifts; forming in drifts.—**driftless**, *a.*—**drift anchor**, an anchor for keeping the ship's head to the wind.—**drift ice**, ice floes that drift with the wind or with currents.—**driftwood**, wood carried by water from place to place; hence, anything drifting.

drill (drit) *v.t.* [E.] to pierce, to sow, as seeds, in rows; to train in military tactics; to instruct thoroughly;—*v.s.* to sow or plant seeds in drills;—*n.* a pointed steel instrument, used for boring holes; an implement for making holes for seed; a straight ridge for growing plants; practice of military tactics; instruction.—**drilling**, *n.*

drink (dringk) *v.t.* [A.S. *drincan*; cp. Ger. *trinken*] to swallow, as a liquid; to imbibe; to take in, as air; to absorb;—*v.s.* to swallow, as a liquid, to partake of alcoholic liquors;—*n.* liquor; beverage.—**drinkable**, *a.*—**drinker**, *n.*—**drink offering**, an offering of wine, etc., in the Jewish rites.—**drinking-bout**, a drunken revel.—to **drink deep**, to take intoxicating liquors to excess.—to **drink in**, to absorb; regard intently.—to **drink to**, or to **drink the health of**, to pledge one in drinking.—in **drink**, intoxicated.—**strong drink**, intoxicating liquor.

drip (drip) *v.t.* [M.E. *dryppen*, fr. A.S. *dryppan*; cp. Ger. *triefen*] to let fall in drops;—*v.s.* to fall in drops;—*n.* a falling in drops; the eaves.—**dripping**, *n.* fat that drips from meat in roasting.

drive (driv) *v.t.* [A.S. *drifan*; cp. Ger. *treiben*] to move from behind; keep in motion; to urge forward, to strike in, as a nail, to chase; to guide, as a vehicle; to hurry; to carry on, as trade;—*v.s.* to be forced along; to ride in or operate a vehicle; in golf, to attempt a long stroke from the tee; to mean;—*n.* an excursion in a vehicle; a private roadway; a campaign, as for charity, patriotic purposes, etc.—**driver**, *n.* one that drives; a golf club for long strokes.—**drive-way**, *n.* a way for vehicles, leading from a road into private grounds.—**driving shaft**, a shaft that communicates motion to machinery from the driving wheel.—**driving wheel**, a wheel that communicates motion to machinery.—to **let drive**, to strike out; to discharge a firearm.

drive (driv'l) *v.t.* [E.; 'conn. with dribble] to talk foolishly or weakly; to drool.—*n.* nonsense.

drizzle (driz'l) *v.t.* and *i.* [fr. M.E. *drēsen*, fr. A.S. *drēosan*, fall] to rain gently;—*n.* fine rain.—**drizzly**, *a.*

droll (drōl) *a.* [F. *drôle*, fr. D.] laughable; queer; funny;—*n.* a buffoon; jester; queer character.—**drolly**, *adv.*—**drollery**, *n.*—*Syn.* amusing; comical; funny.

dromedary (drom'ē-dēr-i) *n.* [F. *dromédaire*, through L., fr. G. stem, *dromad-*, of *dromas*, a runner, fr. *dromēin*, run] a species of camel having one hump on the back (see *illus.* for *camel*).

drone (drōn) *n.* [A.S. *drān*] the male of the honey-bee; a sluggish, a humming sound; the largest pipe of the bagpipe.

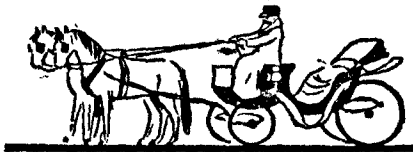
drool (dróol) *v.i.* to let saliva overflow the lips; talk foolishly.

droop (dróop) *v.i.* [Scand.; conn. with **drop**] to hang down; to grow weak; to pine;—*v.t.* to let droop.

drop (drop) *n.* [A.S. *dropa*] a very small globule of fluid that falls or is allowed to fall; a sip; the trapdoor of a gallows;—*v.t.* [A.S. *dropian*] to let fall, in drops; to let fall; to dismiss; to lower, as a curtain;—*v.i.* to fall in drops; to fall.—**dropping**, *n.*; *pl.* dung.—**dropper**, *n.*—**droplet**, *n.* a little drop.—**drop kick**, in football, to drop a football from the hands and kick it on the rebound.—**to drop astern**, to fall behind.—**to drop down**, to sail down a river, etc.—**to drop in**, to make an informal call.

dropsy (drop'si) *n.* [Short. fr. *y-dropsy*, *hydropsy*] an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body.—**dropsical**, **dropsied**, *a.* diseased with dropsy.—**dropsicalness**, *n.*

droshky (drosh'ki) *n.* [Russ. *drojki*] a low, four-wheeled carriage, used in Russia.



Droshky

dross (dros) *n.* [A.S. *drōs*] the scum of metals thrown off in smelting; refuse.—**drossy**, *a.* impure; worthless; refuse.

drought (drou) *n.* [A.S. *drūgath*, fr. *drūgan*, to be dry] dryness; want of rain.—**droughty**, *a.*—**droughtiness**, *n.*—**drouth** (drouth) *n.* dryness; drought; thirstiness.—**drouthy** (drou'thi) *a.*

drove (drōv) *n.* [A.S. *drōf*] a herd or flock;—*v. pret.* of drive.—**drover**, *n.* one that drives cattle or sheep to market.

drown (droun) *v.t.* [Scand.] to kill by submersion in water; to deluge;—*v.i.* to be suffocated in water.

drowse (drouz) *v.i.* [A.S. *drūssan*] to make heavy with sleepiness;—*v.t.* to sleep unsoundly; to doze;—*n.* a dose.—**drowsy**, *a.* heavy with sleepiness.—**drowsally**, *adv.*—**drowsiness**, *n.*—Syn. of "drowsy," dull; lethargic; soporific; stupid.

drub (drub) *v.t.* [Etyc. uncert.] to beat; to cudgel.—**drubbing**, *n.* a sound beating.—**drubber**, *n.*

drudge (druj) *v.t.* [E.] to toil hard or to labor in mean offices;—*n.* one that is made to drudge.—**drudgingly**, *adv.*—**drudgery**, *n.* servile labor; toil.

drug (drug) *n.* [M.E. *drogge*, *drugye*, fr. O.F. *drogue* (of unknown etym.)] any substance used in the composition of medicine; a narcotic; an unsalable commodity;—*v.t.* to treat with drugs; to stupefy with drugs.—**drugged**, *a.* dosed with a drug.

drugget (drug'et) *n.* [O.F. *droguet*, dim. fr. *drogua*, *drug*, trash] a thin, felted woolen cloth.

druggist (drug'ist) *n.* a dealer in drugs; an apothecary or pharmacist.—**drugstore**, *n.* the place of business of a druggist, selling drugs and miscellaneous merchandise; a pharmacy.

druid (dróo'id) *n.* [Celt.] a follower of an ancient Celtic religion.—**druidism**, *n.* the doctrine and rites of the druids.—**druidical** (dróo-id'i-ka'l) *a.*

drum (drum) *n.* [prob. Imit] an instrument of music, generally a hollow cylinder with vellum stretched over the ends, to be beaten with a stick, the tympanum or barrel of the ear; a revolving cylinder;—*v.t.* to play on a drum, as a tune;—*v.t.* to beat on a drum; to beat with the fingers.—**drummer**, *n.* one who beats a drum; a traveling salesman.—**drumhead**, *n.* the vellum stretched at each end of the drum; a kind of cabbage.—**drum major**, chief drummer of a regiment.—**drumstick**, *n.* a stick with which a drum is beaten; the leg of a cooked fowl.



Drums
(Snare drum, left, Kettle drum, and Bass drum)

drunk (drungk) *pp.* [A.S. *druncen*] intoxicated;—*n.* a drunkard.—**drunken**, *a.* intemperate in drinking; intoxicated.—**drunkenness**, *n.*—**drunkard**, *n.* [F. suff. -ard] one habitually intemperate in the use of intoxicants.

dry (dri) *a.* [A.S. *drýge*. See **drought**] free from moisture, rain, or mist; not giving milk, as the cow; thirsty; uninteresting; sarcastic;—*v.t.* to free from moisture or wetness; to drain;—*v.t.* to grow dry; to evaporate.—**dryly**, *adv.*—**dryness**, *n.*—**dryshod**, *a.* without wetting the feet.—**dry-clean**, to clean with naphtha, benzine, etc.—**dry goods**, haberdashery, draperies, etc., in distinction from hardware, groceries, etc.—**dry ice**, a trade name for carbon dioxide in solid form.—**dry rot**, a rapid decay of timber, caused by fungi.—**dry wines**, wines in which no sweetness is tasted.—**to dry up**, to wither; to stop talking.

dryad (dri'ad) *n.* in Greek mythology, a wood nymph.

drysaler (dri'sol-ter) *n.* in England, a dealer in salted or cured meats, sauces, etc.; a dealer in drugs, dyes, stuffs, and chemicals.—**drysallery**, *n.*

dual (dú'al) *a.* [L. *duālis*, fr. *duo*, two] consisting of two.—**dualism**, *n.* a twofold division; twofold state; the belief that two separate elements co-exist in the universe, spirit and matter.—**dualist**, *n.* one that believes in dualism.—**dualistic**

(dū-əl-ī's'tik) *adj.*—*duality* (dū-əl'i-ti) *n.* that which expresses two in number; division.

dub (dub) *v.t.* [A.S. *dubbian*] to knight; to entitle; to make smooth; to dress.

dubious (dū'bi-us) *a.* [L. *dubiosus*, fr. *dubium*, doubt; con. with *duo*, two] doubtful; occasioning doubt.—*dubiously*, *adv.*—*dubiousness*, *n.*—*dubiosity* (dū-bī-ē-ti) *n.* doubtfulness.—*dubitable* (dū'bi-ta-bl) *a.* doubtful; uncertain.—*Syn.* undetermined; ambiguous; equivocal; uncertain; precarious.

ducal (dūk'al) *a.* [F. fr. *duc*, duke] pert. to a duke.—*ducally*, *adv.*

ducat (duk'at) *n.* [O.F., fr. It.] an old gold European coin—about \$2.28.

duchess (dūch'es) *n.* [O.F. *duchesse*, fr. L. *dux*, duke] the consort or widow of a duke; a lady who holds a duchy in her own right.

duchy (dūch'i) *n.* [F. *duché*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *dux*, *duxatus*] dominions of a duke; dukedom.

duck (duk) *n.* [D.] a light cotton or linen fabric.

duck (duk) *n.* [fr. D.] a well-known broad-billed waterfowl; an inclination of the head; a darling;—*v.t.* to dip in water; to stoop or bend, as the body;—*v.i.* to dive into water; to bow; to stoop.—*ducking*, *n.*—*ducker*, *n.* a diver; a cringing person.—*duckling*, *n.* a young duck.—*duckweed*, *n.* a plant found floating on the surface of ditches.—*duck-billed*, having a bill like a duck.—*ducking pond*, a pond into which delinquents used to be plunged, tied to the ducking stool.—to make ducks and drakes, to make a flat stone nocket over water; to squander.



Duck and Ducklings

duct (dukt) *n.* [L. *ductus*, a conduit] any tube by which fluid is conducted, esp. in the body.—*ductless*, *a.* without a duct, esp. a gland.

ductile (duk'til) *a.* [L. *ductilis*, fr. (part.) *ducus*, led] easily led; easily drawn out.—*ductility* (duk-til'i-ti) *n.* the property of being easily drawn out, as in wire.

dud (dud) *n.* a bomb which fails to explode; an incapable person or ineffective thing (slang).—*duds*, *n.pl.* clothes (colloquial).

dude (dúod, dād) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a dandy; a fop; one excessively fond of dress.—*dude ranch*, a ranch for tourists.

dudgeon (duj'un) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a small dagger; the hilt of a dagger;—*n.* [Etym. unknown] anger; resentment; ill-will.

due (dū) *a.* [O.F. (part.) *deu*=F. *dé*, owed, fr. *devoir*, fr. L. *debere*.

Doublet of debt] proper to be paid or done to another; appointed to come, etc.; occasioned;—*adv.* exactly; duly;—*a.* that which is owed; right.—*dues*, *n.pl.* fees paid for membership in an organization.

duel (dū'el) *n.* [It., fr. L. *duellum*, old form of *bellum*, fr. *duo*, two] a combat between two persons;—*v.t.* to fight a duel.—*dueling*, *n.*—*duelist*, *n.* one that fights in single combat.

duenna (dū-en'a) *n.* [Sp. Doublet of *donna*] an elderly governess in a Spanish family; a chaperon.

duet (dū-ēt') *n.* [It., fr. L. *duo*, two] a musical composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental.

duffel (dū'fel) *n.* [fr. *Duffel*, Belgium] a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a thick nap; equipment for sports, camping, etc.

duffer (dū'f'er) *n.* [Scand.] a hawker, esp. of cheap jewelry, etc.; a bungler.

dug (dug) *n.* [Scand.] a tent, esp. of a beast;—*v. pres.* and *pp.* of dig.

dugong (doo'gong) *n.* an aquatic animal feeding on plants.

dugout (dug'out) *n.* a boat or canoe made from a single log by hollowing it out; a primitive dwelling dug in a hillside, esp. a shelter built partly underground in trench warfare; in baseball, a shelter protecting the players' bench.

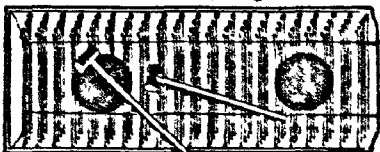


Trench Dugout

duke (dūk) *n.* [O.F. *duc*, fr. L. (acc.) *duxem*, leader, fr. *dux*. Doublet of *doge*] one of the highest order of nobility in England; a sovereign prince.—*dukedom*, *n.* possessions of a duke. See also *Duchess*.

dulcet (dul'set) *a.* [(with spelling like L.) fr. O.F. *duls*=F. *doux*, fr. L. *dulcis*, sweet] sweet to the taste or to the ear.

dulcify (dul'si-fi) *v.t.* [F. *dulce-fier*, fr. L. *-facere*=*facere*, make] to make sweet.—*dulcification* (dul-si-fi-kā'shun) *n.*



Dulcimer

dulcimer (dul'si-mer) *n.* [O.F., corr. fr. Sp. *dulce-mele*, lit. sweet melody] an ancient wind instrument; a musical instrument with brass wires, played by striking with sticks.

dull (dul) *a* [A.S. *dol*; cp. Ger. *tol*, *mad*] stupid; slow, as in hearing or seeing; sleepy; uneventful; uninteresting; dim or cloudy; blunt; heavy;—*v.t.* to make dull;—*v.i.* to become dull—**dully**, *adv.*—**dulness**, **dullness**, *n.*—**dullard**, *n.* a dolt; a dunce.—*Syn.* sluggish, drowsy; gloomy; overcast; obtuse; gross.

dulse (duls) *n.* [Celt.] an edible seaweed.

duly (dū'li) *adv.* in due time; in due manner; properly; orderly.

dumb (dum) *a.* [E.; cp. Ger. *dumm*, stupid] destitute of the power of speech; mute; stupid [coll.].—**dumbly**, *adv.*—**dumbness**, *n.*—**dumbfound**, **dumbfounder** (dum-found', -foun'der) *v.t.* to strike dumb; to confound.—**dumbbell**, *n.* two heavy balls of iron, etc., connected by a bar for a handle, used in gymnastic exercise.—**dumb show**, gesture without words.—**dumb waiter**, a kind of small elevator by which food, etc., is moved from one floor to another; a portable serving table.—to **strike dumb**, to deprive of power of speech.



Dumbbell

dumdum (dum'dum) *n.* a kind of soft-nosed bullet which partially flattens, and thus inflicts a serious wound, on striking a body.

dummy (dum'i) *n.* [fr. **dumb**] a mute; a sham package in a shop; the fourth or exposed hand at whist or bridge; a person or thing acting or substituted for another;—*a.* dumb; sham.

dump (damp) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a thud; a place for depositing rubbish;—*pl.* [Scand.; cp. *damp*, *v.*] low spirits;—*v.t.* to let fall; deposit; in commerce, to supply an excess of goods to the market at prices much lower than prevailing prices.—**dumpish**, *a.* dull; moping.

dumpling (damp'ling) *n.* a kind of dough cooked with stewed meat, soup, etc., and served therewith.

dumpy (dum'pi) *a.* short and thick.

dun (dun) *a.* [A.S. *dunn*] of a dull brown color; dark.—**dunnish**, *a.*

dun (dun) *v.t.* [Scand.; cp. *din*] to importune, as a debtor for payment;—*n.* one that duns; a demand for payment; [A.S.] a hull.—**dunner**, *n.*



Clown Wearing Dunce Cap

dunce (duns) *n.* [orig. a follower of *Duns Scotus*, a churchman opposed to the Renaissance] one slow at learning; a dullard.—**dunce cap**, a conical cap formerly worn by dunces in school.

dunderhead (dun'der-hed) *n.* [perh. for thunder.] a dunce; a stupid fellow.

dune (dūn) *n.* [D.] a low hill of loose sand, esp. on a seacoast or in a desert.

dung (dung) *n.* [E.] the excrement of an animal;—*v.t.* to manure.—**dung-hill**, *n.* a heap of dung; a vile abode.

dungarees (dung'gā-rēz) *n. pl.* [Hind.] working clothes or overalls made from **dunqaree**, a coarse cotton fabric of the East Indian region.

dungeon (dun'jun) *n.* [O F. *donjon* tower, fr. Late L. (acc) *dominionem*, lit. = **dominion**. Doublet of *donjon*] a secure prison, esp. a dark, underground cell.

dunk (dungk) *v.t.* and *i.* to dip, as cake or bread, into a beverage, as coffee or milk, to soften or flavor for eating [coll.]

duodecimo (dū-o-des'i-mō) *a.* [L. (abi.) = twelfth, fr. *duodecim*, *dozen*] formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves, contracted as 12mo;—*n.* a 12mo book.—**duodecimal**, *a.* proceeding by twelves.—**duodecimally**, *adv.*—**duodecimals**, *n. pl.* a multiplication by twelves, as of feet and inches, employed by artificers in computing the contents of their work.

duodenum (dū-o-dē'num) *n.* [L. fr. its length, 12 finger-breadths] the part of the intestines next to the stomach.—**duodenal**, *a.*

dupe (dūp) *n.* [F. = the hoopoe; cp. *gull*, *pigeon*] one that is easily misled or cheated;—*v.t.* to deceive; cheat.

duplex (dū'pleks) *a.* [L. fr. *du-o*, two, and *plu-dre*, fold] double; twofold;—*n.* anything double, as a house divided into two apartments.

duplicate (dū'pli-kat) *a.* [L. (part) *duplīcātus*, doubled] double; twofold;—*n.* a copy;—*v.t.* to double, to make a copy of.—**duplication** (dū-pli-kā'shun) *n.*—**duplicative** (dū'pli-kā-tiv) *a.* having the quality of doubling.

duplicity (dū-plis'i-ti) *n.* [F. *duplicité*, fr. L. (acc) *duplīcīdiem*] doubleness, esp. of heart, mind, etc.; deceit, insincerity; double-dealing.

durable (dū'rā-bl) *a.* [F. fr. L. (acc) *durābilem*, fr. *durāre*, last] able to endure; not perishable; abiding.—**durability** (dū-rā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

duralumin (dū-ral'ū-min) *n.* [trade-mark name] a light, strong alloy of aluminum.

durance (dū'rāns) *n.* [O F. fr. *durar*, last, fr. L. *durāre*] imprisonment; custody.

duration (dū-rā'shun) *n.* continuance in time; time during which anything continues.

darbar (dar'bār) *n.* [Pers.] a state reception, or levee, in India.

duress (dū'res) *n.* [O F. *duresce*, fr. L. (acc) *dūrusiam*, rigor, fr. *dūrus*, hard] hardship; imprisonment; constraint.

during (dū'ring) *prep.* [orig. part. of *dure*, fr. F. See **durance**] in the time of; throughout.

durra (dur'ā, dōō'rā) *a.* [A.] a kind of millet.

durst (derst) [A.S. *darste*] *v. pret.* of dare.

dusk (dusk) *a.* [Scand.] tending to darkness; darkish;—*n.* gloaming; twilight.—**dusky**, *a.* darkling; dark-skinned.—**duskily**, *adv.*—**duskiness**, *n.*

dust (dust) *n.* [A.S. *dūst*; cp. Ger. *dunst*] very fine dry particles of matter; fine sand; the ashes of the dead; the grave; gold ust, hence money.—*v. t.* to free from dust.—**dusty**, *a.* sprinkled with dust.—**dustiness**, *n.*—**duster**, *n.* a cloth for dusting; a light overcoat for motoring, etc.—to bite the dust, to fall, to die.—to raise a dust, to create a disturbance.—to throw dust in one's eyes, to blind to the truth.

Dutch (dutch) *a.* [Ger. *Deutsch*, German] pert. to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language;—*n.*—**Dutch auction**, see Auction.—**Dutch courage**, bravery caused by alcoholic drink.—**Dutch treat**, a treat in which each pays his way.

duty (dū'ti) *n.* [fr. *due*] that which is due, which ought to be done; obligation; customs or excise dues; work.—**dutiful**, *a.* constant in doing duties; submissive; proceeding from a sense of duty; obedient.—**dutifully**, *adv.*—**dutifulness**, *n.*—**duteous** (dū'tyus) *a.* dutiful; obedient.—**duteously**, *adv.*—**duteousness**, *n.*—**dutiable**, *a.* subject to customs duties.—**duty-free**, exempt from customs duty.—**on duty**, engaged or occupied.

dwarf (dwawri) *n.* [A.S. *dweorg*; cp. Low Ger. *dwarf*, Ger. *zwerg*] an abnormally small animal or a diminutive man; maulikin;—*v. t.* to hinder from growing to natural size; to stunt.—**dwarfish**, *a.*

dwell (dwell) *v. i.* [A.S. *dwellan*, tarry] to abide; to be domiciled; to think or speak long, as on a subject—**dwelling**, *n.* habitation, abode.—**dweller**, *n.*

dwindle (dwin'dl) *v. i.* [fr. A.S. *dwīnan*, pine] to grow less; to waste away.—**dwine** (dwin) *v. i.* to waste away.—**dye** (di) *v. t.* [M.E. *deyen*, fr. A.S. *dagan*] to give a color to;—*n.* [M.E. *deh*, fr.

A.S. *dīah*] a coloring substance.—**dyer**, *n.*—**dye-stuffs**, materials used in dyeing.—**dye-wood**, *n.* any wood from which dye is extracted.—**dye house**, a building where articles are dyed.

dying (di'ing) *a.* about to die; pert. to a dying person or thing;—*n.* death. (di-nam'iks) *n.* [G. fr.

dynamics *dunamis*, power, fr. *dunamai*, I am strong] the science of the laws of force and motion.—**dynamic**, **dynamical**, *a.* pert. to force, or to dynamics.

dynamite (di'na-mit, din'a-mit) *n.* a powerful explosive consisting largely of nitro-glycerine.—**dynamiter**, *n.*

dynamo (di'na-mō) *n.* [shortened fr. *dynamo-electric machine*] a machine for transforming the energy of water power, coal, or the like, into electrical energy, esp. one for converting mechanical energy into direct-current electricity.

dynamometer (di'na-mom'et-er) *n.* [G. *dunamis*, power, and *metron*, measure] any instrument for measuring force.

dynasty (di'nas-ti) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *dynastia*, dominion, fr. G. fr. *dunastēs*, lord, fr. *dunamai*, I am strong] a line of kings of the same family; the period of their empire.—**dynastic** (di-nas'tik) *a.*

dyne (din) *n.* a physical unit of force, equaling the power required to give a one-gram particle an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second.

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i) *n.* [G. fr. (pref.) *dus-*, badly, and (pl.) *entera*, entrails, fr. *en*, in] inflammation of the large intestine.—**dysenteric**, **dysenterical** (dis-en-ter'ik, -i-ka) *a.*

dyspepsia (dis-pep'si-a) *n.* [G. fr. (pref.) *dus-*, badly, and *peptem*, digest] indigestion.—**dyspeptic**, *a.* afflicted with dyspepsia;—*n.* dyspeptically, *adv.*

dysphonia (dis'fō'ni-a) *n.* [G.] difficulty in speaking—**dysphonic**, *a.*

E

E, e the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet; [Mus.] the third note of the diatonic scale; the Roman numeral for 250.

each (ēch) *a.* [M.E. *ech*, fr. A.S. *ēic*] denoting every one of a number, considered individually;—*pron.* each one;—*adv.* for each one.

eager (ē'ger) *a.* [O.F. *egre*=F. *sigre*, fr. L. (acc.) *acerem*, fr. *acer*, sharp. See vinegar] ardent; impetuous.

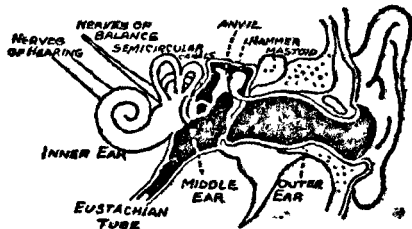
eagle (ē'gl) *n.* [O.F. *agle*, fr. L. (acc.) *aquilam*] a bird of prey of the falcon family; a gold \$10.00 piece of the United States; a military standard, in the form of the bird, used by the Romans.—**eaglet**, *n.* a young eagle.—**eagle-eyed**, sharp-sighted—**eagle owl**, the great horned

owl of Europe.—**Blue Eagle**, a symbol of the U.S. National Recovery Administration (1933-35).



ear (ēr) *n.* [A.S. *zare*] the organ of hearing (see illus. on next page); hearing; musical perception; a favorable hearing; attention.—**earache**, *n.* a pain in the ear.—**eardrum**, *n.* the tympanum of the ear

—earlock, *n.* a curl of hair near the ear.—ear lobe, the lobe of the ear; an ear-lappet in fowls.—earmark, *v.t.* to mark, as sheep, by cutting the ear; to set apart for a particular purpose;—*n.*—ear-piercing, *strill.*—



Parts of the Human Ear

earring, *n.* an ornament suspended from the ear by a ring. — earshot, *n.* distance at which sound may be heard.—ear trumpet, an instrument to aid in hearing.—about one's ears, upon one.—all ears, very attentive.—over head and ears, up to the ears, completely.—to set by the ears, to incite to quarrel.

ear (*ēr*) *n.* [A.S. (*pl.*) *ear*; cp. Ger. *ohre*] a spike or head of corn;—*v.t.* to form ears, as corn.

earl (*erl*) *n.* [A.S. *eorl*] a nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount.—earldom, *n.* territory or dignity of an earl.

early (*er'li*) *a.* [A.S. fr. *ær*, early, and *-lic*, *-ly*, like] appearing soon; in the beginning of the day; in the near future;—*adv.* in good season; betimes.

earn (*ern*) *v.t.* [A.S. *earnian*] to merit by labor or service.—earning, *n.*; *pl.* earnings, wages.

earnest (*er'nest*) *a.* [A.S. *earnest*, zeal; cp. Ger. *ernst*] eager to obtain; zealous; strenuous;—*n.* [Ety. uncert.] a pledge; sum paid as binding an engagement; also earnest money. — earnestly, *adv.*—earnestness, *n.*

earth (*erth*) *n.* [A.S. *eorthe*; cp. Ger. *erde*] the globe we inhabit; the world; soil; a fox-hole,—*v.t.* to hide in the earth; run to earth;—*v.i.* to burrow, take refuge.—earthly, *a.* consisting of earth; gross.—earthiness, *n.*—earthly, *a.* pert. to the earth; material; mundane.—earthliness, *n.*—earthen, *a.* made of earth.—earthward, *adv.* toward the earth.—earthbound, fixed firmly in the earth; worldly; sordid.—earthbred, *a.* low, groveling.—earthly-minded, worldly-minded.

earthenware (*er'then-wär*) *n.* utensils, containers, etc., made of coarse fired clay;—*a.*

earthnut (*erth'nut*) *n.* the peanut; any one of several tubers commonly so called; a truffle.

earthquake (*erth'kwäk*) *n.* a trembling of the earth, caused by faulting in underlying rocks or volcanic activity.

earthshine (*erth'shin*) *n.* the light of the sun reflected by the

earth into space, faintly illuminating the darker portion of the moon at about the time of a new moon.

earthwork (*erth'werk*) *n.* a military defensive construction, usually made of earth.

earthworm (*erth'werm*) *n.* any one in the soil, commonly called *angleworms* because used for bait in angling; a mean person.

earwig (*ēr'wig*) *n.* [A.S. *earwiga*, fr. ear (1) and *wiga*, insect formerly supposed to creep into the ear] an insect with short wing cases.

ease (*ēz*) *n.* [O.F. *aise* (of unknown etym.)] leisure; quiet; freedom from anxiety; natural grace of manner;—*v.t.* to free from pain or suffering.—easement, *n.* an allowance; a special privilege.—*n.* relief; a legal right in land belonging to another.

easel (*ē'zəl*) *a.* [Ger. *esel*, ass, ease; cp. clothes-horse] a wooden frame to support pictures, etc.

east (*ēst*) *n.* [A.S. (*adv.*) *east*; cp. Ger. *ost*] one of the four cardinal points; the part of the heavens from which the sun rises;—*s.* toward the rising sun;—*adv.* in an easterly direction.—easterly, *a.* from, or toward, the east;—*adv.* to, or in, the east.—eastern, *a.* oriental; toward the east.—eastward, *adv.*

Easter (*ēs'ter*) *n.* [A.S. *eastre*, orig. the goddess of spring] a festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, falling on the Sunday after Good Friday.—Easter egg, a dyed egg, given as a present at Easter.—Easter lily, *n.*

easy (*ē'zī*) *a.* at ease; free from pain, anxiety, etc.; not difficult; not strict; fluent.—easily, *adv.*—easiness, *n.*—easy chair, an armchair.—easygoing, good-natured.

eat (*ēt*) *v.t.* [A.S. *etan*; cp. Ger. *essen*; L. *edere*] to chew and swallow, as food; to corrode, wear away;—*v.i.* to take food.—eatable, *a.*;—*n.* anything edible.—eaten, *pp* of eat.—eater, *n.*—eating house, a place selling meals.—to eat one's heart, to be gnawed by secret care.—to eat one's words, to retract one's utterance.

eau (*ō*) *n.*; *pl.* eaux (*ōz*) [F. = water] liquid preparation, in compounds.—eau de Cologne, a spirituous perfume, orig. prepared at Cologne.—eau de vie, brandy.



Eaves Over Window

eaves (*ēvz*) *n. pl.* [M.E. (sing.) *eweve*, fr. A.S. *efes*, a hedge] the lower edges of a roof overhanging the walls of a building.

eavesdrop (evz'drop) *v. i.* to play the eavesdropper — **eavesdropper**, *n.* [=orig. one who stands under the dropping eaves] one that skulks about to overhear the conversation of others.

ebb (eb) *n.* [A.S. *ebba*] the return of tide-water to the sea; decline; — *v. i.* to flow back; to decline.—**ebb** tide, the retiring tide.

ebony (eb'on-i) *n.* [formerly ebene, fr. F., fr. L. *ebenus*, fr. H.=stone] a species of dark, hard wood.—**ebon** (eb'on) *a.* black as ebony.—**ebonite**, *n.* vulcanite.—**ebonize**, *v. t.* to make black.

ebullient (ē-bul'yent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *ebullent-*, boiling up, fr. *ē*=*ex* out, and *bullire*, boil] boiling over, as a liquid; exuberant.—**ebullience**, *n.* —**ebullition** (ē-bu-lish'un) *n.* boiling; outburst of feelings.

écarté (ā-lar-tā') *n.* [F.=orig. discarded] a game at cards, with small cards excluded.

eccentric (ek-sen'trik) *a.* [F. *excentrique*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *eccentricus*, from the center, fr. G. *ek*, from, and *center*] departing from the center; not having the same center; deviating from usual ways; odd; — *n.* an eccentric person.—**eccentrically**, *adv.*—**eccentricity** (ek-sen-tris'i-ti) *n.*

ecclesiastic (ē-klē-z-i-as'tik) *n.* a person in orders; clergyman.—**ecclesiastical**, *a.* pert. to the church, esp. to its government.—**ecclesiastically**, *adv.* —**ecclesiast** (ē-klē-z'as't) *n.* an ecclesiastic; a preacher.—**ecclesiasticism**, *n.* ecclesiastical doctrine or method.

ecclesiology (ē-klē-z-i-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *logos*, science, fr. *legōis*, speak] the science of church building and decoration.

echelon (esh'e-lon) *n.* [F. = rung, fr. *échelle*, ladder, fr. L. (acc.) *scālam*] an arrangement of troops in parallel lines, each a little to left or right of another.

echidna (ē-kid'nā) *n.* [G.=adder] the porcupine ant-eater of Australia.

echinus (ē-kī'nus) *n.* [L. fr. G. *echinos*, hedgehog] a hedgehog; a sea-urchin; a form of molding having eggs and anchors carved on it.

echo (ek'ō) *n.* [G.] the repetition of sound, due to reflection of sound waves; — *v. i.* to reflect; to repeat; — *v. i.* to come or send back (of sound).

éclair (ā-klār') *n.* [F.] a glazed or frosted shell of pastry filled with flavored cream.

éclaircissement (ā-klār-sēs'mawn) *n.* [F.] a clearing up of anything.

éclat (ā-klā') *n.* [F.] splendor; renown; acclamation.

eclectic (ek-tek'tik) *a.* [G. fr. *eklegein*, pick out, fr. *ek* and *legein*] selecting at will; — *n.* a thinker who selects and reconciles principles, opinions, belonging to different schools of thought.—**eclectically**, *adv.*—**eclecticism**, *n.* the method of the eclectic.

eclipse (ē-klips') *n.* [O.F. fr. L., fr. G. *ek-leipsis*, failure, fr. *ek*, out, and *leipōis*, leave] an interception of the light of the sun, moon, etc.; temporary effacement; — *v. t.* to obscure or hide; surpass.



Eclipse of Moon

(M, moon, in shadow; E, earth; S, sun)

ecliptic (ē-klip'tik) *n.* [L. *ec-lypticus*] an imaginary great circle, the apparent path of the sun, the real path of the earth round the sun, every year.—*a.*

eclogue (ek'log) *n.* [L. *edloga*, fr. G. *ek-logē*, selection. See *eclectic*] a pastoral poem, in an idyll.

economical (ē-ko-nom'i-kal) *a.* pert. to the household; domestic; prudent; frugal.—*Syn.* saving; sparing; frugal; parsimonious; penurious.

economics (ē-ko-nom'iks) *n.* the science of economy, esp. political.—**economist** (ē-kon'o-mist) *n.* one that manages with frugality; a student of political economy.

economize (ē-kon'ō-mīz) *v. t.* and *i.* to expend with prudence; to husband.

economy (ē-kon'o-mi) *n.* [F., fr. L. *oconomia*, household management, fr. G. fr. *oikonomos*, steward, fr. *oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law] management of the household; prudence in the use of money, etc.; harmonious organization; a system of economic production and distribution; frugality; thriftiness.—**political economy**, the science that treats of the production, distribution, etc., of the wealth of a nation.

ecru (ek'rōo, ā'krōo) *a.* [F.] having the color of unbleached silk, linen, or the like; — *n.* the color beige.

ecstasy (ek'stā-si) *n.* [G. *ekstasis*, lit. a trance, fr. *ek*, out of, and *stas-is*, standing] a trance; excessive joy; enthusiasm.—**ecstatic**, **ecstatical** (ek-stat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* causing ecstasy; entrancing.—**ecstatically**, *adv.*—*Syn.* rapture; frenzy; madness; transport; enthusiasm.

ectoplasm (ek'tō-plāzm) *n.* in cell structure, an external layer of protoplasm; in spiritualism, a visible aura coming from a medium as part of the phenomena of a seance.

ecumenic (ek-ū-men'ik) *a.* Also **ecumenical**. [L. fr. G. fr. (part.) *oikoumenē* (gē), inhabited (earth), fr. *oikos*, dwelling] relating to the whole world; general (applied to church councils).—**ecumenical council**, a council called together from the whole church, as esp. of the Catholic Church.

eczema (ek'ze-mā) *n.* [G.] a skin disease marked by redness and exudation of lymph.

edacious (ē-dā'shus) *a.* [L. stem, *edacv.* of *edax*, gluttonous, fr. *edere*, eat] greedy; voracious.

fló'vi-q) invisible exhalation, esp. noxious exhalation from putrefying substances, etc.—**effluvial**, *a.*—**efflux**, **effluxion** (ef'lúks, ef'lúk'shun) *n.* a flowing out; outflow.

effort (ef'ért) *n.* [F., fr. Late L., fr. L. *ex* and *fortis*. See *force*] an exertion of strength; attempt.—**effortless**, *a.*—**Syn.** attempt; trial; endeavor, essay; exertion.

effrontery (e-frun'ter-i) *n.* [O.F. fr. *effronit*, unpudent, fr. *ef*=L. *ex*, and *front*] shameless assurance; brazen-facedness.—**Syn.** impudence; audacity; hardihood.

effulgent (e-ful'jént) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *effulgent*, flashing out, fr. *ef*=*ex*, and *fulgere*] diffusing a flood of light; luminous.—**effulgently**, *adv.*—**effulgence**, *n.* great brightness; splendor.

effuse (e-fúz') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *effusus*, poured out, fr. *ef*=*ex*, and *fundere*] to pour out, as a fluid;—*v.i.* to issue.—**effusive**, *a.* pouring out; profuse; gushing.—**effusively**, *adv.*—**effusiveness**, *n.*—**effusion**, *n.* a pouring out; act of shedding; gushing use of words.

eft (eft) *n.* [A.S. *efeta*. See *newt*] a kind of lizard; a newt.

egad (é-gad') *int.* [Corr. fr. by God] (used as a minced oath).

egalitarian (é-gal-i-tár'i-an) *a.* pert. to the doctrine of political and social equality;—*n.* one who upholds this doctrine.—**egalitarianism**, *n.*

egg (eg) *v.t.* [Scand.; conn. with *edge*] to urge on; to instigate to action.

egg (eg) *n.* [E.; cp. Ger. *ei*, A.S. *æg*] a roundish body laid by birds, snakes, domestic fowls, etc., from which their young are hatched; the female germ cell, or ovum.—**egg flip**, a hot drink beaten up from beer, eggs, sugar, etc.—**eggnog** (eg'nog), *n.* a beverage made with eggs beaten into milk sweetened with sugar.—**eggshell**, *a.* and *n.*

eggplant (eg'plánt) *n.* a cultivated plant, orig. of the East Indies, or its egg-shaped fruit, which is widely used as an edible vegetable.

eglantine (eg'lan-tin) *n.* [O.F. fr. a der. of L. *acus*, needle] the sweetbrier.

ego (é'gō) *n.* [L.=I] the "I"; that which is conscious; self.—**egocentric**, *a.* centered in self.

egoism (é'gō-izm) *n.* the doctrine that all knowledge consists in the ideas of one's own mind; an excessive love of self.—**egoist**, *n.* a believer in the doctrine of egoism.—**egoistic**, **egotistical** (é'gō-is'tik, -tí-kál) *a.* self-centered.—**egotistically**, *adv.*

egotism (é'gō-tizm) *n.* the practice of too frequently using the word "I"; belief in oneself; self-importance.—**egotist**, *n.* a self-centered person.—**egotistic**, **egotistical** (é'gō-tis'tik, -tí-kál) *a.*

egregious (e-gré'jús) *a.* [L. *egregius*, fr. *é*, *ex*, and stem, *greg-*, of *grex*, herd] remarkable; enormous.—**egregiously**, *adv.* uncommonly.

egress (é'gres) *n.* [L., fr. (part.) *egressus*, gone out, fr. *é*, *ex*, and *grad*, go. See *grade*] act of issuing; way out, right to go out.

egret (é'gret) *n.* [F. *aigrette*, fr. O.G.] a small white heron with long plumes over the tail.



Egret

Egyptian (é-jíp'shan) *a.* pert. to Egypt;—*n.* a native of Egypt; a gypsy.—**Egyptology** (é-jíp-tol'ó-jí) *n.* the science of Egyptian antiquities.—**Egyptologist**, *n.* a student of Egyptology.

eh (ä, e) *int.* (an expression of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise).

eider duck (í'der-duk) *n.* [Scand. and duck] a species of sea duck, found in northern regions—**eider down**, *n.* the down of the eider duck.

eight (ät) *n.* and *a.* [A.S. *eahht*; cp. Ger. *acht*, L. *octo*, G. *acht*] one more than seven, written as 8, or viii.—**eighth** (ätth) *a.* the first after the seventh; of one of 8 equal parts of a whole;—*n.*—**eighthly**, *adv.* in the eighth place.

eighteen (ä'tén, ä-tén') *n.* and *a.* [A.S. *eahhtyne*. See *ten*] eight more than ten, written as 18, or xviii.—**eighteenth**, *a.* the eighth after the tenth;—*n.* of one of 18 equal parts of a whole.—**eighteenmo** (ä-tén'mō) *n.* [imit. fr. *decimo*; etc.] a book for which a sheet of paper is folded into 18 leaves, abbreviated 18mo.

eighty (ä'ti) *a.* and *n.* [A.S. *eahhtig*] ten more than seventy, written as 80, or lxxx.—**eightieth**, *a.* the tenth after the 70th, of one of 80 equal parts of a whole;—*n.*

either (é'íthér, íthér) *a.* and *pron.* [A.S. *egither*] one or the other of two things;—*conj.* a correlative of *or*.

ejaculate (é-jak'ü-lät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ejaculatus*, fr. *é*, *ex*, out, and *jaculum*, dart. See *eject*] to eject quickly; to utter suddenly;—*v.i.* to utter ejaculations.—**ejaculator**, *n.*—**ejaculatory**, *a.* uttered with suddenness.—**ejaculation** (é-jak-ü-lä'shun) *n.* an ejaculating; a short, sudden exclamation or prayer.

eject (é-jekt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ejectus*, thrown out, fr. *é*, *ex*, and *jacere*] to throw out; to cast forth; to dispossess of estate.—**ejective**, *a.*—**ejectively**, *adv.*—**ejection**, *n.* [L. (acc.) *ejectionem*] the act of casting out; expulsion.—**ejectionment**, *n.* expulsion; eviction.—**ejector**, *n.*

eke (ék) *v.t.* [A.S. *ecan*] to add; to husband; to get, as one's living, little by little;—*adv.* [M.E. *ek*, fr. A.S. *éac*; cp. Ger. *auch*] also *ekename*, *n.* [fr. *eke* and *name*] nickname; epithet.

elaborate (é-lab'o-rät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *elaboratus*, worked out, fr. *é*, *ex*, and *labor*] to produce with labor; make in detail; to perfect;—*a.* (é-lab'o-rät) highly finished—**elaboration** (é-lab-o-rä')

(shun) *n.* process of working up. — **elaborative**, *a.* serving to elaborate.

élan (ā-lān') *n.* [fr. F. *élancer*, to dart] dash or ardor; eagerness to act.—**élan vital** (vē-tāl') the vital impulse of all life.

eland (ē'land) *n.* [D.] a species of clumsy antelope in Africa.

elapse (ē-laps') *v. i.* [L. (part.) *elapsus*, having slipped away, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *lapsē*] to slide, slip, or glide away.

elastic (ē-las'tik) *a.* [G. fr. *ela-ein* = *elaun-ein*, drive, push] possessing the property of recovering the original form, when a distorting or constraining force has been removed; not strict.—**elastically**, *adv.*—**elasticity** (ē-las-tis'i-ti) *n.*

elate (ē-lāt') *a.* [L. (part.) *elātus*, lifted up, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and (part.) *lātus*, borne] uplifted in spirits;—*v. t.* to raise the spirit of; to puff up.—**elated**, *a.*—**elatedly**, *adv.*—**elation**, *n.*

elbow (el'bō) *n.* [A.S. *elboga*. See **ell** and **bow**] the joint connecting the arm and forearm;—*v. t.* and *i.* to push; jostle, with the elbow.—**elbow grease**, hard work, as in rubbing.—**elbowroom**, *n.* plenty of room.

eld (eld) *n.* [A.S. *ælda*, old age] old age; old times.

elder (el'der) *a.* [A.S. *ældra*] older; senior;—*n.* one that is older; a senior; a lay officer-bearer in Presbyterian churches.—**elderly**, *a.* oldish; up in years.—**eldership**, *n.* office of an elder; body of elders.—**eldest**, *a.* [A.S. *ældesta*, old] oldest.

elder (el'der) *n.* [M.E. *eller*, fr. A.S. *ellern*] a family of plants having white flowers and dark-red berries.—**elderberry**, *n.* the three-seeded fruit of the elder from which is made elder wine.



Elder

El Dorado (el-dō-rā'dō) *n.* [Sp. = the gilded] a fabulous region in America, rich in gold, etc.; a land where money is easily to be made.

elect (ē-lekt') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *electus*, chosen out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *legere* = *legere*] to pick out; to appoint by vote; to choose;—*a.* select; predestined to eternal life.—**elective** (ē-lek'tiv) *a.* appointed by; dependent on choice.—**electively**, *adv.*

election (ē-lek'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *electiōnem*] act of electing; liberty of choice; public choice of representatives.—**electioneer** (ē-lek-shu-nēr') *v. t.* [imit. fr. *musketeer*, etc.] to work for the election of a candidate.—**electioneering**, *n.* the arts used in canvassing, etc., for a candidate.

elector (ē-lek'ter) *n.* [L.] one that has the right to vote in an election; one of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to a voice in electing the emperor; one

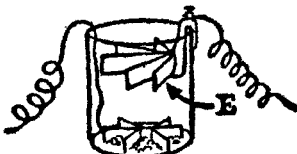
of the persons chosen by popular vote in the various states to elect the President of the U.S.—*sem. electress*.—**electoral**, *a.* pert. to electors or election.—**electorate**, *n.* the whole body of voters; the territory of an elector of an empire.—**electoral college**, the whole body of U.S. presidential electors.

electricity (ē-lek-tris'i-ti) *n.* a subtle agent in nature, exhibiting itself in lightning, in the attracting power of the magnet, etc.; the science of the phenomena and laws of this agent.—**electric**, **electrical** (ē-lek'trik, -tri-kal) *a.* [fr. L. *electrum*, amber, fr. G. *elektron*] pert. to electricity; containing, producing, etc., electricity.—**electric chair**, a chair for execution of a felon by electrocution.—**electrician** (ē-lek-trish'an) *n.* one versed in the science of electricity.—**electric eel**, an eel able to give an electric shock.

electrify (ē-lek'tri-fi) *v. t.* to charge with electricity; to surprise, thrill.—**electrifiable** (ē-lek-tri-fi'ā-bl) *a.*—**electrification** (ē-lek-tri-fi-kā'shun) *n.*

electro (ē-lek'trō) *n.* an electrotyp; *pref.* denoting association with electricity.—**electrodynamics**, *n.* the science of action of electric currents.—**electroengraving**, engraving by electricity.

electrocution (ē-lek-tro-kū'shun) *n.* [imit. fr. *execution*] execution by means of electricity; death by electric shock.—**electrocute** (ē-lek'trō-kūt) *v. t.* to execute in the electric chair; to kill by electric shock.



Electrode (E) of Gravity Cell

electrode (ē-lek'trōd) *n.* either one of the two terminals of a source of electricity, as a wire or other conductor.

electrology (ē-lek-trol'ō-jī) *n.* the science of applied electricity.—**electrolyze** (ē-lek'trō-līz) *v. t.* to decompose by the action of electricity.—**electrolysis**, *n.* [fr. G. and *lyssa*, dissolving, fr. *lyein*] the process of decomposing by electricity.—**electrolyte**, *n.* a substance that decomposes by electrolysis.

electromagnet (ē-lek-trō-mag'net) *n.* a piece of soft iron covered by a coil which, when an electric current is passed through it, magnetizes the iron.

electrometer (ē-lek-trom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity with which anything is charged.

electromotive (ē-lek-tro-mō'tiv) *a.* *pert. to or tending to produce motion by electricity.*

electron (ē-lek'tron) *n.* the irreducible minimum charge of electricity which is a constituent of all atoms of matter.

—electron tube, a vacuum tube designed to give a flow of electrons, as a radio tube.

electrography (ē-lek-trop'g-rā) *n.* treatment of disease by electricity.

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt) *v.i.* to coat with silver, etc. by means of electrolysis;—*n.* articles electroplated.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp) *n.* the art of producing copies of types, wood cuts, etc., by the electric deposition of copper upon a mold; a copy so produced,—*v.t.*—**electrotype**, *n.*

electuary (ē-lek'chū-er-i) *n.* [O.F. *elecuarium*, of uncert. etym.] a medicine made up into a paste.

elemosynary (el-ē-mōsī-ner-i) *a.* [L., fr. G. *eleemosynē*, pity. See *alms*] pert. to charity; given in charity; subsisting on charity.

elegant (el'e-gant) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *elegans*, fastidious, fr. *ē*, ex, and *rt.* of *legere*, choose] polished; refined; graceful; delicate, in taste.—**elegantly**, *adv.*

—**elegance**, *n.* quality of being elegant, grace; refinement; delicate taste.—**Syn.** symmetrical; beautiful; handsome.

elegiac (el-ē'j-ak) *a.* [L. *elegiacus*, fr. G.] pert. to elegy, or written in elegiacs;—*n. pl.* elegiac verse, or couplets, each made up of a hexameter and a pentameter.—**elegiac**, **elegiac** (el-ē'j-ast, el'e-jist) *n.* a writer of elegies.

elegy (el'e-ji) *n.* [L. *elegia*, fr. G. fr. *elegos*, lament] a mournful or funeral poem; a poem in elegiacs.—**Syn.** a dirge, threnody.

element (el'e-ment) *n.* [L. *elementum*, of unknown etym.] a substance that cannot be analyzed or broken down into other substances by ordinary chemical methods; a part of a whole; surroundings in which an animal lives; a thing to be considered; *pl.* orig. fire, air, earth, water; rudiments of a science or art; the bread and wine in the eucharist.

elemental (el-e-men'tal) *a.* pert. to first principles.—**elementally**, *adv.*—**elementary**, *a.* [L. *elementarius*] primary; simple, introductory, as to a science, etc.—**elementariness**, *n.*

elephant (el'e-fant) *n.* [L. *elephantus*, fr. G. *elephas*] the largest of quadrupeds, with a trunk, ivory tusks, and thick skin.—**elephantine** (el-e-fan'tin) *a.* huge; unwieldy.—**a white elephant**, a gift which causes more trouble than it is worth.



Elephant

elephantiasis (el-e-fan-tī'g-sis) *n.* [G. *elephantiasis*, fr. *elephas*, elephant] a disease that causes the skin to become thick and fissured, and much enlarged.

elevate (el'e-vāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *elevatus*, lifted up, fr. *ē*, ex, and *levare*, fr. *levis*, light] to lift up; to raise, as in spirits, in rank, or by education, etc.—**elevated**, *a.*—*n.* an elevated railway for rapid transit.

elevation (el-e-vā'shun) *n.* act of elevating; the raising of the eucharistic elements for worship by the people; an elevated place; altitude of a heavenly body; front view of a building; a geometrical drawing of the upright parts of a structure; exultation; exaltation.

elevator (el'e-vā-ter) *n.* a mechanical contrivance for moving persons, etc., from one floor to another.

eleven (ē-lev'n) *n.* and *a.* [A.S. *endleofon*; *end-* with *one*] one more than ten, written as 11, or xi.; a football team.—**eleventh**, *a.* the first after the 10th; one of 11 equal parts of a whole.—*n.*

elf (el'f) *n.* [A.S. *ælf*] a hobgoblin; a mischievous fairy.—**elfin**, *n.* a little elf orurchin.—**elfish**, *a.*

elicit (ē-lis'it) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *elicitus*, enticed out, fr. *ē*, ex, and *lucere*] to bring to light; to deduce.

elide (ē-lid') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ē*, ex, and *ledere*] to cut off, or suppress, as a syllable.—**elision** (ē-liz'h'un) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *elisis*, struck out, fr. *elide*] the suppression of a vowel or syllable

eligible (el'i-ji-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *eligibilis*, fr. *eligere*, elect] legally qualified; worthy to be chosen; desirable.—**eligibly**, *adv.*—**eligibility** (el-i-ji-bl'i-ti) *n.* state of being eligible.

eliminate (ē-lim'i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *eliminatus*, turned out of doors, fr. *ē*, ex, and stem, *limen-*, of *limen*, threshold] to get rid of; to leave out of consideration.—**elimination** (ē-lim-i-nā'shun) *n.* act of leaving, or of being left, out; excretion; the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation [Alg.]—**eliminable** (ē-lim'i-nā-bl) *a.*—**eliminative**, *a.* pert. to elimination.

élite (ā-lē't) *n.* [F.] a choice or select body; the best in society.

elixir (ē-lik'ser) *n.* [A.] a liquor supposed by alchemists to transmute metals into gold, prolong life, etc.

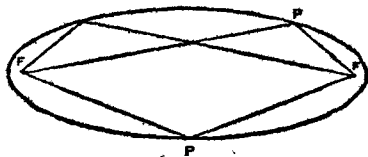
Elizabethan (ē-liz-ə-bē'than) *a.* pert. to Queen Elizabeth or her times, or to the style of various arts of her times;—*n.* a writer of Queen Elizabeth's time.

elk (elk) *n.* [Scand.] an animal of the stag kind with large, spreading horns.

ell (el) *n.* [A.S. *ella*, orig. arm; cp. Ger. *elle*] a measure, esp. for measuring cloth, formerly used in several countries, and varying from 27 to 48 inches; an extension built at right angles onto a building—an L.—**ellwand** (el'wond) *n.* an old measuring-stick, an ell long.

ellipse (ē-lips') *n.* [for *ellipsis*] an oval curve, produced from the section of a cone by a plane cutting it obliquely; a curve representing the path of a point the sum of the distances of which from two fixed points (the foci) is constant.—**elliptic**,

elliptical, *a.* [*G. ellipseikos*] having the form of an ellipse; having a part omitted.



Ellipse
(*F. foci, P. points on bounding curve*)

ellipsis (e-lip'sis) *n.* [*L. fr. G. el-leipsis, defect, fr. en, in (behind), and leipsis, leave*] omission, a figure of syntax by which words are omitted.

elm (elm) *n.* [*E.; cp. L. ulm-us*] a large, wide-spreading tree; the hard wood of the elm.



American Elm
(*Tree, fruit, and leaf*)

Elmo's fire (el'möz fir) *n.* [after a *St. Elmo*, patron of sailors] a luminous mist that flickers about the mast-head, or on the sea, esp. before a storm.

elocution (el-o-kü'shun) *n.* [*L. fr. ξ , ex, and locution*] proper utterance; fluent and elegant speaking.—**elocutionary** (el-o-kü'shun-er-i) *a.* —**elocutionist**, *n.* one skilled in elocution.

elongate (ē-long'gāt) *v. i.* [*fr. L. ξ , ex, and long*] to lengthen; to stretch out.—**elongation** (ē-long-gā'shun) *n.* (ē-lōp') *v. i.* [*Etym. uncert.*]

elope to run away, as esp. a woman who runs away with a lover to be married.—**elopement**, *n.*—**eloper**, *n.*

eloquent (el'o-kwent) *a.* [*F., fr. L. (acc. part.) eloquentem, speaking out, fr. ξ , ex, and loqui*] having the power of speaking in a fluent and impressive manner.—**eloquently**, *adv.*—**eloquence**, *n.* impassioned declamation; fluency; delivery; vivid expression.

else (*els*) *pron.* [*A.S. elles*] other; one besides;—*adv.* besides; otherwise.—**elsewhere**, *adv.* in another place.

elucidate (ē-lü'si-dāt) *v. i.* [*fr. L. ξ , ex, and lucid*] to make clear; to explain.—**elucidation** (ē-lü-si-dā'shun) *n.* explanation.—**elucidative** (ē-lü-si-dā-tiv) *a.*—**elucidator**, *n.*

elude (ē-lüd') *v. i.* [*L. fr. ξ , ex, and ludere, play*] to evade or avoid; to foil.

elusive (ē-lü'siv) *a.* eluding; evasive.—**elusively**, *adv.*—**elusion**, *n.* [*fr. L. (part.) elusus, mocked*] evasion.—**elusory**, *a.* evasive; deceitful.—**elusoriness**, *n.*

Elysium (ē-liz'h'i-um) *n.* [*L., fr. G. Myth.*] the eternal dwelling place of the brave and good; a paradise.—**Elysian** (ē-liz'h'an) *a.* pert. to Elysium.

em (em) *n.* [from letter *m* in printing, the square of a size of type, esp. the *pica em* of 12 points ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) used as a measure.

emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt) *v. t.* [*L. (part.) emaciatus, made thin, fr. ξ , ex, and maci-ēs, leanness*] to cause to become lean;—*v. i.*—**emaciated**, *a.*—**emaciation** (ē-mā-shu-ā'shun) *n.* leanness.—*Syn.* of "emaciated," thin; wasted; reduced.

emanate (em'ā-nāt) *v. i.* [*L. (part.) emānātus, fr. ξ , ex, and mānere, flow*] to issue, to take origin.—**emanation** (em-ā-nā'shun) *n.* act of flowing; that which issues from a source.—*Syn.* to flow; arise; proceed.

emancipate (ē-man'si-pāt) *v. t.* [*L. (part.) emancipātus, declared free, fr. ξ , ex, and mancipare, formally to transfer, fr. manus, hand, and capere, take*] to liberate, free.—**emancipation** (ē-man-si-pā'shun) *n.* a setting free; freedom.—**emancipator** (ē-man'si-pā-ter) *n.* [*L. (ē-mas'kü-lāt)* *v. i.* [*L. fr. ξ , ex, and masculus, masculine*] to castrate; to render effeminate.—**emasculation** (ē-mas-kü-lā'shun) *n.* (em-bām') *v. s.* [*F. em baumer*] to preserve a corpse with aromatic oils or spices.—**embalment**, *n.* the process of embalming.—**embalmer**, *n.*

embank (em-bang'k) *v. t.* [*F. pref. em =L. m*] to enclose or defend with a bank.—**embankment**, *n.* esp. a mound or bank constructed to build a railway, etc., on.

embargo (em-bār'gō) *n.* [*Sp.; conn. with bar*] an order prohibiting ships to leave port;—*v. t.* to halt by embargo.

embark (em-bārk') *v. i.* [*F. embarquer, fr. Late L. im-barcare, fr. in and bark*] to put or bring on board a vessel; to engage in an enterprise;—*v. i.* to go aboard.—**embarkation** (-bār-kā'shun) *n.* (em-bar'as) *v. t.* [*F. em barrasser, literally to keep back, fr. Sp. Conn. with bar*] to confuse; to hinder; to encumber with debt.—**embarrassingly**, *adv.*—**embarrassment**, *n.* a state of perplexity or abashment; money difficulties.—*Syn.* to entangle; perplex; confuse; disconcert; trouble.

embattle (em-bat't) *v. i.* [*O.F. (pref) em-; cp. F. embastiller*] to furnish with battlements.—**embattled**, *a.*

embed (em-bed') *v. t.* to lay, as in a bed; to bed in soil.

embellish (em-bel'ish) *v. t.* [*F. (part.) embellissant, beautifying, fr. O.F. (pref.) em- and bel, fair*] to beautify; to illustrate.—**embellisher**, *n.*—**embellishingly**, *adv.*—**embellishment**, *n.* the act of embellishing; decoration.—*Syn.* to adorn; deck; decorate.

ember (em'ber) *n.* [M.E. (pl.) *emeres*, fr. A.S.] (chiefly pl.) smoldering coals in a fire.

embezzle (em-bez'l) *v.t.* [O.F. of uncert. etym.] to appropriate fraudulently to one's own use anything intrusted to one's care.—**embezzlement**, *n.* fraudulent misappropriation of property.—**embezzler**, *n.*

embitter (em-bit'er) *v.t.* to make bitter; to arouse resentment in (a person). — **embitterment**, *n.*

emblazon (e m - blā'zon) *v.t.* to adorn with figures of heraldry. — **emblazoner**, *n.* a herald; an illuminator. — **emblazonment**, *n.* — **emblazonry**, *n.* heraldic or other ornamental decoration.



Emblazonry

emblem (em'blem) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *em-blē-ma*, work in relief, fr. *em*, on, and *ball-ere*, throw] a picture or figure suggesting one thing to the eye, another to the understanding.—**emblematical** (em-ble-mat'i-ka'l) *a.* pert. to an emblem, symbolic.—**emblematically**, *adv.*—**emblematize**, *v.t.* to represent by an emblem; to symbolize.—*Syn.* type, figure; symbol; sign.

embody (em-bod'i) *v.t.* to form into a body; to incarnate; to exhibit.—**embodiment**, *n.* act of embodying; that in which something is embodied.

embolden (em-bol'dn) *v.t.* to give boldness to; to encourage.

embolism (em'bo-lizm) *n.* [L., fr. G. *em-bol-ismos*, insertion, fr. *em*, in, and *ballein*, throw] intercalation; obstruction of an artery by a blood clot.

embonpoint (an-bon-pwan') *a.* [F., = in good (point) condition] plump;—*n.* plumpness; stoutness.

emboss (em-bawz') *v.t.* to cover with bosses for ornament in relief.—**embossment**, *n.* raised work.—**embosser**, *n.*

embouchure (an-boo-shoor') *n.* [F. fr. *bouche*, mouth, fr. L. (acc.) *buccam*. See *diembogue*] the mouth of a river; mouthpiece of a wind instrument.

embower (em-bou'er) *v.t.* to lodge, or set, in a bower.

embrace (em-brās') *v.t.* [F. *embrasser*, fr. *bras*, arm. See *brace*] to clasp in the arms; to press to the bosom; to include;—*v.i.* to join in an embrace;—*n.* a clasping with the arms, to the bosom; kiss.—**embracer**, *n.*—*Syn.* to clasp; hug; comprise; include; contain.

embrasure (em-brā'zhūr) *n.* [F. of uncert. etym.] a space

before a door or window made by slanting the sides of the opening in the wall; an opening in the wall of a fort through which arms are discharged at the enemy.



Embrasure

embrocate (em'bro-kāt) *v.t.* [fr. L. *embrocātus*, fomented, fr. G. *embroché*, a fomentation] to moisten and rub, as a sprain, with an oily liquid.—**embrocation** (em-bro-kā'shun) *n.* act of embrocating; the lotion used.

embroider (em-broi'der) *v.t.* to ornament with figures in needlework.—**embroiderer**, *n.*—**embroidery**, *n.* embroidering; ornamental needlework; decorative additions.

embroil (em-brou'i) *v.t.* [F. *embrouiller*, confuse, fr. *broill*] to involve in a quarrel; to entangle.—**embroilment**, *n.*—**embroiler**, *n.*

embryo (em'bri-ō) *n.* [formerly *embryon*, fr. F., fr. G. *embrion*] the first rudiments of an animal or plant;—*a.* beginning.—**embryology** (em-bri-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *Jogia*, science, fr. *legos*] the science of embryos.—**embryologist**, *n.*—**embryonic** (em-brī-on'ik) *a.* pert. to an embryo; rudimentary.—**embryonically**, *adv.*

emend (ē-mend') *v.t.* [Doublet of *amend*] to amend; esp. of correcting a literary text.—**emendable**, *a.*—**emendation** (ē-men-dā'shun) *n.* esp. a correction in a text.—**emendator** (em'endā-ter) *n.* [L.]—**emendatory** (ē-men-dā-tor-i) *a.* designed; tending to emend.—*Syn.* to improve; mend; correct; reform; rectify.

emerald (em'er-ald) *n.* [M.E. *esmeralde*, fr. O.F. corr. fr. L. *smaragdus*, fr. G. *smaragdos*] a precious stone of a rich green color; a small size of type.

emerge (ē-mer'i) *v.t.* [L. *ē-mergere*, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *mergere*, plunge. See *merge*] to rise up; to come forth.—**emergence**, *n.* a coming into view.—**emergent**, *a.* breaking through; uprising.—**emersion**, *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *emersus*, raised]—*Syn.* to rise; emanate, issue; appear.

emergency (ē-mer'jen-si) *n.* emergency; an unforeseen difficulty calling for quick action.—*Syn.* exigency; crisis; pinch.

emeritus (ē-mer'i-tus) *n.* and *a.* [L. = a veteran, fr. *ē*, out, and *merito*, merit] one that has been honorably discharged from service, as a retired college professor or clergyman.

emerods, emerooids (em'er-ōds, -oids) *n. pl.* [older form of *hemorrhoids*] hemorrhoids; piles.

emery (em'er-i) [form. *emeril*, fr. O.F. *esmeril*, through It. fr. G. *smēris*] a very hard stone, used for polishing metals, diamonds, etc.—**emery paper**, paper covered with powdered emery.

emetic (ē-met'ik) *a.* [G. fr. *emō-ein*, vomit] inducing vomiting;—*n.* an emetic medicine.—**emetically**, *adv.*

emeute (ē-mūt') *n.* [F.] a seditious commotion; a riot.

emigrant (em'i-grant) *a.* emigrating;—*n.* one who emigrates.

emigrate (em'i-grāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *migrare*] to remove from one's country or locality to live in another.—**emigration** (em'i-grā'shun) *n.*

émigré (ā-mē-grā') *n.* [F.] an emigrant, esp. an exile from Soviet Russia or Nazi Germany.

eminent (em'i-nent) *a.* [L. *eminent-* stem.] *eminent-*, standing out. fr. *ē-mīnere* high; outstanding; distinguished—**eminently**, *adv.*—**eminence**, *n.* a rising ground; official dignity or celebrity; a title of cardinals.—*Syn.* of "eminent," conspicuous; famous; prominent; notable.

emir (ē-mēr) *n.* [A. *amīr*. Doublet of **ameer**] an Arabian prince, or chief, a descendant of Mohammed.—Also **emeer**.

emissary (em'is-ser-i) *n.* [L. fr. (part) *emissus*, sent out] agent charged with a secret mission.—**emission** (ē-mish'un) *n.* act of emitting; that which is emitted.

emit (ē-mit') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ē, ex*, and *mittere*, send] to send forth; to issue.

emmet (em'et) *n.* [M.E. *emele*, fr. A.S. Doublet of **ant**] an ant.

emollient (ē-mol'y-ent) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc. part) *emollientem*, softening, fr. *ē, ex*, and *mollire*] softening; making supple.—*n.* an external application to soften and relax inflamed tissues.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment) *n.* [L. *orig.* exertion, fr. *ē, ex*, outright, and *mōliri*, toil] profit gained from an employment.—*Syn.* profit; gain; lucre; advantage.

emotion (ē-mō'shun) *n.* [L. *pref. ē, ex*, much] excited or troubled feelings.—**emotional**, *a.*—**emotionalism**, *n.* uncontrolled tendency to emotional excitement.—*Syn.* agitation; tremor; trepidation; feeling, passion.

empathy (em'pā-thi) *n.* the imaginative projection of oneself in the place of another person, or of an animal, in an endeavor to acquire sympathetic understanding.

emperor (em'per-er) *n.* [O.F. *em-pereor* (4 syll.), fr. L. (acc.) *imperatorē*, fr. *imperāre*, command] the sovereign of an empire; *fem.* **empress**.

emphasis (em'fā-sis) *n.* [L., fr. G. *phain-ein*, show] stress of voice, given to words deemed important or significant.—**emphasize**, *v.t.* to utter with a particular stress of voice; to make emphatic.—*Syn.* stress; force; energy; accent.

emphatic (em-fat'ik) *a.* [G. *emphatikos*] uttered with emphasis; decided; earnest.

empire (em'pir) *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperium*] imperial power; supreme sway; authority; region or country over which rule or domination is extended.—*Syn.* sovereignty; dominion; power; realm.

empiric (em-pir'ik) *n.* [L., fr. G. *empirikos*, fr. *en, in*, and *peira*, trial] an experimenter; one that depends for his knowledge entirely on experience; a quack;—*a.* **empirical**.—**empirical**, *a.* based on experience or experiments.—**empirically**, *adv.*—**empiricism**, *n.* practice of an empiric.

employ (em-ploi') *v.t.* [F. *employer*, fr. L. *implicare*. Doublet of

imply, implicate] to give occupation to; to use; to exercise;—*n.* employment.—**employable**, *a.*—**employment**, *n.* the act of employing or using; occupation.—**employer**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "employment," business; vocation; calling.

employee (em-ploi-ē') *n.* [F. fr. (part.) *employé*, employed] a worker employed for wages. Also **employee**.

emporium (em-pō'ri-um) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. *emporos*, trader, traveller, fr. *en, in*, and *poros*, way] a center of commerce; a big shop; a mart.

empower (em-pou'er) *v.t.* to give power to; to authorize.—*Syn.* to commission; depute; enable.

empress (em'pres) *n.* the wife of an emperor, or a female ruler of an empire.

emprise (em-priz') *n.* [O.F. (fem. part.) =undertaken, fr. *em=L. in*, and *prise*, a taking, fr. L. *prehendere*, take. See **prize**] an undertaking; an enterprise.

empty (emp'ti) *a.* [A.S. *æmtig*, leisurely, fr. *æmtia*] containing nothing; unoccupied; inane;—*v.t.* to exhaust of the contents;—*v.i.* to become empty.—**emptiness**, *n.*—*Syn.* void; devoid; vacant; unsubstantial; blank.

empurple (em-per'pl) *v.t.* to tinge or dye purple.

empyrean (em-pi-rē'an, em-pir'ē-an) *n.* [L., fr. G. *empyros*, lit. in fire, fiery, fr. *en* and *pur*] the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist;—*s.*—**empyreal** (em-pir'ē-əl, em-pi-rē'əl) *a.* of pure fire or light; heavenly.

emu (ē'mū) *n.* [Port.] an Australian bird of the ostrich kind.



emulate (em'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *emulatus*, having vied] to strive to equal or excel; to vie with.—**emulative**, *a.* inclined to emulation.—**emulatively**, *adv.*—**emulator**, *n.*—**emulation** (em-ū-lā'shun) *n.* act of attempting to equal or excel.—**emulous** (em'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *emulus*] desirous of emulating; rivaling.—**emulously**, *adv.*—**emulousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "emulation," rivalry; competition; contest.

emulsion (ē-mul'shun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *emulsus*, milked out, fr. *ē, ex*, and *mulgere*] a liquid in which particles are in suspension, as in milk.

enable (en-ā'bl) *v.t.* to make able; to empower.

enact (en-akt') *v.t.* to make into law—**enactive**, *a.* having power to enact.—**enactment**, *n.* the passing of a law; a law or act.—**enactor**, *n.*—*Syn.* to ordain; order; proclaim; act; effect.

enamel (en-am'el) *v.t.* [O.F. *en-amailler*, fr. *amailler*, *esmail* = F. *émaill*, enamel, fr. Teut.] to paint in enamel; — *n.* a substance of the nature of glass applied by fusion to the surface of metals, etc.; the smooth outer covering of a tooth.

enamor (en-am'er) *v.t.* [F. fr. *en amour*, in love. See *amour*] to inflame with love; to captivate.

engage (en-kāj') *v.t.* to shut up, or confine, in a cage.

encamp (en-kamp') *v.t.* to form into a camp; — *v.i.* to make or pitch a camp.—**encampment**, *n.* the place where a camp is pitched; a camp.

encase (en-kās') *v.* to enclose in a case or container. Also **incase**.

encaustic (en-kaw's'tik) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. *en*, in, and *caustic*] method of painting in melted wax, or of glazing tiles, etc.

enceinte (en-sant') *n.* [F.] a rampart; an inclosure;—*a.* with child.

enchain (en-chān') *v.t.* to fasten with a chain; to hold fast.

enchant (en-chant') *v.t.* [F. *enchanter*, fr. L. *incantāre*, to sing an incantation] to charm by spells; to delight.—**enchanter**, *n.* a sorcerer or magician; *fem.* **enchantress**.—**enchanting**, *a.* charming, delightful.—**enchantingly**, *adv.*—**enchantment**, *n.* use of sorcery; spell.—**Syn.** to charm; fascinate; captivate; enrapture.

enchase (en-chās') *v.t.* [F. *enchāsser*, to place in a *châsse*, case] to set in a border; to adorn with raised or engraved work.

encipher (en-sī'fer) *v.t.* to put in cipher, as a message into code.

encircle (en-ser'kl) *v.t.* to form a circle about; to surround.—**Syn.** to surround; encompass; environ; inclose; embrace; circumscribe.

enclasp (en-klas'p) *v.t.* to fasten with a clasp, to inclose.

enclave (en'klāv) *n.* a region or district set apart within a territory and not a political entity with it;—(en-klāv') *v.t.* to enclose within foreign territory.—**enclavement**, *n.* See *enclave*.

enclitic (en-kht'ik) *n.* [G. *eg-klitikos* (*eng-*), fr. *en*, in, on, and *kliness*, lean] a word which always follows another, and is written as though it were part of it.

enclose (en-klōz') *v.t.* to shut in or shut up; to put in a receptacle or container, as into an envelope with a letter; surround.—**enclosure** (en-klōz'her) *n.* an enclosed place; the act of enclosing; the state of being enclosed; a fence or barrier, something enclosed, as in an envelope. Also **inclose**, **inclosure**.

encode (en-kōd') *v.t.* and *v.i.* to put into code; encipher.

encomium (en-kō'mi-um) *n.* [fr. G. *eg-hōmion* (*eng-*) a song of revelry, praise, fr. *en*, and *hōmos*, revel] high commendation; formal praise.—**encomiast**, *n.* [G. *eghōmastiēs*] a panegyrist.—**encomiastic** (en-kō-mi-as'tik) *a.* laudatory.—**encomiastically**, *adv.*—**Syn.** approbation; approval; panegyric.

encompass (en-kum'pas) *v.t.* to shut in; to hem in.—**encompassment**, *n.*—**Syn.** to encircle; environ; enclose.

encore (ān'kōr) *adv.* [F.] again;—*n.* a recall awarded by an audience to a singer, etc.;—*v.t.* to recall.

encounter (en-koun'ter) *v.t.* to meet face to face, unexpectedly; to meet in opposition;—*n.* [O.F. *en-combr-er*, fr. *contro*, against, fr. L. *contrā*] an unexpected meeting; contest.

encourage (en-ker'tij) *v.t.* [F. *encourager*, fr. *en-* and *courage*] to give courage to; countenance.—**encouragingly**, *adv.*—**encouragement**, *n.* the act of encouraging; that which encourages.—**encourager**, *n.*—**Syn.** to animate; cheer; stimulate; countenance; foster; inspire.

encroach (en-krōch') *v.t.* [O.F. *en-croacher*, seize, lit. hook, fr. *croc*, a hook] to infringe; to intrude.—**encroachment**, *n.* act of encroaching.—**encroacher**, *n.*—**Syn.** to invade; transgress; make inroads.

encrust (en-krust') *v.t.* to cover with a crust.

encumber (en-kum'ber) *v.t.* [O.F. *encombrer*] to burden; to impede; to load with debts.—**encumbrance**, *n.* a burden; anything which impedes.—**Syn.** to load; clog; embarrass, impede.

encyclical (en-sik'l-i-kāl) *a.* [fr. G. *en-kykli-os*, circular, fr. *en*, and *kyklos*, *kuklos*, circle] sent to many persons or places;—*n.* a circular letter.

encyclopedia (en-sī-klō-pē'di-ə) *n.* [fr. G. for *en-kyklios*, circular, and *paideia*, instruction, fr. stem, *paid-*, of *paus*, boy] a survey of knowledge, the topics being discussed usually in alphabetical order.—**encyclopedic**, *a.*—**encyclopediaist**, *n.* esp. one of the writers of the great French *Encyclopédie* of the 18th cent. Also **encyclopædia**, etc.

encyst (en-sist') *v.t.* and *i.* to make into or put in a cyst or capsule.

end (end) *n.* [A.S. *ende*; cp. Ger.] the last part or point; termination; close of life; aim;—*v.t.* to bring to an end; to destroy;—*v.i.* to come to an end.—**ending**, *n.* termination; conclusion; the terminating syllable of a word.—**endless**, *a.*—**endlessly**, *adv.*—**endlessness**, *n.*—**endmost**, *a.* at the very end; farthest.—**endlong**, *adv.* lengthwise.—**no end**, a great amount.—**to make both ends meet**, not to spend more than one earns.—**Syn.** object; purpose; design; close; conclusion; finish; extremity.

endanger (en-dān'jer) *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury.

endear (en-dēr) *v.t.* to make dear, or more dear.—**endearingly**, *adv.*—**endearment**, *n.* fond regard.

endeavor (en-dev'er) *n.* [fr. *en-* and M.E. *devoyn*, duty, fr. F.] an effort for some end, an attempt;—*v.t.* and *i.* to try; to strive.—**Syn.** trial; essay; exertion; aim.

endemic (en-dem'ik) *a.* [fr. G. *endēmos*, popular, fr. *en*, in, and

demos peculiar to a people or nation, as certain diseases.—**endemically**, *adv.*

endive (en'div) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.*] a kind of chicory, used as a salad.

endocrine (en'dō-krin) *n.* an internal secretion of a gland giving such a secretion;—*a.* internally secreting, as a gland, into the blood or lymph.—**endocrine gland**, any gland which forms a hormone or other chemical substance and secretes it into the blood or lymph, as the thyroid gland, suprarenal glands, etc.—**endocrinal**, *a.*—**endocrinology** (en-dō-kri-nol'ō-jī) *n.* the study of endocrine functions.—**endocrinologist**, *n.*

endogamy (en-dog'a-mi) *n.* the practice of inbreeding, as within a social group.—**endogamous**, *a.*

endogen (en'dō-jen) *n.* [*fr. G.* *endo-n*, within, and *rt. gen-*, of *genesis*, be born, *genēs*, born] a plant which increases in size by internal growth, as do grasses.—**endogenous** (en-doj'en-us) *a.* growing from within.

endorse (en-dawrs') *v.t.* [reformed after *L. fr. endorse*, fr. *F.* fr. *en*, on, and *dos*, back, fr. *L.* *in* and *dorsum*] to sign one's name on the back of; assign; to ratify.—**endorsement** (en-dawrs'ment) *n.* act of endorsing; signature on the back of a check, etc.; ratification.—**endorser**, *n.*—**endorsee**, *n.* one to whom a negotiable instrument is endorsed. Also *indorse*, etc.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skel'e-ton) *n.* the internal framework of the body, covered by flesh and skin.

endosmosis (en-dos-mō'sis) *n.* [*fr. G.* *osmos*, impulsion] the passage of a fluid inwards through an organic membrane, to mix with another fluid inside.

endosperm (en'dō-sperm) *n.* food tissue inside the seeds of plants.

endow (en-dou') *v.t.* [*Norman F.* *endouer*, fr. *L.* *dotare*, fr. *dos*, marriage portion] to make pecuniary provision for; to furnish with a dower; to settle on, as a hospital, etc.; to enrich with any gift or faculty.—**endowment**, *n.* the act of settling a fund for the support of anyone; property, or revenue, appropriated to any object; natural capacity.

endue (en-dū') *v.t.* [*L.* *induere*, put on] to invest; to clothe; to endow.

endurable (en-dū'ra-bl) *a.* capable of being endured.—**endurably**, *adv.*—**endurableness**, *n.*—**endurance**, *n.* a state of duration; act of bearing pain or distress without resistance, or without yielding to the pressure; patience; fortitude.—*Syn.* support; continue; undergo; remain.

endure (en-dūr') *v.t.* [*O.F.* *endurer*, fr. *L.* *indurare*, fr. *durus*, hard] to remain firm; to bear with patience;—*v.t.* to continue in the same state without perishing.

endwise (end'wīz) *adv.* on the end; with the end forward.

enema (en'e-mā) *n.* [*G.* *enēma*, send in] a liquid injected into the rectum as a purge.

enemy (en'e-mī) *n.* [*L.* *inimicus*, fr. *in*, negative, and *amicus*, friend] a foe; an adversary; one that hates or dislikes; the enemy, Satan.—the last enemy, death.—*Syn.* foe; adversary; opponent.

energetic (en-er-jet'ik) *a.* exerting force; active; operating with vigor; powerful; effective.—**energetically**, *adv.*—**energetics**, *n.* that branch of science which treats of the laws of energy.

energize (en'er-jīz) *v.t.* to act with force or vigor;—*v.t.* to give strength or force to.

energy (en'er-jī) *n.* [*G.* *en*, in, and *ergon*, work] inherent power; power of doing work; strength of expression; capacity for moving against resistance.—*Syn.* vigor; strength; spirit; efficiency.

enervate (en'er-vāt) *v.t.* [*L.* *enervare*, weaken, fr. *nervus*, nerve] to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage.—**enervation**, *n.* act of weakening; state of being weakened.—*Syn.* enfeeble; debilitate; unnerve; weaken.

enfeeble (en-fē'bl) *v.t.* to render feeble; to deprive of strength.—**enfeeblement**, *n.* enervation; weakness.

enfeoff (en-fēf') *v.t.* [*L.* *infeoffare*, equivalent to *infeodare*, invest with a feud] to give a feud or fief to; to invest with a fee [Law].—**enfeoffment**, *n.* the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate; the deed which invests one with the fee of an estate.

enfilade (en-fī-lād') *n.* [*F.* *en* and *fil*, a thread] a line, or straight passage; narrow line, as of troops in marching; a fire that rakes a line of troops from end to end;—*v.t.* to rake with shot through the whole length of a line.



enfold (en-fōld') *v.t.* to wrap into or fold in.

enforce (en-fōrs') *v.t.* [*O.F.*, fr. *L.* *in* and *forcare*] to give strength to; to invigorate; to put in force; to give effect to.—**enforcement**, *n.* act of enforcing; compulsion.

enfranchise (en-fran'chīz) *v.t.* [*F.* *en* and *franc*, free] to set free; to give political privilege to.—**enfranchisement**, *n.* act of releasing from slavery or custody; admission to the freedom of a corporation or state.

engage (en-gāj') *v.t.* [*F.* *engager*, fr. *en* and *gager*, pledge] to give, as a pledge; to employ; to embark in an affair; to encounter;—*v.t.* to become bound; to take a part; to enter into conflict.—**engagement**, *n.* act of engaging; obligation by contract or agreement; occupation; battle; mutual agreement to marry; betrothal;—**engaging**,

a. attractive; pleasing; winning. — **engagingly**, *adv.*

engarland (en-gär'land) *v.t.* to encircle with a garland.

engender (en-jen'der) *v.t.* [F. *engendrer*, fr. L. *in*, and *generäre*, produce, beget] to form in embryo; to cause to exist.

engine (en'jin) *n.* [L. *ingenium*, skill, invention] an instrument in general; any mechanical contrivance for producing and conveying motive power; a military missile machine;—*v.t.* to contrive; to furnish with engines.—**engine driver**, one that drives an engine, esp. a locomotive engine.—**engine house**, a house for the accommodation of engines of any kind.—**engine room**, the room in which the engines of a vessel are placed.

engineer (en-jī-nēr') *n.* [formed by adding *-eer* to *engine*, as in *charleer*] a constructor of engines, and, in the army, all kinds of military structures; hence a designer or professional expert in various fields, such as surveying, mining, electrical engineering, etc.; the driver of a locomotive;—*v.t.* to carry through in the manner of an engineer; *manage*.

engineering (en-jī-nēr'ing) *n.* the business and work of a professional engineer in adapting energy and matter to structural and other uses, including *military engineering* (the building of forts, bridges, etc., for military use), *civil engineering* (construction of roads, bridges, railroads, dams, irrigation projects, and the like, for peacetime activities); *mining engineering* (operation and maintenance of mines and handling of ore), *electrical engineering* (the making, conveyance, and use of electrical energy), etc.;—*s.* pert to engineering.

engirdle (en-ger'dl) *v.t.* to surround, as with a girdle; to encompass.

English (ing'lish) *a.* [A.S. *Ænglisc*, fr. *Ængle*, the Angles] belonging to England, or to its inhabitants;—*n.* the people or the language of England;—*v.t.* to render into English.—**Englander**, *n.* an Englishman, *n.* or Englishwoman, *n.*

engraft (en-graft') *v.t.* to ingraft; to make a part of something else.

engrain (en-grān') *v.t.* [—orig. to dye, *s.e.* with cochineal "berries"] to dye with a lasting color; to infuse.

engrave (en-grāv') *v.t.* to cut out figures, etc., as on copper, with a graver; to impress deeply;—*v.s.* to practice the art of engraving.

engraving (en-grāv'ing) *n.* act of engraving; the art of tracing or otherwise making designs on plates or blocks, from which impressions are to be printed; photo-engraving; a print.—**engraver**, *n.*—*Syn.* impression; copy; representation.

engross (en-grōs') *v.t.* [fr. F. *en grosse*, in a large hand. See *gross*] to occupy wholly; to copy in a large, fair hand.—**engrossment**, *n.* act of engrossing; a copy engrossed; absorption.—**engrosser**, *n.*—*Syn.* to absorb; monopolize; appropriate; preoccupy.

engulf (en-gulf') *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up.—**engulfment**, *n.*

enhance (en-hans') *v.t.* [O.F. *enhancer*, fr. Late L. *in-aliare*, fr. L. *al-*us, high] to heighten; to advance, as in value.—**enhancement**, *n.* act of increasing.—**enhancer**, *n.*—*Syn.* to raise; increase; augment.

enharmonic (en-hār-mon'ik) *a.* [G. *fr. en*, in, and *harmonia*, harmony] denoting a scale in music containing intervals of less than a semitone.

enigma (ē-nig'mā) *n.* [L., fr. G. *ainigma*] a question containing some hidden meaning to be guessed; a riddle.—**enigmatical** (ē-nig-mat'i-kal) *a.* pert to an enigma; obscure, ambiguous.—**enigmatically**, *adv.*—**enigmatist** (ē-nig-mā-tist) *n.* one that talks in enigmas.

enjoin (en-join') *v.t.* [F. *enjoindre*, fr. L. *in-jungere*, ordain, lit. join into] to order expressly; to impose; prohibit.

enjoy (en-joy') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *en-* and *joie*, joy] to delight in; to find pleasure in, to possess and use the advantages of.—**enjoyable**, *a.*—**enjoyableness**, *n.*—**enjoyment**, *n.* condition of enjoying, pleasure.—*Syn.* of "enjoyment," gratification; satisfaction; delight.

enkindle (en-kin'dl) *v.t.* to set on fire; to inflame; to rouse into action.

enlace (en-lās') *v.t.* to lace; to involve; to entangle; to embroider, as with lace.

enlarge (en-larj') *v.t.* to make larger; to increase the capacity of;—*v.i.* to grow large; to dilate, in speaking, etc.—**enlargement**, *n.* act of increasing; increase; expansion; diffuseness of language.—*Syn.* to amplify; augment; swell; increase.

enlighten (en-lī'tn) *v.t.* [pref. *en-* and *lighten*] to supply with light; to impart knowledge to; to instruct.—**enlightenment**, act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.—**enlightener**, *n.*—*Syn.* to illumine, illuminate; instruct.

enlist (en-list') *v.t.* [pref. *en-* and *list* (2)] to enter on a list; to engage, as soldiers; to unite firmly to a cause;—*v.s.* to engage in public service.—**enlistment**, *n.* act of enlisting.—*Syn.* to enroll, register; join; recruit.

enliven (en-lī'vn) *v.t.* [pref. *en-* and (adj.) *live*] to give life to; to animate; to cheer.—**enliverer**, *n.*—**enlivenment**, *n.*—*Syn.* to animate; inspire; exhilarate; invigorate; stimulate; gladden.

enmesh (en-mesh') *v.t.* to snare; to entangle.

enmity (en-mī-ti) *n.* [O.F. *emieie*, *enamis-tie* (-tyā) fr. L. *en-*, neg. and *amity*] the quality of being an enemy; hostile disposition; hatred.—*Syn.* animosity; ill-will; malevolence.

ennoble (ē-nō'bl) *v.t.* to make noble; to exalt to titular rank.—**ennoblement**, *n.* the act of ennobling; dignity.

ennui (ān'we) *n.* [O.F. = *anui*. See *annoy*] a feeling of weariness; listlessness; boredom; tedium

enormity (ē-nawr'mi-ti) *n.* quality of being enormous; atrocity, great wickedness.

enormous (ē-nawr'mus) *a.* [formerly *enorm*, fr. O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *enormem*, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *norma*. See **normal**] exceeding the usual rule; immense; atrocious. — **enormously**, *adv.* — **enormousness**, *n.*

enough (e-nuf') *a.* [M.E. *enogh*, fr. A.S. *genōg*, cp. Ger. *genug*] satisfying desire; sufficient; — *n.* a sufficiency; quantity which satisfies; — *adv.* sufficiently; fully; quite. — *Syn.* of *n.* plenty; abundance; adequacy.

enounce (e-nouns') *v.t.* [L. *enunciāre*, declare] to state; to declare; to enunciate.

enow (e-nou') *n.* enough (poetic) [form of **enough**].

enquire See **inquire**, etc.

enrage (en-rāi') *v.t.* to fill with rage; to provoke to fury. — **enraged**, *a.* angry; furious. — *Syn.* to incense; exasperate; provoke; inflame; irritate.

enrapt (en-rapt') *n.* rapt; entranced. — **enrapture**, *v.t.* to transport with rapture; to delight excessively. — *Syn.* of "enrapture," charm; enchant; captivate; fascinate; enthrance; transport.

enravis (en-rāv'ish) *v.t.* to transport with delight. — **enravis**ing-ly, *adv.* — **enravis**ment, *n.* ecstasy of delight.

enrich (en-rich') *v.t.* to make rich; to adorn. — **enrichment**, *n.* act of making rich; that which enriches.

enrobe (en-rōb') *v.t.* to put a robe on; invest.

enroll (en-rōl') *v.t.* to enter in a roll or register; to record. — **enrollment**, *n.* act of enrolling; a register; a record. Also **enrol**, etc.

en route (ān-rōot') [F.] on the way; on the road.

ensample (en-sām'pl) *n.* [O.F. *en-es-sample*. See **sample**] an example; pattern.

ensanguine (en-sang'win) *v.t.* to stain with blood.

ensconce (en-skons') *v.t.* to cover or shelter, as with a fort.

ensemble (ān-som'bl) *n.* [F.] the whole; all the parts taken together; general effect.

enshrine (en-shrin') *v.t.* to inclose in a shrine; to preserve.

enshroud (en-shroud') *v.t.* to cover, as with a shroud.

ensign (en'sin) *n.* [F. *enseigne*, *insignia*, fr. Late L. (pl.) *insignia*] the flag or banner which distinguishes a regiment of soldiers, or vessel; in England, formerly a commissioned officer of the lowest grade in the infantry; in the U.S. Navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade.

enseigne, insignia,



Ensign

ensilage (en'si-lij) *n.* [F., through Sp. fr. L. *sa*, and *sirus*, a pit for

grain, fr. G.] a method of storing fodder, etc., in pits; silage.

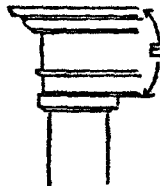
enslave (en-slāv') *v.t.* to reduce to slavery or bondage. — **enslave**ment, *n.* act of enslaving.

ensnare (en-snār') *v.t.* to catch in a snare; to entangle.

ensue (en-sū') *v.s.* [O.F. *ensuiv* = F. *ensuivre*, fr. Late L. *insequere*. See **sue**, fr. L. *insequi*, follow] to follow, to be the consequence of.

ensure (en-shoor') *v.t.* to make sure. See **insure**.

entablature (en-tab'lā-chūr) *n.* [O.F. fr. *en-* and L. *tabula*, board. See **table**] that part of an architectural order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.



Entablature (E)

entail (en-tāl') *v.t.* [fr. *en-* and F. *taiser*, cut. See **retail**, **tailor**] to settle the descent of an estate so that it cannot be sold or willed away by any subsequent possessor; to bring on; — *n.* an entailed estate. — **entailment**, *n.* the act of entailing; the state of being entailed.

entangle (en-tang'gl) *v.t.* [Pref. *en-* and *tangle*] to interweave, so as not to be easily separated; to perplex; ensnare. — **entanglement**, *n.* confusion, perplexity. — *Syn.* to involve; complicate; entrap; inveigle.

entente (ān-tānt') *n.* [F.] an understanding, or the parties to an understanding — **entente cordiale** (kawrdyāl'), a cordial understanding, esp. between two governments relating to foreign affairs.

enter (en'ter) *v.t.* [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*, to go into, fr. *in*, and *rt.* of *trans*, across; cp. **penetrate**] to pass within; to engage in; to begin; to set down in writing; — *v.s.* to go, or come within; to begin.

enteric (en-ter'ik) *a.* [G. fr. *enteron*, intestine, fr. *entos*, within] pert. to the intestines. — **enteritis** (en-ter'i-tis) *n.* inflammation of the intestines.

enterprise (en'ter-priz) *n.* [O.F. fr. (part.) *entrepis*, undertaken, fr. *entre*, among, and *prendre*, fr. L. *snare*, and *prendre* = *prehenders*. See **prize**] an undertaking; a bold attempt; enterprising spirit; — *v.t.* to undertake. — **enterprisingly**, *adv.* — *Syn.* undertaking; adventure; attempt.

entertain (en-ter-tān') *v.t.* [O.F. *entretienr*, maintain, fr. L. *inter*, among, and *tenere*, hold] to show hospitality to; to engage or amuse; to consider; to harbor. — **entertainer** (en-ter-tā-ner) *n.* — **entertainingly**, *adv.* — **entertainment**, *n.* act of receiving, as host, or of amusing; performance, etc., that entertains; a hospitable repast. — *Syn.* of "entertainment," recreation; pastime; feast; banquet.

enthrall (en-thrawl') *v.t.* to enslave; to captivate. — **enthrallment**, *n.* the act of enthrallment; bondage. Also **enthrall**, etc.

enthron (en-thrôn') *v. t.* to place on a throne, to raise to sovereignty; to install, as a bishop.

enthusiasm (en-thū'zī-azm) *n.* [G. fr. *en-thousia-azm*, to be inspired, fr. *entheos*, lit. having a god within, fr. *en* and *theos*] passionate zeal; ardent devotion or interest.—**enthusiast**, *n.* [G. *enthousiastēs*] one who shows enthusiasm; a zealot.—**enthusiastic** (en-thū'zī-as'tīk) *a.* filled with enthusiasm.—**enthusiastically**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "enthusiastic," zealous; visionary; fanatical.

entice (en-tis') *v. t.* [O.F. *lucier*, excite, fr. L. *in*, and *rt.* of *lūto*, firebrand] to draw on by exciting hope or desire, esp. to lead astray.—**enticingly**, *adv.*—**enticement**, *n.* that which incites, as to evil, allurement.—**enticer**, *n.*—*Syn.* to allure, tempt, decoy.

entire (en-tīr') *a.* [O.F. *entier*, fr. L. (acc.) *integer*, fr. *in*, and *tangere*, touch] complete; whole, perfect.—**entirely**, *adv.*—**entireness**, *n.*—**entirety** (en-tīr'ti) *n.* completeness.

entitle (en-tī'tl) *v. t.* to give a title to, to give a claim to; to qualify.—*Syn.* to name; designate, empower.

entity (en'ti-ti) *n.* [fr. L. stem *enti-* of *ens*, a being, fr. *esse*, to be] a real being; existence.

entomb (en-toom') *v. t.* to deposit in a tomb; to inter.—**entombment**, *n.* burial, sepulture.

entomology (en-to-mol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *entomo-n*, insect=ong. (neut. adj.) cut into, fr. *en* and *temness*, to cut, and *-logia*, science, fr. *legein*] the natural history of insects.—**entomologist**, *n.* one versed in entomology.

entourage (ān-too-razh') *n.* [F.] surrounding; one's habitual associates.

entozoön (en-to-zō'on) *n.* one of the **entozoa**, *n. pl.* internal parasites as a group.

entr'acte (ān-trakt') *n.* [F.] the interval or music played between two acts of a play.

entrails (en'trāiz) *n. pl.* [O.F. *entraillie*, fr. Late L. (neut. pl.) *intērālia*, fr. *inter*, within] the intestines.

entrain (en-trān') *v. t.* and *i.* to draw on; to put or get aboard a railway train, as troops.

entrance (en-trans') *v. t.* to put into a trance; to enrapture.—**entrancement**, *n.* state of trance or rapture.



Entrances to Estate

entrance (en'trans) *n.* [from *enter*] act of entering; access; a door, or passage to enter by.—**entrant**, *a.* [F.] entering;—*n.* one that enters.

entrap (en-trap') *v. t.* to catch, as in a trap, to entangle.

entreat (en-trēt') *v. t.* [O.F. *entratre*, to treat with; pref *en-*] to ask earnestly; to supplicate.—**entreatingly**, *adv.*—**entreaty**, *n.* the act of entreating; supplication, prayer.—*Syn.* to implore, beseech, solicit; beg.

entree (an'trā) *n.* [F. *entrée*, fr. *enter*] right of access; a dish served between courses (French), the course preceding the roast (English), a main dish in place of a roast.—**entremets** (an-tr-mā') *n.* [F. fr. *entre*, between] a side-dish.

entrench (en-trench') *v. t.* to surround, fortify with a trench.—*v. i.* to encroach.—**entrenchment**, *n.* a ditch, together with an earthwork, for defense; encroachment.—**to entrench upon**, to encroach upon. Also **Intrench**.

entrepôt (an'trē-pō) *n.* [F.] a center for the collection and distribution of goods, a storehouse.

entrepreneur (an-trē-prē-ner') *n.* [F., related to *entrepriser*] an employer or a manager of a business; one who undertakes an economic project, assuming all risks and profiting as he may.

entresol (en'ter-sol) *n.* [F.] a low story between the ground floor and first floor.

entrust (en-trust') *v. t.* to give in trust; to commit, as to the fidelity of another. Also **Intrust**.

entry (en'tri) *n.* [F. *entrée*] act of entering, or of putting in writing, an item in a record; entrance; the taking possession of.

entwine (en-twin') *v. t.* to twist together. Also **Intwine**.

enumerate (e-nū'mer-āt) *v. t.* [L. *enumeratus*, counted out] to count up; to number; recount.—**enumerative**, *a.* reckoning up.—**enumerator**, *n.*—**enumeration** (e-nū'mer-ā'ūon) *n.* act of enumerating; a detailed account.

enunciate (ē-nun'shi-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *enunciāsus*, fully reported, fr. *ē*, ex, and *nunciāre*, fr. *nuncius* =messenger] to utter; to pronounce; declare, state clearly;—*v. i.* to utter words or syllables.—**enunciator**, *n.* one that enunciates.—**enunciation** (e-nun-shi-ā'shun) *n.* act of enunciating; articulation; a statement; *e s* of a hypothesis.



Types of Envelopes

envelop (en-vel'op) *v. t.* [O.F. *envelope*, fr. *en-* and *Teut.* *rip*, to wrap. M.E. *wisppen*] to cover by wrapping; to conceal; to surround.—**envelope** (en'vel'ōp) *n.* a cover or wrapper, esp. the cover of a letter.—**envelopment** (en'vel'op-ment) *n.* act of unwrapping.—**enveloper**, *n.*

envenom (en-ven'om) *v.t.* to poison; to taint with bitterness.

enviable (en'vi-a-bl) *a.* worthy of envy; exciting envy.

envious (en'vi-us) *a.* [O.F. *envieux*. Doublet of *invidious*] harboring envy; directed by envy.

environ (en-viron) *v.t.* [F. fr. *en*=L. *in*, and *virer*, *voer*] to surround; to encompass;—*n. pl.* places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood.—**environment**, *n.* that which environs, conditions influencing growth and development.

envisage (en-viz'ij) *v.t.* to face frankly; confront; view imaginatively.

envoy (en'voi) *n.* [O.F. *envoy*=F. *envoi*, a sending, fr. *en voie*, upon the way, fr. L. *in viam*. See *convoy*; fr. L. *via*, way] one dispatched upon a mission, esp. one deputed to negotiate with a foreign government; postscript, esp. in an additional stanza of a poem, etc. Also *envol*.

envy (en'vi) *v.t.* [O.F. *envie*, L. (acc.) *invidiam*. See *invidious*] to be discontented with another's good; to begrudge.—*n.* displeasure, chagrin felt at the well-being of others; object of envy.—*Syn.* ill-will; malevolence; jealousy; malignity; hatred.

enwrap (en-rap') *v.t.* to wrap or cover up; to involve.

enzyme (en'zim) *n.* an organic substance which plays a part in the internal chemistry of a living thing, esp. in digestion; in the Eastern Church, leavened bread. Also *enzym* (en'zim).

Eocene (ē'ō-sēn) *a.* [imit. *epicene*, etc., fr. G. *ēōs*, dawn, and *hainos*, recent] a term applied to the most ancient strata of the tertiary formations [Geol].

ehippus (ē-ē-hip'us) *n.* [fr. G. *eo-*, dawn, and *hippos*, horse] a small four-toed horse of Eocene times which inhabited western U.S.

colithic (ē-ē-lith'ik) *a.* [fr. G. *eo-*, dawn, and *lithic*] pert. to the first stage of human culture.—**colith** (ē'ō-lith) *n.* an implement used in the earliest stage of human culture.

eon, æon (ē'on) *n.* [G. *aiōn*, an age] a very long period of time.—*Syn.* age; eternity.

Eozoic (ē-ō-zō'ik) *a.* [fr. G. *zō-*, life] pert. to the oldest strata of rocks, such as the Laurentian of Canada.

epact (ē'pakt) *n.* [G. *ep-aktos*, added, fr. *epi*, unto, and *ag-ain*, bring] the number which tells how many days must be added to the lunar year, to make it equal to the solar.



Epaulets

epaulet, epaulette (ep'o-let) *n.* [F. dim. fr. **paule*, fr. O.F. *espaule*, shoulder, fr. L. (acc.)

spatulam, spatula] a badge worn on each shoulder by naval and military officers, a shoulder knot.

epenthesis (e-pen'the-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *epi*, to, *en*, in, and *tithe-nas*, put] the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.

epergne (e-pern') *n.* [F.] an ornamental stand for a dish for the center of a table.

epexegetical (ep-ek-se-jet'i-kal) [G. fr. *epi* and *exegesis*] conveying an explanation.

ephah (ē'fā) *n.* [H] a Hebrew measure =about 1½ bushels.

ephemera (ē-fem'er-ā) *n.* [G.= (neut. pl.), lasting but a day, fr. *epi*=*epi*, for, and *hēmer-a*, day] the day-fly or May-fly; any short-lived insect—**ephemeral**, *a.* lasting but a day, or a very short time;—*n.* anything ephemeral.

ephod (ē'fod) *n.* [H.] kind of tunic worn by the Jewish priests in high ceremonies.

epic (ep'ik) *a.* [G. *epikos*, fr. *epos*, word] besitting an epic; elevated; grand,—*n.* a narrative poem, describing a great exploit in a lofty style.

epicarp (ep'i-karp) *n.* [fr. G. *epi*, upon, and *karpas*, fruit] the outer skin of fruits [Bot.].

epicene (ep'i-sēn) *a.* [L. *epi-cænus* fr. G. fr. *epi*, among, and *hainos*, common] common, of nouns with but one form for both genders [Gram]; having characteristics common to both sexes.

epicure (ep'i-kūr) *n.* [L. fr. G. *Ephikouros*] a follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who held pleasure to be the highest good; one addicted to sensual enjoyments, a gourmet—**epicurism**, *n.* luxurious indulgence—**epicurean** (ep-i-kū-rē'an) *a.* pert. to Epicurus, given to luxury;—*n.* a disciple of Epicurus, an epicure.—**epicureanism**, *n.* the principles or belief of Epicurus.—*Syn.* gourmand; glutton; voluptuary.

epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik) *a.* [fr. L. *epi-dē-mus*, fr. G. fr. *epi*, among, and *demos*, affecting many people of a locality at the same time; general,—*n.* an epidemic disease—**epidemicly**, *adv.*

epidermis (ep-i-der'mis) *n.* [G. fr. *epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin] the cuticle or outer skin of animals; the outer coating of a plant—**epidermal**, **epidermic**, *a.* covering the skin.

epigastric (ep-i-gas'trik) *a.* [G. *epi*, and *gaster*, belly] pert. to the abdomen.

epiglottis (ep-i-glot'tis) *n.* [G. fr. *epi*, upon, and *glottis*] a cartilage that covers the opening of the larynx during swallowing (see *Mouth*, *ulus*).

epigram (ep'i-gram) *n.* [F., fr. L. *epigramma*, short poem, fr. G. *epi-gramma*, inscription, epigraph, fr. *epi*, upon, and *graphein*, write] a brief, biting, or pointed saying; a short poem, ending in clever or sarcastic allusion.—**epigrammatic** (ep-i-gra-mat'ik) *a.* given to, containing, epigrams; **pointed**.—**epigrammatically**,

dr—epigrammatist (ep-i-gram'a-tist) *n.*
one that makes epigrams.

epigraph (ep'i-graf) *n.* [G. *epi-*
graphē. See **epigram**] an
inscription, esp. on a building; a motto.

epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si) *n.* [O.F., fr. L.,
fr. G. *epilēpsia*, attack, fr. *epi*,
fr. on, and stem, *leps-*, of *lambanem*, seize] fr.
disease of the nervous system, characterized
by convulsions and loss of consciousness.—
epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik) *a.* affected with
epilepsy;—*n.*

epilogue (ep'i-log) *n.* [F. *épilogue*, fr.
L., fr. G. *epi-logos*, fr. *epi*, to,
and *logos*, speech] a short speech or poem
spoken by one of the actors, at the end of a
play; conclusion of a literary work.

Epiphany (ē-pi'ā-ni) *n.* [O.F., fr. L.,
fr. G. *epiphania*, fr. *epi*,
to, and *phain-ein*, show] a church festival
celebrating the manifestation of Christ's
birth to the Wise Men (Jan. 6).

episcopal (e-pis'ko-pal) *a.* [L. *epi-*
scopus, fr. G. *episkopos*,
overseer, bishop, fr. *epi*, upon, and *skopos*,
watcher] governed by bishops; belonging to,
or vested in, bishops.—**episcopacy**, *n.* [fr.
episcopate] government of the church by
bishops, episcopate.—**episcopally**, *adv.*—
episcopalian (e-pis-ko-pā'lian) *a.* pert. to
episcopacy, episcopal;—*n.* *ep.* one who be-
longs to an episcopal church.—**episcopall-**
anism, *n.*—**episcopate** (e-pis'ko-pāt) *n.* a
bishopric; office of a bishop, body of bishops.

episode (ep'i-ōd) *n.* [G. fr. *epi*, upon,
and *ēodos*, coming in, fr.
eis, into, and *hodos*, way] an incidental
narrative; a digression; an incident.—**episod-**
ical (ep-i-ōd'i-kal) *a.* pert. to an episode.

epistle (e-pis'l) *n.* [O.F. *epistole* = F.
epître, fr. L. (acc.) *epistolam*,
fr. G. fr. *epi*, to, and *stelēm*, send] a letter,
esp. a letter of religious import, from an
apostle, as the Epistles of Paul.—**epistolary**
(e-pis'to-ler-i) *a.* pert. to letters or letter-
writing, transacted by letter.

epitaph (ep'i-taf) *n.* [F. *Épitaphe*, fr.
L., fr. G. *epi*, upon, and *taphos*,
tomb] a monumental inscription in memory
of the dead.

epithalamium (ep-i-thā-lā'mi-
um) *n.* [G. fr. *epi*,
upon, and *thalamos*, bridechamber] a song,
or poem, celebrating a marriage.

epithet (ep'i-thet) *n.* [G. fr. *epi*, to,
beside, and *thetos*, placed, fr.
titheōnai] a title; a qualifying word.

epitome (ē-pi'tō-mē) *n.* [G. fr. *epi*,
and *temnesis*, cut] a brief sum-
mary; synopsis.—**epitomist**, **epitomizer**,
n. one that epitomizes.—**epitomize**, *v.t.*
to abridge; to condense.

epoch (ep'ok, ē'pok) *n.* [G. *epochē*,
stop, check, fr. *ep*—*epi*, and
echēnē, to hold] a fixed point in history, from
which dates are reckoned; a remarkable
period, era.—**epoch-making**, opening a new
era.

epode (ep'ōd) *n.* [G. fr. *ep*—*epi*, after,
and *ōdē*, an ode] the third, or last,
part of a lyric ode; a lyric poem, in long and
short verses alternately

epos (ep'os) *n.* [G.=word, tale] an epic
poem; an epopee.—**epopee** (ep-ō-
pē') *n.* [F. *épopée*] an epic poem, the subject
of an epic.

epsilon (ep'ai-lon) *n.* the fifth letter of
the Greek alphabet, corresponding
to the English letter E.

Epsom salts (ep'som sawts) *n.* [fr.
Epsom, in Surrey,
England] sulphate of magnesia, a useful
purgative medicine.

equable (ek'wā-, ē'kwā-bl) *a.* [L. *æqui-*
abilis, fr. *æquāre* to equal] equal
and uniform; smooth; unruffled—**equably**,
adv.—**equableness**, *n.*—**equability** (ek-wē-,
ē-kwā-bil'i-ti) *n.* evenness of temper.

equal (ē'kwāl) *a.* [L. *æquālis*, fr. *æquus*,
equal] the same in nature,
quantity, or quality; equitable; impartial;
of the same rank;—*n.* one of the same rank;
—*v.t.* to be equal to, shown by the sign =; to
equalize.—**Syn.** alike; equivalent; identical;
uniform.

equality (ē-kwō'l'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.)
æquālitatem] condition of be-
ing equal.—**equalize** (ē'kwāl-iz) *v.t.* to make
equal.—**equalization** (ē'kwāl-i-zā'shun) *n.*
the act of equalizing.

equanimity (ē-kwā-nim'i-ti) *n.* [L.
fr. *æquānis*, of even
mind, fr. *æquus* and *animus*] evenness of
mind; composure.

equate (ē-kwāt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *æquātus*,
made equal] to make equal,
to reduce to a mean proportion.—**equation**,
n. a making equal; an expression of the
equality of two algebraic quantities ex-
pressed in different terms.—**equational**, *a.*

equator (ē-kwā'ter) *n.* a great circle
which divides the earth into
two hemispheres, and of which every point
is equally distant from the two poles; the
line; [Astr.] the equinoctial.—**equatorial**
(ē-kwā-tō'r-i-āl) *a.*—**equatorially**, *adv.*

equerry (ek'wēr-i) *n.* [=orig. stable,
scursam, fr. Teut; cp Ger. *scheuer*] an officer
in charge of horses, esp. those of a noble.

equestrian (ē-kwē'tri-an) *a.* [fr. L.
stem, *equestris*, of *equester*,
fr. *equus*, horseman, fr. *equus*] pert. to horses;
riding on horseback;—*n.* a horseman; fem.
equestrienne (ē-kwēs-tri-en').

equiangular (ē-kwī-ang'gū-ler) *a.* [L.
equal] having equal angles.—**equilangu-**
larly, *adv.*

equidistant (ē-kwī-dis'tant) *a.* [L.
æquus, and *distāre*, stand
apart] equally distant.

equilateral (ē-kwī-
lat'er-āl)
a. [L. *æquus*, and *latus*, side]
having all the sides equal.—
equilaterally, *adv.*

equilibrium (ē-kwī-
lib'rī-
um) *n.* [L. *æqui-libris*, balanced, fr. *libra*,
balance] equality of weight or force; a just
poise or balance.

equine (ē-kwīn) *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr.
æquus, horse] pert. to the horse.



Equilateral
Triangle

equinox (ē'kwī-noks) *n.* [F., fr. L. *æqui-noctium*, fr. *æquus*, and stem, *noct-*, of *nox*, night] the time when the sun crosses the equator, and day and night are equal in length.—**equinoctial** (ē-kwi-nok'shal) *a.* pert. to the equinoxes, or to the regions near the equator.—**vernal equinox**, about March 21.—**autumnal equinox**, about September 23.

equip (ē-kwip') *v.t.* [O.F. *equiper*, *eskipper*, fr. Scand.; conn. with **skipper**] to fit or furnish; to provide with things necessary.—**equipage** (ek'wi-pij) *n.* accouterments; carriage of state and attendants.—**equipment** (ē-kwip'ment) *n.* act of equipping; outfit, esp. of a ship.—**equiper**, *n.*

equipoise (ē'kwī-poiz) *n.* equilibrium; balance.

equipollent (ē-kwi-pol'ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *pollent-*, being able, fr. *pollere*] of equal force;—*n.* an equivalent.

equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon'dgr-ant) *a.* [L. fr. (part. stem) *ponderant-*, weighing. See **ponder**] of the same weight.—**equiponderance** *n.* equality of weight.

equitable (ek'wi-tā-bl) *a.* exhibiting equity; impartial.—**equitably**, *adv.*—**equitableness**, *n.*—*Syn.* fair; just; righteous.

equity (ek'wi-ti) *n.* [F. *équité*, fr. L. (acc.) *æquus-tatem*, fr. *æquus*] natural justice; the deciding of cases upon moral, rather than legal, merits; fairness.

equivalent (ē-kwiv'ā-lent) *a.* [L. (acc. part.) *æquivalentem*, equaling in power, fr. *valere*, be worth] equal in value, force, power, etc.;—*n.* that which is equivalent.—**equivalence** (ē-kwiv'ā-lens) *n.* quality of value.

equivocal (ē-kwiv'ō-kal) *a.* [L. *æqui-voc-us*, fr. stem, *voc-*, of *vox*, voice] capable of different interpretations; ambiguous; questionable.—**equivocally**, *adv.*—**equivocate**, *v.t.* to use equivocations, in order to mislead.—**equivocation** (ē-kwiv'ō-kā'shun) *n.* act of using words of double meaning; evasion.—**equivocator** (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-tor) *n.*—*Syn.* doubtful; evasive; double.

era (ē'ra) *n.* [L. *æra*, a basis for calculation =orig. (pl.) counters, fr. *æs*, brass] a fixed point of time from which dates are reckoned; a period historically distinguished.

eradicate (ē-rad'ī-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ē-radīcātus*, rooted out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and stem, *radīc-*, of *radix*. See **radix**] to pull up by the roots; extirpate.—**eradicable**, *a.*—**eradicate**, *v.t.* serving to eradicate; a radical cure.—**eradication** (ē-rad-ī-kā'shun) *n.* act of plucking up by the roots.—**eradicator**, *n.*—*Syn.* exterminate; uproot; destroy.

erase (ē-rās') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *erāsus*, scraped out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *radere*] to rub out; to obliterate; to destroy.—**erasable** (ē-rās'ā-bl) *a.*—**eraser**, *n.* that which erases, esp. marks from paper.—**eracement**, **erasion**, **erasure**, *n.* act of erasing; part of a writing that has been erased.

ere (ār) *adv.* [A. S. *ær*; cp. Ger. *cher*] before, sooner,—*prep.* before.—**erelong**, *adv.* soon; before long.—**erelong**, *adv.* before this time.—**erewhile** (ār-hwīl') *adv.* formerly; a little while before.

erect (ē-rekt') *a.* [L. (part.) *ē-rectus*, set upright; fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *rigere*=*regere*, set straight] upright in posture; perpendicular;—*v.t.* to set upright; to lift up.—**erectly**, *adv.*—**erectness**, *n.*—**erectable**, *a.*—**erectile**, *a.* that may be erected.—**erection**, *n.* act of erecting; anything erected; a building.—**erector**, *n.* one that erects; an erector muscle.—*Syn.* of *ē*, to build; raise; elevate; construct.

eremite (er'e-mīt) *n.* [Late L. *erēmīta*, fr. G. *erēmīōs*, dweller in a desert, *erēmīa*. Doublet of **hermit**] a religious zealot that lives solitary; a hermit.

erg (erg) *n.* [G. *ergen*, work] a unit of work; the work done by a force which produces a velocity of a centimeter per second in a mass of one gram.

ergo (er'gō) *adv.* [L.] therefore.

ergot (er'got) *n.* [F.] a fungus that diseases the seed of rye, etc.

erlking (erl'king) *n.* [Ger. *erl-könig*, fr. Dan. *eller-konge*, king of the elves] a character supposed to be harmful to children [Scand. Myth.].

ermine (er'min) *n.* [O.F. *ermine*=F. *hermine*, weasel, fr. Teut.] the stoat, an animal of the weasel family, hunted in winter for its fur, then white; the fur of the ermine; the office of judge, whose ermine-lined state robes are emblematic of nobility and justice.



Ermine

erode (ē-rōd') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *rodere*, gnaw] to eat or wear away.—**erosion**, *n.* [L. (part.) *erōsus*].—**erosive**, *a.* having the property of eating away.

erotic (ē-rot'ik) *a.* [G. fr. stem *erōt-*, of *erōs*, love] pert. to love; amatory;—*n.* an amatory poem.—**erotics**, *n.* a general term for artistic creations about love.

err (er) *v.t.* [O.F. *errer*, fr. L. *errare*, to stray] to wander from the right way; to commit a mistake; to do wrong.

errand (er'and) *n.* [A. S. *ærende*] a mission or trip with a particular purpose, esp. if on behalf of another person.

errant (er'ant) *a.* [F., fr. L. Doublet of **arrant**] wandering; roving; wild.—**errantry**, *n.* a wandering; the roving of a knight-errant.

erratic (e-rat'ik) *a.* unsettled, having no fixed course; not stationary.

erratum (e-rā'tum) *n.*—*pl.* **errata** (e-rā'tā) [L.] an error in writing or printing; *pl.* list of errors discovered, prefixed to a book.

error (er'er) *n.* [L.] a mistaken opinion, etc.; inaccuracy; blunder.—**erro-**

neous (ə-rō'nē-us) *a.* [*L. errōneus*] erring; mistaken; misleading—**erroneously**, *adv.*

erst (erst); **erstwhile** (erst'hwil) *adv.* [*A.S. erst*, fr. *er*, *ere*, and *while*] formerly; previously; long ago;—*a.*

erubescence (er-ōo-bes'ent) *a.* [*L. fr. erubescere*, reddēn, fr. *e*, and *rubēre*, be red. See *rubric*] red or reddening; blushing.—**erubescence**, *n.*

eructate (ē-ruk'tāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) & rucātus*, belched out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *ruclāre*] to belch—**eructation** (ē-ruk-tā'shun) *n.* act of belching wind from the stomach.

erudite (er'ū-dīt, -oo-dīt) *a.* [*L. (part.) eruditus*, polished, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *rudis*, rough, rude] learned.—**eruditely**, *adv.*—**erudition** (er-ū-dish'un) *n.* state of being learned; learning.

erupt (ē-rupt') *v.t.* [*L. (part.) ē-ruptus*, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *rumpere*. See *rupture*] to throw out, emit—**eruption**, *n.* act of bursting forth; the breaking out of a skin disease—**eruptive**, *a.* breaking out produced by eruption.—*Syn.* of "eruption," explosion; bursting.

erysipelas (er-i-ap'e-lās) *n.* [*L., fr. G. fr. erythros*, red, and *pellis*, skin] St. Anthony's fire; the rose; a disease, accompanied by fever and a red eruption, chiefly on face and head.

escadrille (es-kā-dril') *n.* [*F.*] a naval squadron of about eight ships of war; in Europe, a military aerial unit of six airplanes.

escalade (es-kā-lād') *n.* [*F. through Span.*, fr. *L. scāla*, ladder. See *scale*] an attack by means of scaling ladders;—*v.t.* to scale, by means of ladders.

escalop, escallop (es-kal'op) *n.* a shellfish. See *scallop*.

escapade (es-kā-pād') *n.* [*F.*] a prank; a wild freak.

escape (es-kāp') *v.t.* [*O.F. échapper*=*F. échapper*=*F. L. ex*, and *cappa*, cloak; *cape* (1) See *scape*] to flee from, to evade,—*v.t.* to hasten away; to avoid;—*n.* act of escaping, flight; evasion—**escapement**, *n.* act of escaping;

the contrivance in a timepiece which connects the wheelwork with the pendulum, allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration.—**escape-valve**, a valve on a boiler to allow steam to escape when desired.—*Syn.* to flee; shun; avoid; elude; evade.



Escapement of Clock

escarp (es-kārp') *n.* [*fr. F. escarpe*. See *scarp*].—**escarpment**, *n.* a steep side of a hill or rock.

eschalot (esh-ā-lot') *n.* [*O.F. eschalotte*. See *shallot*] a species of small onion; shallot.

eschatology (es-kā-toi'ō-jī) *n.* [*G. eschatō-s*, last, and *-logia*, science] the doctrine of last things, as death, judgment, etc [*Theol.*].

escheat (es-chēt') *n.* [*O.F. eschete*, rent, fr. *escheor*=*F. échor*, fall due, fr. *L. ex* and *cadere*] the reversion of

lands to the state, by failure of heirs, etc.;—*v.t.* to forfeit;—*v.t.* to become an escheator.

eschew (es-chōō') *v.t.* [*O.F. escheuer*, fr. Teut.; cp. *Ger. scheuen*] to shun; to abstain from.

escort (es'kawrt) *n.* [*F. escorte*, fr. *It. scorta*, guide, fr. *L. ex*, and *corrige*, correct] one or more persons accompanying another on the way for protection, etc.; act of escorting;—(es'kawrt') *v.t.* to attend, as escort.—*Syn.* of *v.*, to attend; accompany; convey; convoy.

escritoire (es-kri-twār') *n.* [*O.F. escrip-toire*, fr. *L.* See *script*] a writing desk.

escrow (es-krō', es'krō') *n.* [*O.F. escros*, a roll of script; see *scroll*] in law, a written document, as a bond, deed, or guarantee, placed in the hands of a third party to be delivered to the one who secures benefit thereunder only upon the meeting of some requirement.

esculent (es'kū-lent) *a.* [*L. esculentus*, fr. *ēscā*=*edscā*, food, fr. *edere*] fit for food; edible;—*n.*

escutcheon (es-kuch'un) *n.* [*O.F. escuchon*, fr. Late *L.*, fr. *L. scūtum*, shield. See *scutcheon*] the shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō) *n.* [*Esquimaux*, pl. *Esquimaux*] one of an aboriginal race, inhabiting Northern America, Greenland, the Arctic Islands, and the nearest Asiatic Coast.—**Eskimo dog**, a hardy dog, used for drawing sledges.

esophagus (ē-sof'ā-gus) *n.* the tube leading from the pharynx (back of the mouth) to the stomach, also called the gullet. Also *oesophagus*.

esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik) *a.* [*G. fr. esōteros*, inner, fr. *esō*, within] secret; reserved for the initiated.

espalier (es-pāl'ygr) *n.* [*O.F., fr. It. spalliera*, support for the shoulder, *spalla*, fr. *spatula*] a row of trees trained up a wall or trellis.

esparto (es-pār'tō) *n.* [*Sp.*] a Spanish grass used for making paper, sacking, etc.

especial (es-pesh'al) *a.* [*O.F. especial*, special, fr. *L. fr. species*, kind] distinguished; peculiar; principal.—**especially**, *adv.*—*Syn.* particular; essential; exclusive; specific.

espionage (es'pi-ō-nij) *n.* [*F. espion-nage*, fr *espion*, a spy] employment and system of spies.

esplanade (es-plā-nād') *n.* [*F., fr. L. ex*, and *planus*, flat] a clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town; promenade, esp. by the sea; a terrace by the sea-side.

espouse (es-pouz') *v.t.* [*F. épouser*, fr. *spondere*, promise] to take as spouse; to wed; to take up, as a cause.—**espousal**, *n.* [*F. épousailles*, fr. *L. sponsālis*, belonging to betrothal] act of espousing or betrothing; the embracing, as of a cause.

esprit (es-prē') *n.* [*F., fr. Lr spiritus*, fr. *spirāre*, breath] spirit; ani-

mation.—**esprit de corps** (de kör) the spirit in common which pervades any group of persons, esp. in their devotion to their aims.

espy (es-pí') *v.t.* [O.F. *espier*, fr. Teut.; cp. Ger. *spähen*, *spy*] to catch sight of; discern; to watch.—*Syn.* to see; discern; discover, spy; deacry.

esquire (es-kwír') *n.* [O.F. *escuyer*, fr. *scütum*] orig. an English squire; a title of dignity next below a knight; a title of honor used in place of Mr.

essay (es'ä) *n.* [O.F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium*, a weighing, fr. *ex*, and *agere*, move. Doublet of *assay*] a trial; a written composition in the nature of a treatise; attempt;—(es-ä') *v.t.* to try.—**essayist**, *n.* a writer of essays.—*Syn.* experiment; endeavor; dissertation; disquisition.

essence (es'ens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *essentiam*, fr. *esse*, be] existence; peculiar nature or quality; substance; extract; perfume;—*v.t.* to perfume; to scent.—*Syn.* being; element; gist; pith; scent.

essential (e-sen'shal) *a.* that is of the essence of a thing; necessary; highly important; indispensable;—*n.* the most important principle or part.—**essentially**, *adv.*—**essentiality** (e-sen-shu-al'i-tu) *n.* quality of being essential.

establish (es-tab'lish) *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *establisant*, establishing, fr. L. *stabilire*, to make stable] to make stable or firm; to set up; to found; to institute by law, and support, as a State church.—**establishment**, *n.* act of establishing; settlement; military force; place of business, residence, etc.; the church established by the State.—**establisher**, *n.*—*Syn.* to fix; confirm; institute; enact.

estancia (es-tan'si-a) *n.* [Sp.] a mansion; in Spanish America, a landed estate.

estate (es-tät') *n.* [O.F. *estai*=F. *état*. Doublet of *state*] condition; rank; state; property, esp. landed property; property left at death; commonwealth.—**the three estates of the realm**, in England, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.—**the fourth estate**, the newspapers, or public press.—*Syn.* condition; rank; quality; property.

esteem (es-tém') *v.t.* [O.F. *estimer*, fr. L. *estimare*, to value, estimate] to set a value on; to value highly; to judge;—*n.* high estimation; great regard.—*Syn.* to estimate; regard; value; prize; respect.

esthete (es'thët) *n.* [G. *aisthêtês*, one that perceives, fr. *aisthêssthai*] one devoted to whatever is beautiful.—**aesthetic** (-thet'ik) *a.* pert. to the beautiful, esp. in the arts; perceiving what is beautiful.—**aesthetically**, *adv.*—**aestheticism**, *n.*—**aesthetics**, *n.* the science of the beautiful in art and nature.

estimable (es'ti-mä-bl) *a.* [L. *estimabilis*] meriting esteem.

estimate (es'ti-mät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *estimatus*, valued, fr. *estimare*] to value; to compute;—*n.* valuation; approximate calculation of expense, etc.—

estimation (es-ti-mä'shun) *n.* act of estimating; esteem; an estimate.—*Syn.* to count; reckon; calculate; rate; appraise.

estop (es-top) *v.t.* to stop up; bar; impede; prohibit.—**estoppage**, *n.*—**estoppel**, *n.* in law, some previous action or statement which becomes a legal bar to a person's making a statement or denying a fact.

estrangle (es-tränj') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *estrangle*, strange] to make strange; to alienate, as affection.—**estrangement**, *n.* alienation.

estray (es-trä') *n.* [O.F. See *stray*] any animal found wandering from its owner.

estreat (es-trët') *n.* [O.F. (fem. part) *estrate*, fr. L. (acc. part. fem) *extractum*. Doublet of *extract*] a copy of an original record, esp. of fines;—*v.t.* to levy fines, under an estreat.

estuary (es'chü-är-i) *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, heat, tide] a narrow passage, as the mouth of a river where the tide meets the current.

eta (ë'ta, ä'ta) *n.* the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English letter H.

et cetera (et-set'er-a) *n.* [L.] and the rest; and so forth; abbr., etc.

etch (ech) *v.t.* and *i.* [Ger. *essen*, lit. make to eat, fr. *essen*] to engrave on metal, etc., by eating out lines with a strong acid; to sketch with pen and ink.—**etching**, *n.* act or art of etching; a print from an etched plate.—**etcher**, *n.*

eternal (ë-ter'näl) *a.* [O.F. *eternel*, fr. L. *æternus* (=ævi-ternus) fr. *ævum*, age] without beginning or end of existence; everlasting.—**eternally**, *adv.*

eternity (ë-ter'nü-ti) *n.* duration without beginning or end; future state.

ether (ë'ther) *n.* [L., fr. G. *aiêthêr*, upper air] an imponderable, elastic fluid pervading all space; a highly volatile fluid, obtained from alcohol; the upper air.—**etherize** (ë'ther-iz) *v.t.* to combine with ether; to render insensible, with ether.

ethereal (ë-thë'rë-äl) *a.* heavenly; airy; volatile.—**ethereally**, *adv.*—**etherealize**, *v.t.* to convert into ether; to render ethereal.

ethic, ethical (eth'ik, -i-käl) *a.* moral, fr. *êthos*, morals] pert. to morals; treating of morality.—**ethically**, *adv.*—**ethics** (eth'iks) *n.* science of morality; a system of morality.

Ethiopian (ë-thi-ö'pi-an) *a.* pert. to Ethiopia, an anc. kingdom south of Egypt, or to the Empire of Abyssinia.—*n.* a native of Ethiopia; a Negro.

ethnic, ethnical (eth'nik, -äl) *a.* [L., fr. G. *êthnikos*, pert. to a nation, *êthnos*] pert. to race, ethnological; [fr. *ta êthnê*, the nations] gentle

ethnography (eth-nog'ra-fi) *n.* [fr. G. *graphên*, write] the study and description of the different races of men.—**ethnographic** (eth-no-graf'ik) *a.* pert. to ethnography.

ethnology (eth-nol'ô-jî) *n.* [fr. G. *logos*, fr. *legôn*, to discourse] the science which treats of the races of man, their customs, etc.—**ethnologist**, *n.* a student of ethnology.—**ethnological** (eth-nô-ô'k-al) *a.*—**ethnologically**, *adv.*

ethyl (eth'il) *n.* [fr. G.] the radical of ordinary alcohol and ether; tetraethyl lead added to gasoline (a trade-mark).

etiolate (ê'ti-ô-lâ) *v.t.* and *s.* [F. *étrôler*, become pale, fr. O.F. *estule*, stalk. See stubble] to bring about, undergo, etiolation.—**etiolation** (ê'ti-ô-lâ'shun) *n.* the bleaching of plants deprived of the sun's rays.

etiology (ê-ti-ol'ô-jî) *n.* [G. *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, description] the doctrine of causation; the science of causes, esp. of disease.

etiquette (et'i-ket) *n.* [F.=a label, fr. Ger. *stücken*, stick. Doublet of ticket] rules of ceremony; decorum.

étude (â-tûd') *n.* [F., study] a study, esp., in music, an exercise for the learning of some particular point of technique, or an instrumental composition having a single technical motive.

etui (e-twê') *n.* [F.] a lady's reticule or work-box; a case for small instruments.

etymology (et-i-mol'ô-jî) *n.* [G. *logia*, science, fr. *legôn*] that part of philology which explains origin and history of words.—**etymologist**, *n.* one versed in etymology.—**etymologic**, **etymological** (et-i-mô-loy'ik, -i-kal) *a. pert.* to etymology.—**etymologically**, *adv.*

etymon (et'i-mon) *n.* [G.=true root, fr. *etimos*, true] a root; a primitive meaning.

eucalyptus (û-kâ-lp'tus) *n.* [G. *eu*, well, and *kalyptô*, to hide (as the stamens are)] a gigantic evergreen tree of Australia; the gum tree, yielding a medicinal oil.



Eucalyptus

Eucharist (û'kâ-rist) *n.* [L., fr. G. *eucharistia*, fr. *eu*, and *charisimos*, I thank] the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.—**Eucharistic**, **Eucharistical** (û-kâ-rist'ik, -i-kal) *a.*

euchre (û'ker) *n.* [Perh. Ger., fr. use of the "Joker"] a card game.

eugenics (û-jen'iks) *n.* [G. *eu*, well, and *genos*, race] the doctrine relating to the physical betterment of the human race.—**eugenic**, *a. pert.* to eugenics; of good heredity.—**eugenically**, *adv.*

eulogy (û'lô-jî) *n.* a speech or writing in praise of.—**eulogist**, *n.* one that makes a eulogy.—**eulogistic** (û'lô-jis'tik) *a.* commendatory; laudatory.—**eulogize** (û'lô-jiz) *v.t.* to praise; to extol.—**Syn.** panegyric; encomium; praise.

eunuch (û'nuk) *n.* [G. fr. *eunê* couch, and *echein*, have, keep] a castrated man, esp. as guardian in a harem.

euphemism (û'fe-mizm) *n.* [G. fr. *eu*, and *phêmis*, speak] a softened word or expression used for one that is harsh or objectionable.—**euphemistic** (û'fe-mist'ik) *a.* containing euphemism.—**euphemistically**, *adv.*

euphony (û'fô-nî) *n.* [G. fr. *eu*, and *phônê*] an agreeable grouping of sounds; a smooth enunciation.—**euphonic**, **euphonical** (û-fon'ik, -i-kal) *a. pert.* to euphony.—**euphonicus** (û'fô-ni-us) *a.* agreeable in sound.—**euphonize**, *v.t.* to make agreeable in sound.

euphuism (û'fû-izm) *n.* [fr. *Euphuus* {G.=well-shaped}, a book by John Lyly, which influenced the courtiers of Elizabeth] bombastic and artificial elegance of language.—**euphuist**, *n.*—**euphuistic** (û'fû-ist'ik) *a.*

Eurasian (û-râ'zhan) *a.* born of a European and a Hindu parent; half-caste.—*n.*

eureka (û-rê'kâ) *n.* [G.="I have found," fr. *heuriskein*] the exclamation of Archimedes when he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in Hiero's crown.

European (û-rô-pé'an) *a.* belonging to Europe.—*n.* an inhabitant of Europe.

euthanasia (û-thâ-nâ'zhi-â) *n.* [G. fr. *eu*, and *thanatos*, death] an easy death; a painless means of putting to death, esp. to end incurable suffering.

euthenics (û-then'iks) *n.* [G. *euthêresin*, to thrive] the science of improving human living conditions.

evacuate (ê-vak'û-ât) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *evacuatus*, emptied, fr. *ê*, *ex*, and *vacuus*, empty] to discharge; to withdraw from.—**evacuation** (ê-vak-û-â'shun) *n.* act of evacuating; withdrawal; a discharge.

evade (ê-vâd') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ê*, *ex*, and *vadere*, go] to avoid or escape by artifice;—*a.s.* to escape by stealth.—**Syn.** to elude; equivocate; baffle; quibble.

evaluate (ê-val'û-ât) *v.t.* [L. pref. *ê*, *ex*, thoroughly] to determine the value of.—**evaluation**, *n.*

evanesce (ev-â-nês') *v.s.* [L. fr. *ê*, *ex*, and *vānescere*, vanish, fr. *vānus*] to vanish; to fade away.—**evanescence**, *n.*—**evanescent**, *a.* fleeting.

evangel (ê-van'jel) *n.* [L., fr. G. *eu*, *a(n)gelos*, good tidings, fr. *eu*, well, and *a(n)gelos*, messenger, angel] good news; glad tidings, the gospel.—**evangelic**, **evangelical** (ê-van-jel'ik, -i-kal) *a.* relating to the Gospels; closely adhering to the gospel; of the party in a church that brings the doctrine of justification by faith alone into prominence.—**evangelically**, *adv.*—**evangelicalism**, *n.*—**evangelize** (ê-van-jel-iz) *v.t.* and *i.* to convert by preaching the gospel.—**evangelist**, *n.* one of the writers of the four Gospels; a missionary preacher—

evangelistic (ē-van-je-lis'tik) *a.* fitted to evangelize.—**evangelization** (ē-van-jel-i-zā'shun) *n.* act of preaching the gospel.

evaporate (ē-vap'ō-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ē-vaporātus*, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *vaporāre*, to steam, fr. *vapor*] to resolve into vapor;—*v.i.* to pass off in vapor.—**evaporable**, *a.*—**evaporation** (ē-vap'ō-rā'shun) *n.* process of evaporating.

evasion (ē-vā-zhun) *n.* [L. (part.) *ē-vāsus*, evaded] act of evading, or escaping from.—**evasive**, *a.* marked by evasion; shuffling.—**evasively**, *adv.*

eve (ēv) *n.* [Short. fr. *even*] evening; the evening before some particular day; the period immediately preceding an event.—**even**, *n.* [A.S. *æfen*; cp. Ger. *abend*] evening (poetical).—**evensong**, *n.* evening prayer; vesper.—**eventide**, *n.* evening.

even (ēvn) *a.* [A.S. *æfen*; cp. Ger. *eben*] smooth; not odd; exactly divisible by 2; equal; fair;—*v.t.* to make even, to equalize;—*adv.* likewise; equally; so much as.—**evenly**, *adv.*—**evenness**, *n.*—**even-handed**, *impartial*.—**even-tempered**, of a placid temper—**on even ground**, with equal advantages.—**to be even with**, to have squared accounts with.—**even break**, a fair or equal chance.

evening (ēv'ning) *n.* [A.S. *æfnung*, a growing to even] the latter part of day-time; the early part of night; the close, as of life.—**evening dress**, dress worn at evening social gatherings, esp. by a woman (see also Dress Suit, *Miss.*).—**evening star**, *Venus*, when seen in the west after sunset (also known as *Hesperus* and *Vesper*).



Evening Dress

event (ē-vent') *n.* [L. *eventus*, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *venire*, come] that which happens; an incident.—**eventful**, *a.*—**eventless**, *a.*—*Syn.* occurrence; consequence.

eventual (ē-ven'chū-əl) *a.* happening as a consequence; ultimate.—**eventually**, *adv.*—**eventuality** (ē-ven'chū-əl'i-ti) *n.* a contingent occurrence; a happening.—**eventuate** (ē-ven'chū-āt) *v.t.* to come to pass.

ever (ev'er) *adv.* [A.S. *æfre*] at any time; at all times; continually; always.—**evermore**, *adv.* unceasingly.—**ever and anon**, every now and then.—**ever so**, exceedingly.—**for ever**, eternally.—**for ever and a day**, eternally.

everglade (ev'er-glād) *n.* a low, swampy, grassy tract, esp. pl. large marshes in Florida.

evergreen (ev'er-grēn) *a.* always green;—*n.* a plant that remains green throughout the year.

everlasting (ev'er-las'ting) *a.* endless; perpetual;—*n.* eternity.

evert (ē-vert') *v.t.* to turn inside out.—**eversion** (ē-ver'shun) *n.*

every (ēv'ri) *a.* [M.E. *everich*, fr. A.S. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each] each one; the individuals that make up a whole.

one by one.—**everybody**, *n.* every person.—**everything**, *pron.* all things; all.—**everywhere**, *adv.* in all places.—**everyday**, *a.* common; usual.—**every bit**, in every way.

evict (ē-vikt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *evictus*, expelled, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *vincere*, conquer] to dispossess by a judicial process, to expel from.—**eviction**, *n.* act of evicting.

evident (ēv'i-dent) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *ēvidentem* (acc.) *evidentem*, visible, fr. *ē*, *ex*, clearly, and *videre*, see] clear, plain; manifest.—**evidently**, *adv.*—**evidence**, *n.* that which makes evident; witness; proof;—*v.t.* to render evident; to prove; to evince.—**evidential** (ēv-i-den'shal) *a.* furnishing evidence.—**In evidence**, conspicuous.

evil (ē'vil) *a.* [M.E. *evil*, fr. A.S. *æfel*] not good; bad; hurtful; wicked; unfortunate; displeasing;—*n.* ill; wrong, misfortune; wickedness; malady;—*adv.* in an evil manner; unjustly.—**evilly**, *adv.*—**evildoer**, one that does evil.—**evil eye**, a supposed power of bewitching, by looking at unfavorably.—**evil-minded**, malicious.

evince (ē-vins) *v.t.* [L. *evincere*, prevail, prove outright, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *vincere*, conquer] to prove beyond doubt; to manifest.—**evincible**, *a.*—**evinably**, *adv.*

eviscerate (ē-vis'e-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ē-viscerātus*, gutted, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *viscera*, bowels] to disembowel; to gut.—**evisceration** (ē-vis'e-rā'shun) *n.*

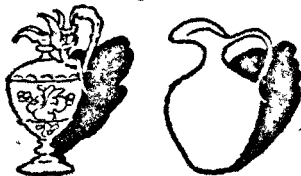
evoke (ē-vök') *v.t.* [F. *évoquer*, fr. L. *ēvocare*, call] to call forth.—**evocation** (ēv'ō-kā'shun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *ēvocatus*, called forth] a calling forth; the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal [Law].

evolution (ēv'ō-lū'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *ē-volutus*, unrolled] act of evolving; development; the scientific theory according to which the higher forms of life have gradually developed from simple and rudimentary forms; the extraction of the roots of quantities; a maneuver executed by troops, etc.—**evolutional**, **evolutionary**, *a.* pert. to evolution.—**evolutionist**, *n.* a believer in the evolutionary theory.

evolve (ē-volv') *v.t.* and *i.* [L. fr. *ē*, *ex*, out, and *volvere*, roll] to unfold or unroll; to develop.

evulsion (ē-vul'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *ē-vulsus*, plucked out, fr. *ē*, *ex*, and *tollere*] act of pulling out by force.

ewe (ū) *n.* [A.S. *ewu*; cp. L. *ovis*, G. *oie*] a female sheep.



Ewers (Medieval, left, and Modern)

ewer (ū'er) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. *aquarium*, a watering-place, fr. *aqua*] a picher or jug with a wide mouth.

exacerbate (eg-zas'er-bät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exacerbatus*, irritated, fr. *ex*, and *acerbus*, bitter] to render more violent or bitter, to irritate.—**exacerbation** (eg-zas'er-bä'shun) *n.* increase of violence in a disease.

exact (eg-zakt') *a.* [L. (part.) *exactus*, lit. weighed out, fr. *exagere*, fr. *ex*, and *agere*, drive] precise; strict; correct; punctual.—*v.t.* to demand in full; to extort; to enforce;—*v.i.* to practice extortion.—**exacting**, *a.* severe in requirement.—**exactly**, *adv.*—**exactness**, *n.*—**exaction**, *n.* the act of exacting; extortion; tribute.—**exactitude**, *n.* exactness.—**exactor**, *n.* [L.].

exaggerate (eg-zaj'er-ät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ex-aggeratus*, heaped up, fr. *ex*, fully, and *agger*, heap] to magnify in the telling, describing, etc.; to overstate.—**exaggerator**, *n.*—**exaggeration** (eg-zaj'er-ä'shun) *n.* a statement going beyond the truth.

exalt (eg-zawlt') *v.t.* [F. *exalter*, fr. L. fr. *ex*, out of, and *altus*, high] to elevate, as in rank; to elate with joy, etc.; to praise.—**exalted**, *a.* dignified; lofty.—**exaltation** (eg-zawlt-tä'shun) *n.* elevation; elation.—*Syn.* to elevate; dignify; extol, aggrandize.

examination (eg-zam-i-nä'shun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *examinatus*, examined] the act of examining; a test of the attainments of scholars, etc.; judicial inquiry.

examine (eg-zam'in) *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *examinare*, fr. stem, *ex-amin-*, of *exāmen*=*exagmen*, the tongue of a balance. See *exact*] to inspect carefully; to test, as a scholar; to question.—**examiner**, *n.*—**examinership**, *n.*—**examinable**, *a.*—*Syn.* to inspect; investigate; scrutinize.

example (eg-zam'pl) *n.* [O.F.=F. *exemple*, fr. L. *exemplum*, a sample, fr. *exemplā*, take out. See *exempt*] a specimen; an instance; a pattern.

exasperate (eg-zas'per-ät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exasperatus*, provoked, fr. *ex*, and *asper*, rough] to irritate excessively.—**exasperation** (eg-zas-pe-rä'shun) *n.* state of one who is exasperated; rage.—*Syn.* to anger; embitter; incense; enrage.

excavate (eks'ka-vät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ex-cavatus*, hollowed out, fr. *ex* and *cavus*. See *cave*] to hollow; dig out.—**excavator**, *n.*—**excavation** (eks-ka-vä'shun) *n.* act, or result, of excavating.



Steam Shovel in Excavation

exceed (ek-sēd') *v.t.* [O.F. *exceder*, fr. L. fr. *ex*, beyond, and *cedere*, go] to go beyond; to excel;—*v.i.* to go too far.—**exceedingly** (ek-sēd'ing-ly) *adv.* in a very great degree; unusually Also *exceeding*.—

Syn. to surpass; transcend; outdo; outstrip; outnumber.

excel (ek-sel') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *excellens*, fr. *ex*, out, up, and *rt.* of *celsum*, lofty] to exceed, to surpass, esp. in well-doing;—*v.i.* to show superiority.

excellence (ek'se-lens) *n.* a high degree of perfection; a merit; (also *excellency*, ek'se-len-si) a title of honor given to ambassadors, etc.

excellent (ek'se-lent) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *excellens*, surpassing] excelling or surpassing others; of great merit or worth; superior.—*Syn.* admirable; perfect; consummate; transcendent; first-rate.

excelsior (ek-sel'si-or) *a.* [L. = more lofty, fr. *ex-celsus*] still higher.—*n.* a material made of shreds of wood and used in packing goods.

except (ek-sept') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *ex-cipere*, fr. (part.) *ex-cipere*, taken out, fr. *ex*, and *capere*, for *capere*, take] to leave out; to exclude;—*prep.* with exclusion of; all but;—*conj.* unless.—**excepting**, *prep.* with exception of; excluding.—**exception**, *n.* act of leaving out; anything excluded; an objection.—**exceptional**, *a.* forming an exception.—**exceptionally**, *adv.*—**exceptionable**, *a.* liable to objection.—**exceptionably**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "exceptional," irregular; odd; singular.

excerpt (ek-sept') *v.t.* [fr. L. (part.) *ex-cerpere*, selected, fr. *ex* and *-cerpere*, for *carpere*, pick] to extract, —*n.* an extract from a writing.—**excerption**, *n.* act of selecting.

excess (ek-sez') *n.* [O.F. *exces*=F. *excès*, fr. L. (acc.) *excessum*, a going out. See *exceed*] that which goes beyond the limits; intemperance; amount by which one thing exceeds another.

excessive (ek-sez'iv) *a.* beyond what is right; immoderate, unreasonable.—*Syn.* inordinate; enormous; violent.

exchange (eks-chän') *v.t.* [O.F. *exchanger*, fr. *ex*=L. *ex* and *changer*, to change] to give or take in return for something else;—*n.* act of exchanging; barter; the thing exchanged; the settling of accounts by bills in place of money; the method of finding the equivalent of a given sum in the money of another country; a place where merchants, brokers, etc., transact business.—**exchangeable**, *a.*—*Syn.* to interchange; traffic; commute.

exchequer (eks-chek'er) *n.* [O.F. *eschiquier*, chess-board, checkered cloth, fr. *escheq*, chess] in England, a court of law, once confined to the care of revenues, now a division of the High Court of Justice; the public treasury; finances.

excise (ek-siz') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *excisus*, cut off, fr. *ex*, out, and *-cidere*, for *caedere*, cut] to cut off, or out.—**excision** (ek-siz'un) *n.* a cutting off, esp. in surgery.

excise (ek-siz') *n.* [O.F. *accens*, tax, fr. Late L. *accensus*, tax, fr. L. *ad*, to, and *caensus*, tax] an inland duty on certain articles consumed in a country and on licenses for certain trades;—*v.t.* to impose an excise upon.—**excisable**, *a.* liable to excise.

excite (ek-sit') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *excitare*, fr. *ex*, and *citare*, call] to rouse; to call into action; to animate.—**excitingly**, *adv.*—**excitement**, *n.* state of being excited; animation.—**exciter**, *n.*—**excitable**, *a.* easily excited.—**excitability** (ek-si-ta-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**excitant** (ek-si-tant') *n.* a stimulant; that which excites activities.—**Syn.** to stir; inflame; incite; provoke; stimulate.

exclaim (eks-klam') *v.i.* [F. *exclamer*, fr. L., fr. *ex*, and *clamare*, cry out] to cry out; to declare loudly; **exclaim**, *n.*—**Syn.** to shout; vociferate; ejaculate.

exclamation (eks-klam-ā'shun) *n.* a cry of surprise, joy, etc.—**exclamatory** (eks-klam-ā-tor-i) *a.* expressing exclamation.—**exclamation point**, a mark (!) placed at the end of a written exclamation.

exclave (eks-klāv) *n.* part of a country surrounded by alien territory and thus separated from the principal part—called an *enclave* with respect to the alien territory surrounding it, and an *exclave* with respect to the country to which it politically belongs.



Exclave of East Prussia

exclude (eks-klōd') *v.t.* [L., fr. *ex*, and *cludere*, for *claudere*, shut] to shut out; to thrust out; to debar.—**exclusion** (eks-klōo-zhun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *excludere*, shut out] act of excluding.—**exclusionist**, *n.* one that favors exclusion of another.—**exclusive**, *a.* excluding; sole; leaving out of account; select.—**exclusively**, *adv.*—**exclusiveness**, *n.*—**Syn.** to debar; eject; omit; blackball.

excogitate (eks-kōj'i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *excogitare*, *ex*, thoroughly] to think out; to discover by thinking.—**excogitation** (eks-kōj-i-tā'shun) *n.*

excommunicate (eks-ko-mū-ni-kā) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ex-communicatus*, shut out from communion] to expel from communion in the church.—**excommunication** (eks-kō-mū-ni-kā'shun) *n.* expulsion from the communion of a church.

excoriate (eks-kō'ri-āt) *v.t.* [L., fr. *ex*, and *corium*, skin] to strip the skin from.—**excoriation** (eks-kō-ri-ā'shun) *n.* act of excoriating; abrasion.

excrement (eks-kre-ment) *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. (part.) *ex-creare*, See *excrete*] waste matter discharged from the body; dung.

excrecence (eks-kres-ens) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ex-crescentia*, outgrowth, fr. *ex*, and *crescere*] an outgrowth; an abnormal growth, as a wart; a superfluous part.—**excrecent**, *a.*

excrete (eks-kre't) *v.t.* [L. (part) *excreatus*, sifted, fr. *ex*, and *cernere*] to eject waste matter from the animal system.—**excretion** (eks-kre'shun) *n.* that which is excreted.—**excretive** (ek-kre'tiv, eks-kre'tiv) *a.* having the quality of excreting.—**excretory**, *a.* serving for, or pert. to, excretion.

excruciate (eks-kroó'shi-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part) *excruciatum*, tortured, fr. *ex*, and *cruciare*, slay on a cross, fr. stem *cruci-* of *crux*, cross] to inflict anguish on; to torture.—**excruciating**, *a.* racking, torturing; extreme.—**excruciatingly**, *adv.*—**excruciation** (eks-kroo-shu-ā'shun) *n.* torture.

exculpate (eks-kul'pāt) *v.t.* [fr. L. *ex*, and *culpa*, fault] to clear from the charge of fault or guilt.—**exculpation** (eks-kul-pā'shun) *n.*—**exculpator** (eks-kul'pā-tō-ri) *a.* tending to exculpate.—**Syn.** to exonerate; absolve; acquit.

excursion (eks-ker'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *excursio*, a running out, fr. *excursus*] an expedition; a pleasure trip.—**excursionist**, *n.* one that goes on a trip.—**excursive**, *a.* rambling; wandering.—**excursively**, *adv.*—**excursion train**, an extra passenger train for a pleasure trip.

excursus (eks-ker'sus) *n.* [L.=a sally, *currere*, run] a dissertation appended to a book, and containing a fuller exposition of some relevant point.

excuse (eks-kūz) *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *excusare*, release from a charge, fr. *ex* and *causal*] to free from blame; to free from a duty; to overlook;—(eks-kūz') *n.* a plea offered in extenuation of a fault; apology.—**excusable** (eks-kū'zā-bl) *a.*—**Syn.** of *n.* plea; defense; extenuation; palliation.

excrete (ek'se-kre't) *v.t.* [L. (part) *ex-creatus*, having cursed, fr. *ex*, greatly, and *creare*, consecrate, devote, fr. *sacer*, holy] to curse; to abhor; to detest.—**excretable**, *a.* detestable; abominable.—**excretablely**, *adv.*

excretion (ek'se-kre'shun) *n.* act or object of excretion; a curse.—**excretive** (ek'se-kre'tiv) *a.* cursing; denouncing.—**excretory**, *a.*—**Syn.** denunciation; malediction, imprecation; anathema.

execute (ek'se-küt) *v.t.* [F. *exécuteur*, fr. L. (part.) *ex-secutus*, having followed up, fr. *ex*, and *sequi*, follow] to follow out; to carry into effect, as a decree; to put to death; to perform, as of music.—**executable** (ek'se-küt-ā-bl) *a.*—**executant** (eg-zek'ü-tant) *n.* one that executes, esp. music.—**Syn.** to do; complete; accomplish; achieve; fulfil.

execution (ek'se-kü'shun) *n.* the act of executing; capital punishment; style of painting, playing, etc.—**executioner**, *n.*

executive (eg-zek'ü-tiv) *a.* having power to execute; charged with enforcing laws;—*n.* the person or department of administration (of government, laws, business, etc.).—**executively**, *adv.*

executor (eg-zek'ü-ter) *n.*; *fem.* *executrix, executress* [L.] one that executes; the person appointed by a testator to execute his will.—*executorship, n.*—*executory, a.*

exegesis (ek-se-jé'sis) *n.* [G., fr. *ex*, and *hégomai, guide*] explanation, esp. the systematic interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.—*exegetic, exegetical* (ek-se-jet'-ik, -i-ka) *a. pert.* to exegesis; *expository.—exegetically, adv.—exegetics, n.* exegetical theology.—*exegete* (ek'se-jét).—*exegetist* (ek-se-jé'tust) *n.* one skilled in the exposition of Scripture.

exemplar (eg-zem'plár) *n.* [L., fr. *exemplum*.] Doublet of *sample*] a person or thing to be imitated; an original or pattern.—*exemplary, a.* [L. *exemplaris*] that may well serve as an exemplar; commendable.—*exemplarily, adv.*

exemplify (eg-zem'pli-fi) *v.t.* [suff. *-fy*, fr. *F. -fier*, fr. *L. -ficare=facere*, make] to illustrate by example; to show by an instance.—*exemplifiable, a.*—*exemplification* (eg-zem'pli-fí-ká'shun) *n.* act of exemplifying; an illustration.

exempt (eg-zempt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exemptus*, taken out, fr. *ex*, and *mere*, take, buy] to free from; to grant immunity from;—*s.* not included; not liable.—*exemption* (eg-zem'shun) *n.* act of exempting; state of being exempt; privilege.

exercise (ek'ser-síz) *n.* [F. *exercice*, fr. *L. exercitium*, fr. (part.) *exercitus*, exercised, ht. shut out] act of exercising; continued exertion, as for training the muscles, mind, etc.; practice; bodily exertion for the sake of health, *pl.* military drill, stated actions for training, as *vocal exercises*; worship;—*v.t.* to exert; to engage; to use or wield; to discipline; to vex; — *v.t.* to take exercise.

exert (eg-zert') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exertus*, of *exerere*, fr. *ex*, and *serere*, bind together] to put forth, as force, or ability; to strive.—*exertion, n.* effort.

exeunt (eks'é-unt) [L. *exiunt*, they go out—*pl.* of *exi*]. See *exit*.

exfoliate (eks-fó'li-át) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exfoliatus*, of *exfoliare*, to strip of leaves, fr. *ex*, and *folium*, leaf] to free from splinters or small scales on the surface;—*v.t.* to separate and come off in scales.—*exfoliation* (eks-fó-li-á'shun) *n.* the scaling off of a bone, a rock, or a mineral.—*exfoliative, a.* having the power of hastening exfoliation.

ex gratia (eks grá'shi-á) [L. from or by, favor] gratuitously.

exhale (eks-hál') *v.t.* [L. *ex*, and *halare*, breathe] to emit, as vapor; to send out, as an odor;—*v.t.* to rise, or be given off, as vapor.—*exhalable, a.*—*exhalant, a.* having the quality of exhaling.—*exhalation* (eks-há-lá'shun) *n.* the act of exhaling; evaporation; effluvia.

exhaust (eg-zawst') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exhaustus*, fr. *ex*, and *haurire*, to draw] to draw out, or drain off, completely; to consume; to weary;—*s.* drained; exhausted; having expended its energy;—*s.* the

steam or other gaseous fluid allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has moved the pistons; the exhaust pipe or muffler.—*exhaustible, a.* capable of being exhausted.—*exhaustibility* (eg-zaws-ti-bí'l'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being exhaustible.—*exhaustion* (eg-zaws'chun) *n.* the act of drawing off, or emptying; lassitude; weariness.—*exhaustive, a.* tending to exhaust.

exhibit (eg-zí'bít) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exhibitus*, fr. *ex*, and *habere*, to have, hold] to hold forth, or present to view; to display;—*s.* any paper presented in proof of facts; any collection of things displayed publicly, as in an exhibition.—*exhibitor, n.*—*exhibitory, a.* displaying; setting out to view

exhibition (ek-sí-bísh'un) *n.* act of exhibiting; manifestation; production of titles or other legal documents in evidence; any public show, as of works of art, etc.; benefaction for the maintenance of scholars at a university; bursary.—*exhibitionist, n.* a person who has a morbid desire to expose himself immodestly, either physically or mentally.—to make an exhibition of oneself, to excite contempt by behaving in a foolish manner.

exhilarate (eg-zí'l'a-rát) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exhilaratus*, greatly gladdened, fr. *ex*, and *hilaris*, blithe. See *hilarious*] to make merry; to animate.—*exhilaratingly, adv.*—*exhilaration* (eg-zí-l'a-rá'shun) *n.* gladness; cheerfulness.—*exhilarator, n.*—*Syn.* to cheer; gladden; enliven; stimulate.

exhort (eg-zawrt') *v.t.* [L., fr. *ex*, greatly, and *hortari*, urge] to urge, advise, or caution.—*exhortation* (eg-zawrt'há'shun) *n.* [L., fr. (part.) *exhortatus*, having exhorted] act of exhorting; urgent advice, esp. on matters of religion.—*exhortatory* (eg-zawrt'-ta-tó-ri) *a.* serving for exhortation.—*Syn.* to incite; animate; entreat; expostulate.

exhume (eks-hüm') *v.t.* [F., fr. Late *L. exhumare*, fr. *L. ex*, and *humus*, ground] to dig up, as from a grave; to disinter.—*exhumation* (eks-hü-má'shun) *n.* act of exhuming.

exigent (ek'si-jent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *exigent-*, exacting, fr. *ex* and *agere*, drive] requiring immediate action.—*exigence, exigency, n.* urgent necessity; sudden occasion.—*exigible, a.* capable of being exacted.—*Syn.* of "exigency," urgency; emergency; crisis; demand.

exiguous (eg-zíg'ü-us) *a.* [L. *exiguus*] small, slender.—*exiguity* (ek-si-gü'i-ti) *n.* slenderness.

exile (ek'sil, eg'zil) *n.* [O.F. *exil*, fr. L. *ex(s)ilium*, conn. with *solum*, soil] separation or banishment from one's native country; person in exile;—*v.t.* to banish.

exist (eg-zíst') *v.t.* [L. *ex(s)istere*, stand out, fr. *ex*, and *sistere*, cause to stand, fr. *stare*] to have being; to live; to endure.

existence (eg-zis'tens) *n.* state of existing; life; a living being.—*existent, a.* existing, living.

exit (eks'ít) *n.* [L.=he goes out] a word in playbooks directing an actor to

leave the stage;—[*L. exilus*, fr. *ex-ire*, go out] departure; death; passage out of a place.

ex libris (eks lī'brīs) *n.* [*L. ex*, and (abl. pl.) *libris*, (one) of the books (of)] a book-plate.

exodus (ek'sō-dus) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G. exodos*, a going out, fr. *ex*, and *hodos*, a journey] departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt; the second book of Moses [O. T.].

ex officio (eks ō-fish'i-ō) by virtue of one's office.

exogen (ek'sō-jen) *n.* [*G. ex-ō*, outside, and root *gen-*, of *gnōmas*, I am born] a plant increasing by the annual addition of a layer of the outer wood next to the bark. — **exogenous** (ek-soj'e-nus) *a.* growing outward by layers.



Cross Section of Exogenous Stem

exonerate (eg-zon'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. (part.) exonerātus*, disburdened, fr. *ex*, and *onerāre*. See *onerous*] to free from blame or responsibility.—**exoneration** (eg-zon-er-ā'shun) *n.* act of exonerating; acquittal.—*Syn.* to clear; exculpate; absolve; acquit.

exorable (ek'sō-rā-bl) *a.* [*L.*, fr. *ex*, out, and *orāre*, pray, beseech] capable of being moved by entreaty.

exorbitant (eg-zawr'bi-tānt) *a.* [*L. (part. stem) exorbitant-*, leaving the track, fr. *ex* and *orbita*, orbit, fr. *orbis*, circle] excessive.—**exorbitantly**, *adv.*—**exorbitance**, **exorbitancy**, *n.* enormity; extravagance.

exorcise (ek'sawr-sīz) *v. t.* [fr. *G. ex* and *horkusein*, bind by an oath, fr. *horkos*, through Late *L.*] to drive away by prayers, spells, etc., as an evil spirit; to deliver from an evil spirit.—**exorcism**, *n.* act of exorcising; a prayer or charm used in exorcising.—**exorcist**, *n.* a priest that exorcises.

exordium (eg-zawr'di-um) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *ex*, and *ordīrī*, begin] the introductory part of an oration or writing.

exosmosis (ek-sos-mō'sis) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G. ex*, out, and *ōsmos*, pushing] the outward passage of gases or fluids, through membranes, from within. Also **exosmose**.

exoteric, exoterical (ek-sō-ter'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* [*G.*, fr. (comp.) *ex-ōterōs*, fr. *exō*, outside] easily understood; public; external; not esoteric;—*a.* of an exoteric character.

exotic (eg-zot'ik) *a.* [*L.*, fr. *G. exotikos*, fr. *exō*] introduced from a foreign country; not indigenous;—*n.* a plant, a custom, etc., of foreign origin.

expand (ek-spand') *v. t.* [*L.*, fr. *ex*, and *pandere*, spread out] to spread

open; enlarge; make fuller;—*v. i.* to become opened, or enlarged.

expanse (eks-pans') *n.* [*L. (part.) expansus*, spread out] a wide extent of space.—**expandible**, *a.* capable of expansion.—**expandibly**, *adv.*—**expandibleness**, *n.*—**expandibility** (ek-span-ū-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**expansion** (ek-span'shun) *n.* state of being expanded; dilatation; enlargement.—**expansive**, *a.* widely extended.—**expansively**, *adv.*—**expansiveness**, *n.*

ex parte (eks pārtē) [*L.*] partial; one-sided.

expatriate (eks-pā'shi-āt) *v. t.* [*L. (part) ex(s)-patriātus*, having wandered, fr. *ex*, and *patriā*, walk abroad] to range at large, as in discourse or writing.—**expatriation** (eks-pā-si-ā'shun) *n.*

expatriate (eks-pā'tri-āt) *v. t.* [Late *L.*, fr. *ex*, and *patria*, fatherland, fr. *pater*] to remove one from his native country;—*n.*—**expatriation** (eks-pā'tri-ā'shun) *n.* banishment; exile.

expect (eks-pekt') *v. t.* [*L.*, fr. *ex*, and *speciāre*, look] to await; to anticipate.—**expectant**, *a.* waiting; looking for.—**expectantly**, *adv.*—**expectance**, **expectancy**, *n.* act or state of expecting; anticipation of pleasure.

expectation (eks-pek-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. (part.) expectātus*, having wandered] expectancy; object of expectation; *pl.* prospects in life.

expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt) *v. t.* and *i.* [*L.*, fr. *ex*, and stem, *pector-*, of *pectus*, breast] to cough up and spit out phlegm; to spit.—**expectorant**, *a.* helping expectation;—*n.* an expectorant medicine.—**expectoration** (eks-pek-tō-rā'shun) *n.*

expedient (eks-pē'di-ent) *a.* [*L. (part. stem) expedient-*, fr. *expedire*. See *expedite*] advisable, serviceable;—*n.* means to an end; resort; device.—**expediently**, *adv.*—**expediency**, *n.* fitness; advisability.

expedite (eks-pē-dīt) *v. t.* [*L. (part.) expeditus*, made ready, lit. of a foot, fr. *ex*, and stem, *ped-*, of *pēs*] to free from hindrance; to despatch; to help forward.—**expeditely**, *adv.* readily; speedily.

expedition (eks-pē-dish'un) *n.* promptness; speed; a hostile march or voyage to a particular place; the dispatch of a body of men to a country for purposes of research or exploration.—**expeditionary**, *a.* part. to an expedition.—**expeditious**, *a.* speedy; quickly done.—**expeditiously**, *adv.*

expel (eks-pel') *v. t.* [*L.*, fr. *ex*, and *pellere*, drive] to drive out; to eject; to exclude.—**expellant**, *n.* that which expels, as a medicine,—*s.* (also **expellent**).

expend (eks-pend') *v. t.* [*L. expendere*, lit. weigh out, fr. *ex* and *pendere*] to lay out; to spend.

expenditure (eks-pen'di-chūr) *n.* [fr. Late *L. (part.) expeditus=expensus*] act of expending; money, etc., expended.

expense (eks-pens') *n.* [O.F., fr. *L. (acc.) ex-pensam (pecuniam)*, (money) disbursed, fr. (part.) *ex-pensus*] ex-

penditure; outlay; charge; *pl.* costs, of a lawsuit.—*expensive*, *a.* costly, dear.

experience (eks-pē'ri-ens) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *experientia*, fr. (part. stem) *experient-*, trying thoroughly, fr. *experiri*] practical knowledge gained from experiment and observation; trial or proof;—*v.t.* to become practically acquainted with; to undergo.—*experienced*, *a.* taught by experience.

experiment (eks-per'i-ment) *n.* [L. *experimentum*] a trial; practical test; proof,—*v.t.* to make an experiment bearing on some fact or theory.—*experimental*, *a.*—*experimentally*, *adv.*—*experimentalist*, *n.*

expert (eks-pert') *a.* [L. (part.) *expertus*, having tested. See *experience*] taught by practice; experienced; skillful from practice;—(eks'pert) *n.* a person skilled in an art or science; a specialist.—*expertly*, *adv.*—*expertness*, *n.*—*Syn.* adroit; dexterous; clever; able.

expiate (eks'pi-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *expiatus*, atoned for, fr. *ex*, fully, and *piare*, fr. *pius*, pious] to make reparation for; to atone for.—*expiable*, *a.*—*expiation* (eks-pi-ā'shun) *n.*—*atonement*.—*expiator* (eks-pi-ā-ter) *n.*—*expiatory*, *a.* serving to atone.—*Syn.* to atone; propitiate; appease; compensate.

expire (eks-pīr') *v.t.* [O.F. *expirer*, fr. L. fr. *ex*, and *spirare*, breathe] to breathe out;—*v.s.* to die; to come to an end.—*expiration* (eks-pi-rā'shun) *n.* act of breathing; close; conclusion.—*expiratory* (eks-pīr-ā-tō-n) *a.* pert. to the emission of breath.—*expiry*, *n.* end; termination, as of a lease.

explain (eks-plan') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *ex*, quite, and *plāre*, to level, to make plain] to make plain or intelligible; to clear up.—*explainable*, *a.*—*Syn.* to expound; illustrate; interpret; solve; describe.

explanation (eks-plā-nā'shun) *n.* act of explaining; that which makes clear; clearing up of a misunderstanding.—*explanatory* (eks-plan'ā-tō-n) *a.* serving to explain.—*explanatorily*, *adv.*

expletive (eks'ple-tiv) *n.* and *a.* [L. fr. (part.) *expletus*, filled out, fr. *ex* and *plere*] a word inserted to fill up, or to add force to, a phrase; an oath.—*expletory*, *a.* expletive.

explicate (eks'pli-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *explicatus*, unfolded, fr. *ex* and *plicare*] to unfold; to explain; to interpret.—*explicable*, *a.*—*explication* (eks'pli-kā'shun) *n.* explanation; exposition.—*explicative*, *explicative* (eks'pli-kā-tiv, -tō-n) *a.* serving to explicate.

explicit (eks-plis'it) *a.* [L. (part.) *explicitus* = *explicatus*] distinctly stated; definite; formal;—*n.* [L., short, fr. *explicitus est liber*, the book (scroll) is unrolled] a term formerly put at the end of a book, as now *Fims*.—*explicitly*, *adv.*—*explicitness*, *n.*

explode (eks-plōd') *v.t.* [L. *explodere*, lit. to hoot off (the stage), fr. *ex*, and *plaudere*, clap the hands] to cause to explode; to expose;—*v.s.* to burst with a loud report.

exploit (eks-plōt') *n.* [O.F. *exploit*, fr. L. *explicium*, thing finished. See *explicit*] a deed or achievement, esp. a heroic act;—*v.t.* to work up and utilize, esp. to one's own ends.—*exploitation* (eks-plō-tā'shun) *n.* the act of exploiting, esp. selfishly.

explore (eks-plōr') *v.t.* [F. *explorer*, fr. L. *ex-plōrare*, orig. to cry out. See *deplore*] to visit and search through; to examine throughout.—*explorer*, *n.*—*exploration* (eks-plō-rā'shun) *n.* act of exploring; examination.

explosion (eks-plō'zhun) *n.* [L. (part.) *ex-plōsus*, driven away] a bursting with noise; outburst of feeling.—*explosive*, *a.* liable to explode;—*n.* any explosive substance.—*explosively*, *adv.*

exponent (eks-pō'nent) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *ex-pōnens*, setting out, fr. *ex* and *pōnere*] one who explains, or unicates; an algebraic index, as "3" in 4³.

export (eks-pōrt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ex*, and *portare*, carry] to convey or transport, as wares or produce, forth from a country;—(eks'pōrt) *n.* exportation; that which is exported—often *pl.*—*exporter*, *n.*—*exportable*, *a.*—*exportation* (eks-pōr-tā'shun) *n.* act of exporting.

expose (eks-pōz') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *ex*=L. *ex*, and *posere*, place, pose] to set in view; to disclose; to put in danger; to abandon, as an infant; to exhibit, as wares; to put to shame.—*expositive* (eks-pōz'itiv) *a.* serving to explain; expository.—*expositor*, *n.* one who expounds or explains.—*expository*, *a.* explanatory; exegetical.—*Syn.* disclose; reveal; divulge; publish.

exposé (eks-pō-zā') *n.* [F.] a formal exposition; an exposure of evil.

exposition (eks-pō-zh'yun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *expositio*, fr. (part.) *ex-positus*, set out] act of exhibiting or exposing; a public exhibition; explanation; commentary.

expostulate (eks-pōs'chū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *expostulatus*, demanded, fr. *ex* and *postulare*] to remonstrate with; to urge a change of conduct.—*expostulation* (eks-pōs-chū-lā'shun) *n.* objection.

exposure (eks-pō-zhūr) *n.* act of exposing, esp. an evil; state of being exposed; position in regard to access of light, etc.

expound (eks-pound') *v.t.* [O.F. *expōndre*, fr. L. *expōnere*. See *exponent*] to explain; to interpret.

ex-president (eks'pres-i-dent) *n.* one who has been, but is not now, president.

express (eks-pres') *v.t.* [O.F. *expresser*, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *pressare*, freq. of *pressere* (part. *pressus*), to press. See *press*] to squeeze out; to set forth in words, etc.; to declare one's mind (*v. refl.*); to signify; to send express;—*a.* directly stated; plain; dispatched with special speed or directness;—*adv.* plainly; post haste;—*n.* a messenger sent on a special errand; any regular and quick conveyance, esp. an express train; an express message.—*expressible*, *a.*—*Syn.* to declare; speak, intimate;—of *a.*, distinct; explicit; direct; definite.

expression (eks-presh'un) *n.* act of expressing oneself; manifestation of feeling, etc.; the reflection of character or mood in the countenance; a phrase.—**expressional**, *a.* pert. to expression, esp. literary expression.—**expressionless**, *a.*—**expressive**, *a.* serving to express; full of expression.—**expressionism**, *n.* the free and unconventional expression, in art, of subjective impressions.

expropriate (eks-prō'pri-āt) *v.t.* [fr. *L. ex*, and *proprius*, one's own] to deprive one of possession.—**expropriation** (eks-prō'pri-ā'shun) *n.*

expulsion (eks-pul'shun) *n.* [O.F., fr. *L. (part.) expulsius*, driven out, fr. *expel*] act of expelling.—**expulsive**, *a.* able or serving to expel.

expunge (eks-punj') *v.t.* [L. *expungere*, prick out, to remove, fr. *ex* and *pungere*] to wipe out; to efface.

expurgate (eks-per-gāt, eks-per-gāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *expurgātus*, thoroughly purged, fr. *ex*, and *purgāre*, purge] to cut from a book what is impure or offensive.—**expurgation** (eks-per-gā'shun) *n.*—**expurgator**, *n.*—**expurgatorial** (eks-per-gā-tō'ri-āl) *a.*—**expurgatory** (eks-per-gā-tō'ri) *a.* serving to expurgate.

exquisite (eks'kwiz-it) *a.* [L. (part.) *exquisitus*, sought out, fr. *ex*, and *quirere*=*quæere*, seek] selected; of surpassing excellence; extreme, as pleasure or pain;—*n.* a fop; a dandy.—**exquisitely**, *adv.*—**exquisiteness**, *n.*—*Syn.* delicious; perfect; finished; exact.

extant (eks'tant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *extant-*, outstanding, fr. *ex* and *stāre*] standing out; continuing to exist; in being now.

extempore (eks-tem'pō-rē) *adv.* [L. *ex tempore*, at the time. See *temporal*] without preparation; suddenly;—*a.* extemporaneous.—**extemporaneous** (eks-tem-pō-rā'nē-us) *a.* done on the impulse of the moment; impromptu; off-hand.—**extemporaneously**, *adv.*—**extemporaneousness**, *n.*—**extemporary** (eks-tem'pō-rer-i) *a.* extemporaneous.—**extemporize**, *v.t.* to speak without previous preparation.—**extemporization** (eks-tem-pō-rī-zā'shun) *n.* the act of speaking extempore.

extend (eks-tend') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ex*, and *tendere*, to stretch, tend] to prolong or lengthen; to stretch; to enlarge; to hold forth;—*v.i.* to be continued in length or breadth.—**extendible**, **extensible**, **extendible**, *a.* that which may be extended.—**extendibility** (ek-ten-si-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**extensive**, *a.* large; wide.—**extensively**, *adv.*—**extensiveness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to continue; expand; widen.

extension (eks-ten'shun) *n.* [F., fr. *L. (acc.) extensio nem*, fr. (part.) *extens-us*, extended] act of extending; a stretching; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

extent (eks-tent') *n.* space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; volume.

extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *extenuātus*, thinned, fr. *ex*,

and *lenūdre*, make thin, *lenis*] to weaken; to palliate.—**extenuation** (eks-ten-ū-ā'shun) *n.* palliation; mitigation.—**extenuatory** (eks-ten-ū-ā-tō'ri) *a.* palliative; tending to extenuate.—*Syn.* diminish; mitigate; excuse.

exterior (eks-tē'ri-er) *a.* [L. (comp.) fr. *exterius*, external, fr. *ex*] outward; foreign;—*n.* that which is external; outward appearance.—**exteriorly**, *adv.* externally.—*Syn.* external; extrinsic; outside.

exterminate (eks-ter'mi-nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *exterminātus*, banished, fr. *ex*, and *terminus*, boundary] to extirpate; to destroy.—**exterminable**, *a.*—**extermination** (eks-ter-mi-nā'shun) *n.*—**exterminator** (eks-ter'mi-nā-ter) *n.* esp. one who professionally destroys rodents, pests, etc.

external (eks-ter'nāl) *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exterius*, *exter*. See *exterior*] not essential; exterior; foreign; pl. outward appearances.—**externally**, *adv.*—**externalism**, *n.* undue devotion to externals, esp. of worship.—**externality** (eks-ter-nal'i-ti) *n.* existence in space.

extinct (eks-tingkt') *a.* [L. (part) *extinctus*, extinguished. See *extinguish*] extinguished; no longer extant.—**extinction**, *n.* act of extinguishing; disappearance; suppression.

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish) *v.t.* [L. fr. *ex*, thoroughly, and *singere*, quench] to quench; to put an end to.—**extinguishable**, *a.*—**extinguisher**, *n.* esp. an instrument for putting out fire.

extirpate (eks'ter-pāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *extirpātus*, rooted out, fr. *ex*, and *stirp-s*, the stem (with root)] to pluck up by the roots; to destroy.—**extirpator**, *n.*—**extirpation** (eks-ter-pā'shun) *n.*—**extirpatory** (ek-ter'pā-tō'ri) *a.* serving to kill.

extol (eks-tol') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ex*, and *tollere*, lift] to magnify in praise; to eulogize.—*Syn.* to laud; exalt; glorify.

extort (eks-tawrt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *extortus*, wrung out, fr. *ex* and *torquere*] to wring from by compulsion; to exact.—**extortionate**, **extortionary**, *a.* oppressive; exorbitant.—**extortion**, *n.* unjust demand.—**extortioner**, **extortionist**, *n.*

extra (eks'trā) *a.* [L.=beyond] over and above what is usual; additional;—*n.* something extra; an addition; pl. extra charges, or items.

extract (eks-trakt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *extractus*, drawn out, fr. *ex* and *trahere*] to draw out; to express or distill; to select an extract; to elicit;—(eks'trakt) *n.* a substance extracted from another chemically; a passage from a book, etc.—**extractable**, **extractible**, *a.*—**extraction**, *n.* act of extracting; stock or origin.—**extractor**, *n.*

extracurricular (eks-trā-kū-rik'ū-lr) *a.* not in the curriculum (as certain student activities at a school or college).

extradition (eks-trā-dish'un) *n.* [fr. *L. ex*, and (acc.) *traditio nem*, a giving up; See *tradition*] delivery by one state, to another, of fugitives from justice.—**extraditable** (eks-trā-dī'tā-bl) *a.*—**extradite**, *v.t.* to deliver up a fugitive criminal to another state.

extrajudicial (eks-tra-joo-dish'al) *a.* out of the proper court or ordinary legal course. — *extrajudicially, adv.*

extramural (eks-tra-mū'ral) *a.* beyond the walls.

extraneous (eks-trā-nē-us) *a.* [L. *extrāneus*, fr. *extra*. Doublet of strange] not belonging to a thing; not essential — *extraneously, adv.* — *Syn.* foreign; extrinsic; irrelevant; adventitious, incidental.

extraordinary (eks-traw'rī-, eks-tra-'awr'di-nā-rī) *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*. See *extra*, ordinary] beyond the common; not usual; remarkable. — *extraordinarily, adv.* — *extraordinariness, n.* — *Syn.* uncommon; wonderful; exceptional; odd; singular.

extraterritorial (eks'tra-ter-i-tō'ri-āl) *a.* beyond the limits of jurisdiction of a particular territory. — *extraterritoriality, n.* in some Oriental countries, exemption from local jurisdiction granted to foreigners, esp. Europeans, in connection with diplomatic relationships, or merely because of alien citizenship, brought about by traditional acceptance or by treaty.

extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant) *a.* [F., fr. L. *extrā*, and (acc. part.) *vagamem*, wandering, fr. *vogārī*] excessive; unrestrained; fantastic; profuse or prodigal. — *extravagantly, adv.* — *extravagance, n.* lavish expenditure of means or substance; exuberance in thought or diction; profusion; waste — *extravagancy, n.* extravagance; wandering.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan'zā) *n.* [It.] a composition, esp. musical, characterized by fantastic irregularity.

extravasate (eks-trav'a-sāt) *v.t.* [Fr. L. *extrā*, and *vās*, vessel] to let out of the proper vessels, as blood. — *extravasation (eks-trav-a-sā'shun) n.*

extreme (eks-trēm') *a.* [O.F. = F. *extrēmus*, fr. *exterus*. See *exterior*] at the utmost point, or highest degree; furthest; last; excessive; most urgent; — *n.* the utmost point or degree; extremity; the limit; *pl.* dire need. — *extreme unction*, in the Catholic Church, the sacrament administered by the priest to a dying person. — *extremely, adv.* — *extremeness, n.* — *extremist, n.* one that goes to extremes, esp. in doctrine. — *In the extreme* [L.] at the point of death — *In the extreme, extremely.* — *to go to extremes*, to use extreme measures; to go too far.

extremity (eks-trēm'i-tī) *n.* the utmost point or side; the greatest degree of an evil; distress; emergency.

extricate (eks-tri-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *extricātus*, disentangled, fr. *extricare*, fr. *tricas*, hindrances] to disentangle; to free from difficulties — *extricable, a* — *extrication (eks-tri-kā'shun) n.* disentangling. — *Syn.* to disengage; unravel; disentangle.

extrinsic, extrinsical (eks-'sīk, -sī-kal) *a.* [O.F. = F. *extrinsecus*, fr. L. *extrinsecus*, from, on the outside, fr. *exter*, out-

ward, and *secus*, beside] not contained in, or belonging to, a body, not essential.

extrovert (eks'trō-vert) *n.* a person whose chief interests are in external actions and things rather than in himself, the antithesis of *introvert*. Also *extravert*.

extrude (eks-trōd'ed) *v.t.* [L., fr. *ex*, and *trudere*, to thrust] to thrust, or press, out; to drive away. — *extrusion, n.* [L. (part.) *ex-trūsus*, thrust out] a thrusting out.

exuberant (eg-zū'ber-ant) *a.* [L. (part stem) *exuberant-*, abounding, fr. *ex*, and *uberare*, to be fertile, fr. *uber*, rich] overflowing; superabundant. — *exuberantly, adv.* — *exuberance, exuberancy, n.* superabundance, luxuriance.

exude (ek-sūd') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ex*, and *sudare*, to sweat] to discharge through the pores, or an incision, as sweat, sap; — *v.i.* to pass out through the pores. — *exudation (ek-sū-dā'shun) n.*

exult (eg-zult') *v.i.* [L. *ex(s)ultāre*, fr. *ex-sultare*, leap forth, fr. *ex* and *saltare*] to manifest lively joy or triumph. — *exultingly, adv.* — *exultant, a.* exulting; greatly rejoicing. — *exultation (eg-zul-tā'shun) n.* triumph; transport.

exuviae (eg-zū-vi-ē) *n. pl.* [L. fr. *exuere*, strip off] skins of animals, shells, etc., cast as useless. — *exuvial, a.* — *exuviate, v.t.* and *i.* to cast as skin, etc.; to moult.

eyas (ī'as) *n.* [an *eye* for a *nyas*, fr. F. *nyas*, orig. unfledged, fr. L. *nidus*, through Late L.] a hawk too young to leave the nest; a nestling.

eye (ī) *n.* [M.E. *eye*, *sighe*, fr. A.S. *æge*; cp. Ger. *auge*] the organ of sight; power of seeing; judgment; anything like an eye, as the hole in a needle, the growing bud in a potato, etc. — *v.t.* to observe closely or fixedly. — *eyeball, n.* the ball of the eye.



Parts of the Human Eye

— *eyebrow, n.* the hairy arch above the eye. — *eyeglass, n.* a glass to assist the sight; monocle. — *eyelash, n.* one of the hairs that edge the eyelid. — *eyelid, n.* a fold of skin that may be drawn over the eye. — *eyesight, n.* power of vision; observation. — *eyesore, n.* something offensive to the eye. — *eyepiece, n.* the lens in an optical instrument, to which the eye is applied. — *eyetooth, n.* a conical tooth; the canine tooth. — *eyewitness, n.* one who sees a thing done. — *the green eye, jealousy.* — *the mind's eye, intellectual perception.* — *to be all eyes, to give strict attention.* — *to give an eye to, attend to.* — *to have an eye to, to have regard to.* — *to keep an eye on, to watch.* — *to lay, or set, eyes on, to have a sight of.* — *to pipe the eye, to weep.* — *to see eye to eye, to think alike.* — *to throw dust in one's eyes, to deceive.*

eyelet (flet) *n.* [O.F. *aliet*, dim. of *œil*, eye] a hole for a lace or cord, as in garments, sails, etc.
eyot (i'ot) *n.* [A.S. *ÿgeth*, *ÿgoeth*; conn. with *island*] a small river island.

eyre (âr) *n.* [O.F. *evre*, journey, fr. L. *iter*] a circuit; a bench of judges on circuit in England.
eyrie, eyry (â'ri, ẽ'ri) See *aerie*.

F

F, f, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labio-dental formed by contact of lower lip and upper teeth. As a numeral, F formerly stood for 40; with a *line* over it, for 40,000. In music, F (fa) is the fourth tone of the diatonic scale of C.

Fabian (fã'bi-an) *a.* [fr. *Fabius*, Roman general] delaying (of military tactics).

fable (fã'bl) [F., fr. L. *fãbula*, fr. *fãri*, speak] a short tale, usually in verse, conveying some truth or precept; falsehood;—*v.t.* and *i.* to feign; to invent.—**fabler**, *n.*—*Syn.* fiction; legend; myth; story; allegory.

fabliau (fab'li-õ) *n.* [F.] a short medieval French story in verse.

fabric (fab'rik) *n.* [F. *fabrique*, fr. L. (acc.) *fabricam*, workshop, fr. stem, *fabri*, of *faber*, artisan. Doublet of *forge* (*n.*)] structure or texture; building and furniture; a manufacture, esp. textile.

fabricate (fab'ri-kãt) *v.t.* to frame; to manufacture by mechanical processes; to devise falsely.—**fabrication** (fab-ri-kã'shun) *n.* process or product of fabricating; construction; a falsehood.—**fabricator**, *n.* [L.]—*Syn.* to manufacture; forge; frame; invent; feign.

fabrikoid (fab'ri-koid) *n.* the trademark name for a tough, leatherlike fabric used for book bindings, chair covers, etc.

fabulist (fab'ü-list) *n.* a fable-writer.—**fabulous**, *a.* feigned, or fabled; amazing; fictitious.—**fabulously**, *adv.*

façade (fã-sãd') *n.* [F., fr. It.=face] front; side of a building containing the entrance.



Façade

face (fãs) *n.* [F., fr. L. *faciēs*] the outer appearance; one of the bounding planes of a solid; that part of the head in which are the eyes, nose, mouth, etc.; look; effrontery;—*v.t.* to confront; to oppose firmly; to make smooth;—*v.i.* to turn.—**faced** (fãst) *a.* marked with a face, having the surface smoothed or covered with some other material.—**facer**, *n.*—**facies** (fã'shi-ẽz) *n.* [L.] the face; general aspect.—**facial** (fã'shal) *a.* pert. to the face.—**face card**, a playing card having a face on it; a court card.—**on the face of it**, very plainly.—**to fly in the face of**, to insult; to defy—to set

one's face against, to oppose strongly.—*Syn.* countenance; visage; mien.

facet (fas'et) *n.* [F. *facette*, little face] a little surface, as cut on diamonds.

facetiae (fa-sẽ'shi-ẽ) *n.pl.* [L. (pl.) fr. *faciētus*, witty] witty or humorous writings or sayings.

facetious (fã-sẽ'shus) *a.* humorous; jocular.—**facetiously**, *adv.*—**facetiousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* jocose; jocular; playful; jesting.

facile (fas'il) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *facilem*, easily done, fr. *facere*] easy; fluent; easily approached or influenced.

facility (fã-sil'i-ti) *n.* [Doublet of *faculty*] quality of being facile; ease; easiness of access; *pl.* facilities, means.—**facilitate**, *v.t.* to make easy; expedite.—**facilitation** (fã-sil-i-tã'shun) *n.*—*Syn.* dexterity; phancy; ductility.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-le) *n.* [L.=do a like-thing] an exact copy or counterfeit;—*a.* exactly like.

fact (fakt) *n.* [L. *factum*, orig. (neut. of *facti*) thing done, fr. *facere*. Doublet of *feat*] anything done; anything actually true; reality.—**matter-of-fact**, prosaic.

faction (fãk'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *factiōnem*, lit. a doing. See *fact*] a party; a clique; dissension.—**factionist**, *n.*—**factious**, *a.* given to or taking part in faction.—**factiously**, *adv.*—**factiousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* party; clique; junto; dissension; discord.

factitious (fak-tish'us) *a.* [L. *factitious*, fr. *facere*, make] made, or imitated, by art; unreal.

factor (fãk'ter) *n.* [L.=doer] a mercantile agent; an agent in charge of landed property; one of the numbers which, multiplied together, produce the number of which they are factors;—*v.t.* to manage.

factory (fãk'tõ-n) *n.* a building with equipment in which goods are manufactured.

factotum (fak-tõ'tum) *n.* [L.=do everything] a general helper.

factual (fãk'chũ-al) *a.* conforming to fact; containing facts; limited to facts.

faculty (fãk'ül-ti) *n.* [F. *faculté*, fr. L. (acc.) *facultãtem*, fr. *faciēs*. Doublet of *facility*] ability to act; mental ability; a special aptitude; the teaching staff of a school or college; the members of a profession.—*Syn.* endowment; talent; ability.

fad (fad) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a fashion overenthusiastically followed.—**faddist**, *n.* one given to a fad.

fade (fãd) *v.t.* [O.F. *fader*, fr. *fãde*, in-aid; flat; fr. L. (acc.) *rapidum*,

vapid] to lose freshness, or brightness; to wither away.—*fadeless*, *a.* unfading.

faërie (fä'er-i) also *faery* (fä'er-i). See *faery*.

fag (fag) *n.* [Perh. corr. fr. *flag* (1)] a schoolboy who does menial services for a bigger boy in English schools;—*s. i.* to treat as a fag;—*s. i.* to act as a fag; to tire; to weary.

fagot, faggot (fag'ot) *n.* [F. *fagot*, perh. fr. a dim. fr. L. *fagus*, beech tree] a bundle of sticks for fuel, etc.

Fahrenheit (far'en-hit) *n.* [after the inventor, d. 1736] a thermometer graduated so that the freezing point of water is 32°, the boiling point, 212°, above zero. See *Thermometer*, *illus.*

faïence (fä-yäns') *n.* [F., fr. *Faenza*, Italy] a kind of glazed or enameled earthenware.

fail (fäil) *v. t.* [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere*, deceive] to disappoint or desert;—*s. i.* to be wanting; to come short; to decline; to fall off; to miss; to be baffled; to become bankrupt.—*falling*, *n.* foible; weakness.—*failure*, *n.* cessation; deficiency; omission; decay; suspension of payment.—without fail, certainly.

fain (fän) *a.* [A. S. *fægn*, glad] glad; very willing.—*adv.* gladly.—*fairness*, *n.*

faint (fänt) *a.* [O. F. (part.) *feint*, fr. *ferdre*, feign] lacking strength; weak; indistinct;—*n.* a swoon; fainting fit;—*s. i.* to become weak; to swoon; to lose courage; to sink.—*faintly*, *adv.*—*faintness*, *n.*—*faintish*, *a.* slightly faint.—*faint-hearted*, cowardly; timorous.—*Syn.* languid; feeble; timorous; dim, obscure.

fair (fär) *a.* [A. S. *fæger*] clear; free from fault or stain; free from a dark hue; beautiful; not cloudy; favorable; frank; just; middling;—*adv.* clearly; openly; honestly;—*n.* a fair woman.—*fairly*, *adv.*—*fairness*, *n.*—*fairway*, *n.* the navigable channel of a river, etc., or any clear, open space; hence, in golf, the part of the course with cut grass as distinguished from the *rough*—*fair-minded*, judging fairly.—*fair play*, just treatment.—*fair-spoken*, civil; plausible.—*a fair field*, equitable chance.—*a fair wind*, a favorable wind.—*fair and square*, honest; honesty.—to be in a fair way to, to be likely to succeed in.—to bid fair, to promise well.—*Syn.* pure; honest; equitable; reasonable.

fair (fär) *n.* [O. F. *feire* = F. *foire*, fr. L. (acc.) *feriam*, holiday] a great market, held at stated intervals.—*fairing*, *n.* a present purchased at a fair.—the day after the fair, too late.

fairy (fä'n) *n.* [O. F. *faerie*, enchantment, fr. *fae*, *Fay*] an imaginary being in the shape of a diminutive human being, supposed to meddle in the affairs of men;—*a.* belonging to fairies.—*fairyländ* *n.* the land of the fairies; elf-land.

faith (fäth) *n.* [M. E. *feith*, fr. O. F. *fei(d)* = F. *foi*, fr. L. (acc.) *fidem*, fr. *fidēs*] belief, esp. in a revealed religion; trust or reliance; a system of religious doctrines believed.—*faithful*, *a.*—*faithfully*,

adv.—*faith cure*, *faith healing*, the curing of bodily disease by prayer alone.—*good faith*, *fidelity*; *honesty*.—in good faith, with perfect sincerity.—in faith, truly; verily.—*Syn.* trust; creed; conviction.

fake (fäk) *v. t.* [Perh. D.] to conceal defects of, by artifice.—*n.* a fraud.—*faker*, *n.*

fakir (fä'ker) *n.* member of a Moslem sect under vow of poverty; hence, a member of any Moslem religious order, esp. one who claims to work marvels.

falcate (fal'kät) *a.* [L. *falcatus*, bent, fr. *stern.* *fals-*, of *fals*, sickle] bent like a sickle; crescent. Also *falcated*.

falchion (fawl'shun) *n.* [O. F. *fauchon*, through It., fr. L. *falx*. See *falcate*] a short, broad sword, slightly curved.

falcon (faw'kn, fawl'kon) *n.* [O. F. *faucon*, *faucon*, fr. L. (acc.) *falconem*—named from its falcated tail] a bird of prey, the hawk, once used

in sport.—*falconer*, *n.* a person that breeds and trains hawks or follows the sport of fowling with hawks.—*falconry*, *n.* the art of training or fowling with hawks.—*falcon-beaked*, with a curved beak.—*falconet*, *n.* a small falcon.



faldstool (fawld'stööl) *n.* [O. Ger. *faldstool*; cp. *fold* and *stool*, Ger. *stuhl*] a stool made to fold up; a campstool; a desk at which worshippers kneel.

fall (fawl) *v. t.* [A. S. *feallan*; cp. Ger. *fallen*] to descend from a higher position to a lower; to drop down; to descend to sin; to happen, to assail; to be uttered carelessly;—*n.* act of falling; the apostasy of Adam and Eve; a sinking of tone; descent of water; a cascade; a lady's veil.—*falling sickness*, epilepsy.—*falling star*, a meteorite.—to fall astern, to drop behind.—to fall away, to lose flesh.—to fall back, to retreat.—to fall foul, to quarrel.—to fall in, to join, of soldiers, to take up positions.—to fall in with, to meet casually.—to fall off, to decrease.—to fall out, to quarrel.—to fall short, to be deficient.—to fall through, to come to nothing.—to fall to, to set about energetically.—to fall on, or upon, to attack.—to try a fall, to wrestle.—*Syn.* to tumble; drop; decline; decay;—of *n.* descent; downfall; overthrow; destruction; collapse.

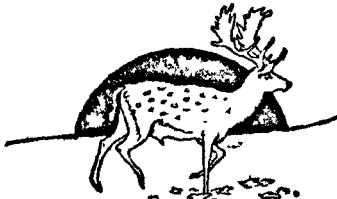


Faldstool

fallacy (fal'a-si) *n.* [O. F., fr. L. (acc.) *fallaciam*, fr. stem, *fallāc-*, of *fallax*, deceitful] deceptive appearance; an apparently forcible argument, which is really illogical.—*fallacious* (fa-lä'shus) *a.* deceptive; misleading.—*fallaciously*, *adv.*

fallen (fawl'en) *past part.* of the verb *fall*.—*a.* dropped, slain.

fallible (fal'i-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *fallere*, deceive] liable to mistake or be deceived.—**fallibility** (fal-i-bl'i-ti) *n.*
fallow (fal'ō) *a.* [E., of uncert. etym.] left untilled or unown;—*n.* land that has lain fallow a year or more;—*v. t.*
fallow (fal'ō) *a.* [A.S. *fealus*] of a pale-yellow, or reddish-yellow, color.—**fallow deer**, a small European deer.



Fallow Deer

false (fawis) *a.* [O.F. *fals*, fr. L. (acc.) *falsum*, fr. *fallere*, deceive] untrue; dishonest; forged, as paper;—*adv.* falsely.—**false face**, a mask.—**false keel**, a protective covering over the main keel.—**to play false**, to be untrue.—*Syn.* erroneous; unfaithful; feigned; spurious; forged; faithless.

falsehood (fawis'hood) *n.* [E. suff. *-hood*, denoting state] untruthfulness; an untruth.

falsetto (faw'i-ser'ō) *n.* [It., dim. fr. *falso*, false] artificial high notes of the voice, produced by tightening the glottis.

falsify (fawl'si-fl) *v. t.* [*-fy*=F. *-fer*=L. *facere*, for *facere*] to represent falsely; to forge; to prove to be false.—**falsification** (fawis-i-fikā'shun) *n.* act of making false; wilful misrepresentation.—**falsity**, *n.*

falter (fawl'ter) *v. i.* [Etym. uncert.] to hesitate; to tremble; to fail in resolution.—**falteringly**, *adv.*

fame (fām) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *fāma*] public report or rumor, esp. favorable report; renown.—**famed**, *a.* celebrated.—*Syn.* repute; reputation; esteem; honor; celebrity.

familiar (fā-mil'yer) *a.* [L. *familiārs*, pert. to the family, household] domestic; intimate; free; unconstrained; well known;—*n.* a close companion.—**familiarity** (fā-mil-i-ar'i-ti) *n.* state of being familiar; freedom; a liberty; intimacy.—**familiarize** (fā-mil'yer-iz) *v. t.* to make familiar; to accustom.—**familiarly**, *adv.*—**familiar spirit**, a demon supposed to attend an individual at call.

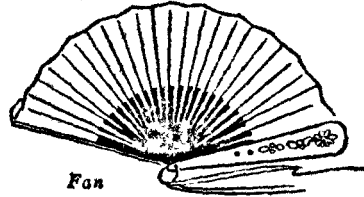
family (fam'i-li) *n.* [L. *familia*, fr. *famulus*, servant] parents, children, and servants, as making up a household; kindred; a group of several genera of kindred animals, languages, etc.—**family man**, a man fond of home life.—*Syn.* race; stock; class; genus.

famine (fam'in) *n.* [F., fr. L. *famēs*, hunger, through Late L.] scarcity of food; a general want of provisions; hunger.—*Syn.* dearth; want; destitution; scarcity.

famish (fam'ish) *v. t.* and *v. i.* to undergo great hunger; starve.

famous (fā'mus) *a.* [L. *famōsus*] celebrated, renowned.

fan (fan) *n.* [A.S. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus*, fan] any instrument used for producing currents of air; an implement for winnowing grain;—*v. t.* to cool with a fan; to winnow; to excite.



Fan

fanatic (fā-nat'ik) *n.* [F. *fanatique*, fr. L. (acc.) *fānaticum*, inspired fr. *fānum*, fane] a person inspired with excessive enthusiasm, esp. a religious zealot; devotee;—*a.* unmoderate in zeal. Also **fanatical**.—**fanatically**, *adv.*—**fanaticism**, *n.* excessive religious enthusiasm.

fancier (fan'si-er) *n.* a specialist, esp. one who breeds prize fowl, dogs, birds, etc.

fancy (fan'si) *n.* [Contr. fr. *fantasy*] power by which the mind forms within itself images of outward things; taste; inclination; humor; a vain, or false, notion;—*v. t.* to imagine; to have a liking for, to desire;—*a.* pleasing to the taste; guided by whim.—**fanciful**, *a.* whimsical; unreal; fantastic.—**fancifully**, *adv.*—**fancy ball**, a ball at which fancy dresses are worn.—**fancy-free**, heart-free.—**fancy goods**, fabrics of various patterns, esp. ribbons, silks, etc.—**fancy price**, an extravagant price.—**fancywork**, *n.* ornamental knitting; embroidery.—*Syn.* imagination; ideal; caprice.

fandango (fan-dang'go) *n.* [Sp.] a lively Spanish dance for two persons.

fane (fān) *n.* [L. *fānum*, prob. fr. *fāri*, speak] a temple; a church.

fanfare (fan'fār) *n.* [F., imit.] a flourish of trumpets.—**fanfaron** (fan'fā-ron) *n.* a swaggerer.—**fanfaronade**, *n.* boasting.

fang (fang) *n.* [A.S. = lit. a catching, fr. (part) *gefangen*, seized, fr. *fan*; cp. Ger. *fang*] a tusk; a long, pointed tooth, esp. a curved tooth in carnivores used to tear prey, or, in poisonous snakes, a hollow tooth through which poison is expressed.



Fangs of Tiger (indicated by arrows)

fan-tan (fan'tan) *n.* a Chinese gambling game played with beans; also a card game.

fantasia (fan-tā-zē'a, fan-tā'zi-a) *n.* [It.] a fanciful composition not conforming to the usual canons of music.

fantastic (fan-tas'tik. -tikal) *a.* fanciful; irregular; wild; capricious.—**fantastically**, *adv.*

fantasy (fan'tā-si) *n.* [M.E. *fantasye*, fr. O.F. =F. *fantasie*, fr. Late L. *phantasia*, imagining, imagination, fr. G. fr. *phantasō*, I display] fancy; mental image, caprice. Also *phantasy*.

far (far) *a.* [A.S. *feor*] distant; remote; more distant of the two;—*adv.* to a great extent or distance; in great part; very much.—**far-fetched**, forced; strained.—**far-off**, remote—**far-reaching**, tending to produce an effect in distant places, or for a long time.—**farsighted**, *a.* seeing to a great distance; seeing far before one.—**Far East**, eastern Asia—China, Japan, etc.—**Far West**, the extreme western part of the United States.—**a far cry**, a long way.—**as far as**, to the extent that.—**by far**, in a great degree.—**far and away**, entirely.—**in so far as**, to such an extent as.

farad (far'ad) *n.* [fr. Michael *Faraday*, the physicist, 1791-1867] the unit of electrical capacity. — **faradism** (far'ad-izm), **faradization** (far'ad-i-zā'shun) *n.* a method, discovered by Faraday, of treating disease by the application of electrical currents.

farce (fars) *n.* [F. *farce*, stuffing, a farce, fr. *farce*, to stuff; fr. L. *farciare*, to stuff] stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; force-meat; a style of comedy in which qualities and actions are exaggerated for the purpose of exciting laughter; ridiculous or empty show;—*s.i.* to cram; to fill.—**farical**, *a.* belonging to a farce; ludicrous.—**farically**, *adv.*

fardel (far'del) *n.* [O.F. *fardel*, F. *fardeau*, dim. of O.F. *farde*, a burden. Prob. fr. A.] a little pack, load, or burden.

fare (fär) *v. i.* [A.S. *faran*, go] to go; to travel, to be in any state, good or bad; to be entertained at table; to happen, well or ill;—*n.* price of passage; food; provisions for the table.

farewell (fär'wel) *int.* [fare and well] go well; good-bye; adieu (a parting compliment);—*n.* a wish of welfare at parting; adieu; leave-taking;—*a.* parting; valedictory; final.

farina (fä-rē'nä; fä-rī'nä) *n.* [L. meal, flour, fr. *far*, a sort of grain] ground corn, the flour of any species of corn or starchy root.—**farinaceous** (fär-i-nä'shus) *a.* made of meal or flour; yielding farina or flour; like meal.

farm (farm) *n.* [M.E. *ferme*, fr. A.S. *feorm*, goods, entertainment, fr. L. *ferma*, a fixed payment, rent, lease] a tract of land set apart for cultivation, esp. one with a house, barns, livestock, etc.—*s.i.* to lease or let, as land for a rent; to give up to another, as an estate, a business, etc., on condition of receiving a percentage of what it yields; to cultivate;—*s.i.* to till the soil.—**farmer**, *n.* a cultivator of leased ground; one that takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; an agriculturist; a husbandman.—**farmstead**, *n.* the buildings belonging to a farm.—

farmyard, *n.* the yard connected with the farm buildings.—**farmhouse**, *n.*

faro (fä'rō) *n.* [so called because a *Pharaoh* was represented on one of the cards] a game at cards in which a person plays against the bank kept by the proprietor of the table.

farrago (fä-rä'gō) *n.* [L. *farrago*, mixed food for cattle, fr. *far* (gen., *farr-is*), a kind of grain] a mass of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

farrier (fär'i-er) *n.* [O.F. *ferrier*, fr. L. *ferrum*, iron] a smith that shoes horses.—**farriery**, *n.* the farrier's work.

farrow (fär'ō) *n.* [A.S. *feorh*, pig] a litter of pigs;—*s.i.* and *i.* to bring forth, as pigs.

farther (fär'ther) *a.* [comp. of far; in M.E. *ferre*, *ferret*, the *th* being due to confusion with *further*, comp. of forth] more remote, tending to a greater distance;—*adv.* at, or to, a greater distance; moreover; in addition.—**farthest** (fär'thest) *a.* [superl. of far, in M.E. *ferreste*] most distant or remote;—*adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.

farthing (fär'thing) *n.* [A.S. *feorþa*, fourth, and dim. -*ing*] the fourth of an English penny, worth $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.



Farthingale

farthingale (fär'thing-gäl) *n.* [O.F. *verdugalle*, fr. Sp. *verdugado*, a hoop, fr. *verdugo*, a rod, fr. L. *viridis*, green] a hoop petticoat for distending the dress, used in 16th century.

fascēs (fas'ez) *n. pl.* [L. *fascis*, bundle] an ax tied up with a bundle of rods and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.



Fascēs

fasciate, fasciated (fash'i-ät, -ä-ted) *a.* [L. (part.) *fasciatus*, of *fasciäre*, fr. *fascia*, a band] bound with a fillet, eash, or bandage; flattened in form by growth.

fascinate (fas'i-nät) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *fascinatus*, fr. *fascinäre*, to enchant] to bewitch; to enchant.—**fascinat-**

ingly, adv.—**fascination** (fas-i-nā'shun) *n.* the act of bewitching or enchanting, enchantment, a charm; a spell.—*Syn.* to charm; captivate.

Fascism (fash'izm) *n.* the principles opposed to communism, socialism, etc., marked by conservatism and nationalism, and advocating governmental authority over economic and cultural life.

fash (fash) *v.t.* [O.F. *fasher*, to anger, fr. L. *fashidum*, loathing] to trouble; to annoy;—*v.t.* to be vexed; to be at pains;—*n.* trouble; vexation; care.

fashion (fash'un) *n.* [O.F. *fachon*, make, shape, fr. L. (acc.) *factio*nem, of *factio*, a making. Doublet of *factio*] the form of anything; pattern; the prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress; sort; custom;—*v.t.* to form; to give shape to.—**fashionable**, *a.* conforming to the established mode; current; prevailing at a particular time; stylish.—**fashionably, adv.**—**fashioner, n.**—**fashionless, a.**—**fashion plate**, a picture showing fashions in dress.—**after, or in, a fashion**, to a certain extent; in a way.—**in fashion**, in keeping with the prevailing style.—**out of fashion**, not in keeping with the prevailing mode or style.—*Syn.* mold; form; mode, inanner, way; model.

fast (fast) *a.* [A.S. *faest*, firm] fixed; close; tight; firmly fixed; immovable; steadfast; speedy; permanent, as color; dissipated;—*n.* a rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf, —*adv.* firmly, steadfastly; swiftly; closely.—**fastness, n.** a stronghold.—**fast by**, close to.—**to live fast**, to be prodigal and wasteful.—**to make fast**, to fasten.—**to play fast and loose**, to be unreliable.

fast (fast) *v.s.* [A.S. *faestan*, to fast; fr. *faest*, firm, strict] to abstain from food; to go hungry; to abstain from particular kinds of food;—*n.* abstinence from food; a time of fasting.

fasten (fas'n) *v.t.* [A.S. *faestrian*, fr. *faest*, fixed] to fix firmly; to hold together.—*v.t.* to fix oneself, to seize and hold fast;—**fastening, n.** anything that makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, etc.—**fastener, n.** that which fastens.

fastidious (fas-tid'i-us) *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, fr. *fastus*, pride, and *taedium*, loathing] difficult to please.—**fastidiously, adv.**—**fastidiousness, n.**—*Syn.* squeamish; disdainful; critical, punctilious; overnice.

fat (fat) *a.* [A.S. *faet*] fleshy; plump; yielding a rich supply; productive.—*n.* an oily substance deposited in various parts of animal bodies; tallow; lard; the best or richest part;—*v.t.* to make fat; to fatten;—*v.t.* to grow fat and fleshy.—**fatted, a.** made fat.—**fatty, adv.** grossly; greasily.—**fatty, a.** containing fat, or having its qualities; greasy.—**fattiness, n.**—**fatness, n.**—**fatten, v.t.** to make fat; to feed for slaughter;—*v.t.* to grow fat or corpulent.—**fattener, n.**—**the fat is in the fire**, matters have been made worse.—*Syn.* gross; heavy; rich; oily; stout.

fat (fat) *n.* [A.S. *faet*, a large vessel] a large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat.

fatal (fā'tal) *a.* [L. *fatalis*, fr. *fari*, speak] appointed by fate; causing death;

deadly; mortal.—**fatally, adv.**—**fatalism, n.** the doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.—**fatalist, n.** one that maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.—**fatalistic** (fā-tā-hs'tik) *a.* pert. to fatalism.—**fatalistically, adv.**

fatality (fā-tal'i-ti) *n.* invincible necessity; mortality; a fatal end; a death in a disaster.

fata morgana (fā'tā mawr-gā'nā) [It] a phenomenon in which, by atmospheric refraction, images of objects at a distance appear as inverted, distorted, or multiplied; mirage.

fatē (fāt) *n.* [L. *fatum*, a prediction, fr. *fari*, speak] a decree or word pronounced by God, hence inevitable necessity; appointed lot; death; *pl.* [Myth] the Deities or Parcae, who were supposed to determine the course of human life; the fatal sisters.—**fated, a.** decreed by fate; destined.—**fateful, a.** producing fatal events.—**fatefully, adv.**—**fatefulness, n.**—*Syn.* destiny; doom; lot; chance; fortune.

father (fā'ther) *n.* [M.E. *fader*, A.S. *fæder*, L. *pater*, G. *pater*, fr. root *pa*, to feed] male parent; a male ancestor more remote than a parent; a senator of ancient Rome; a dignitary of the church; one of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ; a producer, author, or contriver; the Supreme Being, the first person in the Trinity;—*v.t.* to make oneself the father of; to adopt; to acknowledge oneself author of.—**fatherly, a.** like a father in affection and care; tender; protecting;—*adv.* fatherhood, *n.* paternity.—**father-in-law**, the father of one's husband or wife.—**fatherland, n.** the native land of one's fathers or ancestors.—**Holy Father**, the pope.—**to be gathered to one's fathers**, to die and be buried.

fathom (fath'om) *n.* [A.S. *fæthm*, the space reached by the extended arms, a grasp] a measure of length containing 6 feet;—*v.t.* to ascertain the depth of, to sound—*hence*, to get to the bottom of.—**fathomable, a.**—**fathomless, a.** measureless.

fatigue (fā-tēg') *n.* [O.F. fr. *fatiguer*, to weary, fr. L. *fatigare*, to weary] weariness, from bodily labor or mental exertion; the labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms;—*v.t.* to weary with any exertion; to exhaust the strength of, to tire.—**fatigue duty**, that part of a soldier's duty distinct from the use of arms.

fatling (fat'ling) *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter

fatuity (fā-tū'i-ti) *n.* weakness of mind; feebleness of intellect, foolishness.—**fatuitous, a.** foolish; fatuous;—**fatuitously, adv.**

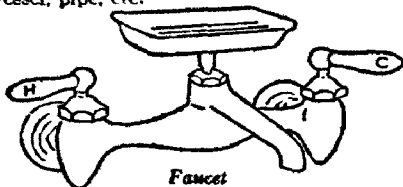
fatuous (fāch'ū-us) *a.* [L. *fatuus*, foolish] feeble in mind, weak; silly; rhotic.

faubourg (fā-bōor') *n.* [O.F. *fors*, out, fr. L. *foris*, out of doors, and *bourg*, a market town] a suburb.

fauces (faw'sēz) *n. pl.* [L.] the upper part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

faucet (faw'set) *n.* [O.F. *fauisset*, fr. *fauiser*, falsify, pierce] a spout

with a valve, for drawing liquid from a cask, vessel, pipe, etc.



(H, hot water, and C, cold water, valve)

faugh (faw) *int.* [imit.] an exclamation of contempt, abhorrence, or disgust
fault (fawlt) *n.* [O.F. *faute*, fr. L. *fallūta* (Folk-L.) a defect, fem. of new part. *fallūtus*, fr. *fallere*, deceive] a failing, an error; a mistake; a blunder, losing of the scent in hunting; [Geol.] a break or interruption of strata.—**faulty**, *a* containing faults, imperfect; blamable; wrong.—**faultfinding**, *n.* the act of pointing out faults, carping;—*a.* **faultfinder**, *n.*—**at fault**, open to blame.—**to find fault with**, to blame for some mistake or defect.—*Syn.* imperfection; blemish; detect; offense; flaw.

faun (fawn) *n.* [L. *faunus*, fr. *favere*, to favor] a deity among the Romans, supposed to in-



habit the woods and protect shepherds, believed to have horns and tail, and represented either with a goat's legs or with a human body and a goat's tail.

fauna (faw'na) *n.*; *pl.* *faunæ*, *faunas* (faw'næ, -næz) the animals of any given area or epoch.

fauteuil (fō-tē'yē) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *faldstōtūm*, a faldstool] an armchair, usually highly ornamented—hence, a seat, or membership, in the French Academy.

faux pas (fō'pa) [F.] a false step; a mistake.

faveolate (fā-vē'ō-lāt) *a.* pitted; cellular; honeycombed.

favor (fā'vər) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *favorem*, of *favor*, favor, fr. *favere*, to favor] kind regard; friendly disposition; a kind act or office; partiality, a token of regard, to be worn or displayed;—*v. i.* to regard with kindness; to befriend, to resemble in feature.—**favorable**, *a* friendly; advantageous; suitable.—**favorably**, *adv.*—*Syn.* benefit; kindness; grace; gift; countenance; letter; note.

favorite (fā'vər-it) *n.* a person or thing regarded with special favor; one treated with partiality;—*a.* regarded with particular affection.—**favoritism**, *n.*

fawn (fawn) *n.* [F. *faon*, fr. L. *foetus*, offspring] a young deer; a buck, or doe, of the first year;—*v. i.* to bring forth

a fawn.—**fawn-colored**, having a color resembling that of a young deer.

fawn (fawn) *v. i.* [M.E. *faunen*, fr. Scand.] to court favor by low cringing, and the like, as a dog; to flatter meanly.—**fawner**, *n.*—**fawningly**, *adv.* cringingly.

fay (fā) *n.* [O.F. *fae*, F. *fee*, fr. L. *fāta*, a fate, goddess of destiny] a fairy; an elf.

faze (fāz) *v. i.* to disquiet or worry (used colloquially).

fealty (fē'al-ti) *n.* [O.F. *fealte*, fidelity, fr. L. (acc.) *fidelitatem*, of L. *fidelis*, fr. *fidelis*, faithful] fidelity to one's lord; the oath sworn by a vassal to a superior or to a government.—*Syn.* fidelity; homage; loyalty.

fear (fēr) *n.* [A.S. *fær*, fear, danger] a painful emotion excited by the apprehension of impending danger; alarm; dread;—*v. i.* to feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to suspect; to venerate;—*v. s.* to be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid.

fearful (fēr'fūl) *a.* full of fear; afraid; dreadful; awful.—**fearfully**, *adv.*—**fearfulness**, *n.*—**fearless**, *a.*—**fearlessly**, *adv.*—**fearlessness**, *n.*—**fearsome**, *a.* causing fear; terrible.—**fearsomely**, *adv.*—*Syn.* timid; timorous; apprehensive; inghtful; terrible; horrible.

feasible (fē'zi-bl) *a.* [F. *faisible*, that can be done, fr. *faisant*, part. of *faire*, make, fr. L. *facere*, make, do] capable of being done; practicable.—**feasibly**, *adv.*—**feasibleness**, *n.*—**feasibility** (fē'zi-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being feasible.

feast (fēst) *n.* [O.F. *feste*, F. *fête*, fr. L. *festum*, a holiday, fr. *festus*, solemn] a festival; a solemn or a joyous anniversary; a banquet;—*v. i.* to entertain with sumptuous provisions; to gratify luxuriously;—*v. s.* to eat sumptuously; to be highly gratified or delighted.—**feaster**, *n.*

feat (fēt) *n.* [F. *fait*, fr. L. *factum*, a deed, fr. *facere*, do, make] an exploit; a striking act of strength, skill, or cunning.

feather (fēth'ər) *n.* [A.S. *fether*] one of the growths which make up the covering of a bird, a plume; an ornament; kind;—*v. i.* to dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather, as an arrow or a cap.—



Parts of a Feather

feathering, *n.* plumage.—**feathery**, *a.* pert. to, resembling, or covered with, feathers.—**featherless**, *a.* unfeathered.—**feather bed**, a bed stuffed with feathers.—**feather-brained**, **feather-headed**, **feather-pated**, frivolous; light-hearted; giddy.—**feather-stitch**, a stitch used in embroidery.—**featherweight**, *n.* the lightest weight allowed on a horse in a handicap, a very light boxer,

between 118 and 126 lbs.—a feather in one's cap, an honor; a mark of distinction.—birds of a feather, people of the same class, etc.—in high feather, in high spirits.—the white feather, cowardice.—to feather an oar, in rowing, to turn the blade of the oar horizontally when out of the water, in order to decrease the resistance of the air.—to feather one's nest, to gather wealth.

feature (fē'chūr) *n.* [O.F. *faivre*, fashion, fr. L. *faciūra*, fut. part. of *facere*, make] form, or appearance, of the body, esp. of any single part of the face; a lineament (often used in *pl.* for the face); any marked peculiarity or special attraction.

febrifuge (fē'brī-fūj) *n.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugāre*, put to flight] a medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever;—*a.* having the quality of mitigating fever.

febrile (fē'brīl, fēb'rīl) *a.* [F. *fébrile*, fr. L. *febrilis*, fr. *febris*, fever] indicating fever, or derived from it.

February (fē'brō-er-i) *n.* [L. *Februarius*, fr. *Februa*, the Roman festival of purification, fr. *febrūre*, purify] the second month in the year (in common years, this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days).

feces, fæces (fē'sēs) *n. pl.* [pl. of L. *feces*, grounds, dregs] dregs; lees; sediment; excrement.—**fecal, fæcal** (fē'kāl) *a.* pert. to, or containing dregs or feces.

feckless (fēk'les) *a.* [Scot.; also *feclless*, short. for *effeclless*] spiritless; weak; feeble; worthless.

feculent (fēk'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *feculentus*] foul with impure substances; muddy; turbid; foul.—**feculence, n.** foulness; lees; dregs.

fecund (fē'kund) *a.* [L. *fecundus*, fruitful] prolific; fruitful; fertile.—

fecundate (fē-kun'dāt, fēk'un-dāt) *v. t.* to make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.—

fecundation (fēk-un-dā'shun) *n.* the act of making fruitful.—**fecundity** (fē-kun'd-ti) *n.* quality or power of producing fruit or young in great numbers; richness of invention.

fed (fed) *past tense and past participle* of the verb *feed*.

federal (fēd'gr-əl) *a.* [F. *fédéral*, fr. L. *stern, fœder-*, of *foedus*, league] pert. to a league or treaty, esp. between states, hence pert. to a central government of separate states, as the U.S. Government; pert. to the Northern States of the U.S. that fought against the Confederates in the Civil War.—*n.* a supporter of the North during the Civil War; an operative in the secret service of the government.—**federally, adv.**—**federalize, v. t.** to make federal; unite by compact.—**federalism, n.** the principles of federal government.—**a federal union, a union** of several states, internally independent, under a central government, to which each sends representatives.

federate (fēd'gr-āt) *a.* [L. *foederātus*, fr. *foedus*] leagued; confederate;—*v. t.* to form into a federation.—**federation** (fēd-gr-ā'shun) *n.* a league; a

confederacy.—**federative** (fēd'gr-ā-tiv) uniting; joining in a league.

fedora (fē-dō'ra) *n.* a felt hat usually creased lengthwise.



Fedora

fee (fē) *n.* [A. S. *feoh*, cattle, whence M. E. *fee*, cattle]

property; possession of land; remuneration; esp. reward for professional services; a right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed, or rent to be paid; a *fee*;—*v. t.* to reward for services; to hire.—**retaining fee, a fee** to secure priority of claim on service; a fee paid to a lawyer or other person to defend or manage a case.

feeble (fē'bl) *a.* [O.F. *foible*, fr. L. *febilis*, wretched, fr. *flere*, weep] weak; deficient in strength; faint, as the voice; imperfect, as light or color; wanting vigor; imbecile.—**feebly, adv.**—**feebleness, n.**—**feeble-minded, weak in mind.**—*Syn.* infirm; sickly; faint; debilitated.

feed (fēd) *v. t.* [A.S. *fedan*, to feed] to give food to; to supply with nourishment; to graze; to supply with materials, as a printing press with paper; to supply with fuel, as an engine;—*v. i.* to take food; to graze.—*n.* that which is eaten by beasts; allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, etc.—**feeder, n.**—**feeding bottle, a bottle** for supplying milk to an infant.—**feeding ground, a place** where animals resort to feed.

feel (fēl) *v. t.* [A.S. *filan*, to feel] to perceive by the touch; to touch; to suffer or enjoy;—*v. i.* to have perception by the nerves of sensation; to have the sensibilities moved or affected; to be conscious of being;—*n.* sense of feeling; perception; a sensation communicated by touching.—**feeling, a.** possessing great sensibility;—*n.* the sense of touch; consciousness; sentimentality; *pl.* the passions or affections.—**feelingly, adv.**—**feeler, n.** one of the organs with which certain animals are furnished for trying objects by the touch; a proposal, observation, or the like, cautiously put forth to ascertain the views of others.—*Syn.* of "feeling," sensation; sense; sensibility; concern; tenderness; pathos; emotion.

feet (fē) *n. pl.* of foot.

feign (fān) *v. t.* [F. *feindre*, to feign, fr. L. *fingere*, to form] to conceive by an act of mind; to invent; to counterfeit.—**feignedly** (fā'ned-lī) *adv.*—**feigningly, adv.**—**feigner, n.**—*Syn.* to pretend, dissemble; simulate; imagine.

feint (fānt) *n.* [F. *feint*, *prea. part.* of *feindre*] an assumed or deceptive appearance; a pretense; mock attack in boxing, fencing, etc.;—*v. t.* to make a feint, or mock attack.

feldspar (fēld'spār) *n.* [Ger. *feldspath*, fr. *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar] a crystalline mineral. Also *felspar*.

felicitate (fē-hē'l-tāt) *v. t.* to express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate

late.—**felicitation** (fē-lis-i-tā'shun) *n.* act of felicitating; congratulation.

felicity (fē-hā't-i) *n.* [O.F. *felicité*, fr. L. (acc.) *felicūdem*, fr. stem, *felicō*, of *felix*, happy] state of being happy; blessedness.—**felicitous**, *a.* happy; well applied or expressed.—**felicitously**, *adv.*—**felicitousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* happiness; bliss; blissfulness, beatitude.

feline (fē'lin) *a.* [L. *felinus*, belonging to cats, fr. *felis*, cat] pert. to a cat; cat-like.

fell (fel) *a.* [A.S. *fel*, cruel] cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; keen; sharp; bloody.

fell (fel) *n.* [A.S. *fel*, skin, allied to L. *pellis*, skin] a skin, or hide, of a beast.

fell (fel) past tense of the verb fall.

fell (fel) *v.t.* [A.S. *fellan*, *fallan*, to cut down—causative form of *feallan*, to fall] to knock down; to cut, or hew, down; to sew, or hera, down.—**feller**, *n.*

fell (fel) *n.* [Scand.=a hill] a barren hill; a rocky mountain; a tract of high, barren land.

fellah (fel'ā) *n.*; *pl.* fellahs, fellahin (fel'āz, -ā'hēn) [A. tiller of the soil] a peasant, or cultivator of the soil, among the Egyptians, Syrians, etc.

felloe (fel'ō) *n.* the outside rim of a wheel, enclosing the spokes. Also *felly*.

fellow (fel'ō) *n.* [M.E. *felawe*, fr. Scand.] a companion; one of a pair; a person; a college student holding a scholarship; a member of a literary or scientific society.—**fellowship**, *n.* companionship; association; social familiarity, a foundation for the maintenance of a resident scholar.—**fellow being**, any member of the human race.—**fellow citizen**, a citizen of the same nation, state, or city.—**fellow countryman**, one of the same country.—**fellow feeling**, a like feeling.—**fellow helper**, a companion in labor.—**fellow student**, one that prosecutes his studies in the same company, or class, with another.—**good fellowship**, companionableness.

felo-de-se (fē'lō-dē-sē) [L. a felon upon himself] a felon, *i.e.* murderer, of himself; a suicide, while presumably sane.

felon (fel'on) *n.* [F. *felon*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *felōnem*, of *felo*, traitor] a person that has committed felony; a person guilty of heinous crime;—*s.* fierce, traitorous.—*Syn.* malefactor; offender; criminal; culprit; convict.

felony (fel'ō-ni) *n.* an offense that occasions a total forfeiture of lands or goods, and to which capital or other punishment may be added; in statute law, an offense graver than a misdemeanor.—**felonious** (fē-lō'ni-us) *a.* malicious; villainous; traitorous.

felt (felt) *v.* pret. and past participle of the verb feel.

felt (felt) *n.* A.S. *felis* cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure; a hat made of wool;—*v.t.* to make into felt;

to cover with felt—**felting**, *n.* the material of which felt is made; the art or process of making felt.

felucca (fē-luk'ā) *n.* [It. *feluca*, fr. A. *fulka*, a ship] a boat, or vessel, which has two masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.



Felucca

female (fē'māi) *n.* [F. *femelle*, fr. L. *femella*, dimin of *femina*, woman] one of the sex that bears young; a plant that bears the pistil, and produces fruit;—*a.* belonging to the sex that gives birth to young; feminine; having pistils and no stamens.

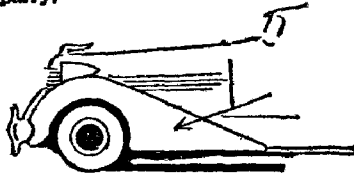
feminine (fem'i-nin) *a.* [O.F. *feminin*, fr. L. *femininus*, fr. L. *femina*, woman] pert. to women; womanly; effeminate; having the grammatical form or gender of words which are epithets of females.—**femininely**, *adv.*—**femininity**, *n.*—**feminist**, *n.* an advocate of the emancipation of women and equality of the sexes.—**feminism**, *n.*—**feminize**, *v.t.* to render effeminate.—**feminine rhymes**, double rhyming between words, each ending in an unaccented syllable, as *highly* and *wisly*.

femur (fē'mēr) *n.* [L. *femur*, *femoris*, the thigh] the thigh bone.—**femoral** (fem'ō-ral) *a.* belonging to the thigh.

fen (fen) *n.* [A.S. *fenn*, marsh] boggy land; moor; marsh.—**fenny**, *a.* swampy

fence (fens) *n.* [Abbrev. of *defense*] that which fends off attack or danger; a wall, hedge, or other enclosure (see *Gate*, *illus.*), a receiver of stolen goods;—*v.t.* to fend off danger from; to guard; to inclose with a fence;—*v.i.* to make a fence; to defend oneself by use of the sword.—**fencer**, *n.* a swordsman.—**fencing**, *n.* the art of defense or of dueling by means of rapiers or swords.

fend (fend) *v.t.* [Abbrev. of *defend*] to keep off; to ward off;—*v.i.* to resist; to parry.



Fender of Automobile

fender (fend'ēr) *n.* one that, or that which, fends or wards off, esp. a metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor; something hung over the side of a vessel, to guard it from injury by striking against a wharf or another vessel; a mud guard over the wheel of an automobile.

fennel (fen'el) *n.* [A.S. *finol*, fr. L. *feniculum*, fennel, double dim. of *fenum*, hay] a European plant, with a yellow flower, cultivated in gardens for the agreeable flavor of its seeds.—**fennel water**, a liquor prepared from fennel seed.

feod (fūd) *n.*, **feodal**, **feodary**. See **feud**, etc.

feoff (fef) *v.t.* [O.F. *feoffer*, fr. *fief*] in England, to invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff.—**feoffment**, *n.* grant of a feud or fee in trust; a gift or conveyance, in fee, of land; the deed conveying the gift.—**feoffer**, *n.*

ferment (fer'ment) *n.* [L. *fermentum*, short, for *ferui* - *mentum*, leaven, fr. *fervere*, to boil tumult; agitation; fermentation;—(fer-ment') *v.t.* to cause fermentation in;—*v.i.* to undergo fermentation; to work; to be excited.—**fermentable** (fer-men'ta-bl) *a.*—**fermentability** (fer-men-ta-bl'i-ti) *n.* capability of being fermented.—**fermentation** (fer-men-tā'shun) *n.* the decomposition of organic substances produced by the action of a living organism, or by certain unorganized agents; the active state of the intellect or the feelings.—**fermentative**, **fermentive** (fer-men'ta-tiv, -men'tiv) *a.* causing fermentation.

fern (fern) *n.* [A.S. *fearn*] a cryptogamous plant having fronds for leaves.—**ferny**, *a.* abounding in ferns.—**fernery**, *n.* a place where ferns are raised.



Fronds of a Fern

ferocity (fēr-ōs'i-ti) *n.* [O.F. *ferocitiē*, fr. L. (acc.) *ferocitatem*, fierceness, fr. *feroci-*, stem of *ferox*; fierce] savage wildness or fierceness; fury; barbarity.—**ferocious** (fēr-ō'shūs) *a.* fierce; barbarous.—**ferociously**, *adv.*—**ferociousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "ferocious," wild; savage; rapacious; cruel; brutal.

ferret (fer'et) *n.* [Corr. of It. *floretto*, little flower, fr. L. *flos*, *flors*, flower] a narrow tape or ribbon woven orig. from silk, now from worsted or cotton.

ferret (fer'et) *n.* [O.F. *ferret*, fr. L. *fūr*, thief] an animal of the weasel kind;—*v.t.* to drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as the ferret does the rabbit.

ferriferous (fēr-nf'er-us) *a.* [L. *ferrum*, and *ferre*, bear] producing iron.

ferrous (fer'us) *a.* [L. *ferreus*, made of iron, fr. *ferrum*, iron] pert. to iron; like iron.

ferruginous (fēr-rōō'jil-nus) *a.* [L. fr. *ferrūgo*, iron rust] partaking of iron.

ferrule (fer'ōōl, fer'il) *n.* [Corr. (through L. *ferrum*) fr. O.F. *ferol*, of uncert. etym., a little bracelet] a metal tip, fixed on a cane, etc., to prevent splitting.

ferry (fer'i) *v.t.* [A.S. *ferian*, carry; conn. with *fare*] to transport over a river or lake;—*n.* a place where a ferryboat plies; a ferryboat.—**ferryboat**, *n.* a boat that carries persons, vehicles, etc., over a lake or river.—**ferryman**, *n.* one who runs a ferry.



Ferryboat

fertile (fer'til, -til) *a.* [F., fr. L. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre*, bear] producing or bearing abundantly; fruitful; inventive.—**fertilely**, *adv.*—**fertility** (fer-til'i-ti) *n.* fruitfulness.—**fertilization** (fer-til-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of fertilizing.—**fertilize** (fer'ti-liz) *v.t.* to make fertile; to enrich.—**fertilizer**, *n.* anything that fertilizes, esp. minerals or other materials added to soil to increase its fertility.

ferule (fer'ool, fer'il) *n.* [L. *ferula*, a rod] a cane formerly used in punishing children.

fervent (fer'vent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *fervens*, boiling, fr. *fervere*] warm in feeling; ardent in temperament.—**fervercy**, *n.* ardor; warmth of devotion.—**fervently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* zeal; warmth; vehemence; enthusiasm.

fervid (fer'vid) *a.* [L. *fervidus*] burning; vehement.—**fervidly**, *adv.*

fervor (fer'ver) *n.* heat; glowing ardor.

fesse (fes) *n.* [O.F. =F. *fascē*, fr. L. (acc) *fasciam*, band] a horizontal band traversing an escutcheon [Her.].

festal (fes'tal) *a.* [fr. L. *festum*, a holiday, feast, fête] pert. to a feast or festival; joyous; gay.—**festally**, *adv.*

fester (fes'ter) *v.t.* [O.F. *festre*, fistle, fr. *fistula*] to cause to fester;—*v.i.* to grow purulent; to suppurate;—*n.* a sore that rankles and discharges pus.

festival (fes'ti-val) *n.* a feast or celebration.—*Syn.* fête; banquet; holiday; gala day

festive (fes'tiv) *a.* [L. *festivus*, festive, fr. *festum*, a feast] festal, joyous.—**festively**, *adv.*—**festivity** (fes-tiv'i-ti) *n.* joyfulness; a festival.

festoon (fes-toon') *n.* [F. *feston*, fr. Late L. *festio*, a garland, fr. L. *festum*] a garland hanging in a curve; an ornament imitating a festoon;—*v.t.* to adorn with festoons.

fetal (fē'tal) *a.* [also **foetal**] pert. to a fetus.—**fetation** (fē-tā'shun) *n.* [also **foetation**] the onset of pregnancy.

fetch (fēch) *v.t.* [A.S. *feccan*, bring] to go for and bring; to bring; to accomplish; to arrive at;—*n.* a trick or artifice.—**fetching**, *a.* attractive.

fête (fāt) *n.* [F., fr. L. *festum*] a festival or holiday;—*v.t.* to honor with a feast.

fetid (fē'tid, fē'tid) *a.* [L. *fetidus*, fr. *fetere*, have an ill smell] having a strong and offensive smell.—**fetidness**, *n.*

fetish, **fetich** (fē'tish, fē'tish') *n.* [Pg.=artificial, fr. L. *facere*, make] a rude image or natural object

regarded as having some magical power.—fetishism, *n.* fetish-worship.

fetlock (fɛt'lok) *n.* [fr. *feet*, and *lock*] the tuft of hair behind the pastern joint in horses, or the part of his leg where it grows.

fetter (fɛt'ɛr) *n.* [A.S. *fetor*, fr. *fet*, *feet*, fr. *foi*, *foot*] *a* chain for the feet—*esp. pl.* shackles; hindrances;—*v.t.* to shackle; to restrain.—*fetterless, a.*

fettle (fɛt'l) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] readiness or fitness for work,—*v.t.* to put in order.

fetus, foetus (fɛ'tus) *n.* [L. *fitus*, a bringing forth] the young of vertebrate animals, between the embryonic and independent states.

feu (fū) *n.* [Scot., a form of *feud*] a fief; land held on payment of rent; perpetual possession at a stipulated rent—the feu duty;—*v.t.* to grant or let in feu.—*feuar, n.* one that pays feu duty on a property.

feud (fūd) *n.* [A.S. *fæhts*, hostility, fr. *fah*, hostile] a lasting strife between clans, etc.; deadly hatred.—*Syn.* quarrel; dispute; enmity; vendetta.

feud (fūd) *n.* [Late L. *feudum*, a fief] an estate in land held on condition of service; a fief.—*feudal, a. pert.* to, or founded upon, feuds; *pert.* to feudalism—**feudal system**, a system which prevailed in medieval Europe by which vassals held their lands from their lords—superior on condition of military or economic service.—**feudalism** (fū'da-lizm) *n.* the feudal system.—*feudatory, a.*;—*n.* a feudal vassal; the tenant of a feud, or fief. Also *feudary*.

feuilleton (fɛ-ye-tawn') *n.* [F. dim. of *feuille*] a literary article or instalment of a serial, printed on the lower part of a newspaper page.

fever (fɛ'vɛr) *n.* [A.S. *fɛfor*, fr. L. *febris*] diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat and acceleration of the pulse; violent excitement;—*v.t.* to be seized with fever—*feverish, a.* slightly fevered.—*feverishly, adv.*—*feverishness, n.*—*fever heat*, the bodily heat in fever, over 98.6° F.; *feverish excitement.*—*Syn.* of *n.* heat; excitement; agitation.

few (fū) *a.* [A.S. *fēwe*] not many;—*n.* and *pron.* a small number.

fez (fɛz) *n.* [fr. *Fes*, a town in Morocco] a red Turkish hat, without a brim.



fiacre (fɛ-à'kr) *n.* [F., fr. the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where the inventor of these carriages had, in 1640, an office for the hire of them] a hackney coach

fiancé (fɛ-àn-sā') *n.* [F. *fiancer*, to betroth, fr. L. *fidere*, to trust] a betrothed man; *fern. fiancée*.

fiasco (fɛ-as'kō) *n.* [It.] a failure in a musical performance; a complete failure.

fiat (fɪ'at) *n.* [L.=let it be done, fr. *facere*, make, do] an authoritative command; a decree.—**fiat money**, paper money not based upon specie, but made legal tender by law

fib (fɪb) *n.* [an abbreviation of *fable*] a falsehood,—*v.t.* to lie.

fiber, fibre (fɪ'ber) *n.* [F., fr. L. *fibra*, a thread] one of the bundles of thread-like tissues, constituting muscles, etc.; any thread-like substance.—**fibrous, a.** consisting of fibers.

fibrin (fɪ'brɪn) *n.* an albuminous substance composing fibers in plants and animals.

fibula (fɪb'ū-lā) *n.* [L.] a buckle; the small bone of the leg.—**fibular, a. pert. to the fibula.**

fichu (ū-shoo') *n.* [F. fr. *ficher*, to pin up] a sort of light collar or ruffie, of lace, worn by women.

fickle (fɪk'l) *a.* [A.S. *ficol*, fr. *fic*, fraud] wavering; inconstant.—**fickleness, n.**—*Syn.* variable; unsteady; unstable.

fiction (fɪk'shun) *n.* [L. *factio*, -*sonis*, fr. *ingere*] fabulous invention, esp. a fictitious story; a fabrication.—**fictional, a.** of the nature of fiction.—**fictionist, n.** a writer or maker of fiction.—*Syn.* figment; romance; novel; imagination; untruth; myth.

fictitious (fɪk'tish'us) *a.* feigned; imaginary.—**fictitiously, adv.**—**fictitiousness, n.**—*Syn.* of "fictitious," feigned; spurious; forged; false; apocryphal; bogus.

fiddle (fɪd'l) *n.* [A.S. *fihele*, a fiddle, conn. with Late L. *vidula*, violin] a stringed instrument of music, a violin;—*v.t.* to play on a violin; to trifle.—**fiddler, n.**—**fiddlestick, n.** the bow for playing a violin.

fidelity (fɪ-del'i-ti) *n.* [L. *fideltas*, fr. *fidēs*, faith, fr. *fidere*, to trust] faithfulness; loyalty; devotion to duty.—*Syn.* honesty; veracity; integrity.

fidget (fɪj'et) *v.t.* [Dim of *fidge*, fr. *fike*, move up and down, fr. Scand.] to move restlessly;—*n.* uneasiness; *pl.* nervous restlessness.—**fidgetiness, n.**—**fidgety, a.** restless, impatient.

fiduciary (fɪ-dū'shū-ā-ri) *a.* [L. *fidūciarius*, fr. *fiducia*] holding or held in trust.—*n.* one holding a trust.

fie (fi) *inf.* [Scand.] an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

fief (fɛf) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *feudum*] an estate held on condition of service; a feud.

field (fɪld) *n.* [A.S. *feld*] cleared land; a division of farm land, the country; the open; a space where a battle is fought; a battle; an expanse; the surface of an es-cutchion; a ground on which figures are drawn;—*v.t.* to secure or return a baseball in play; to act as fielder.—**fielder, n.** one set to field balls.—**field artillery**, light ordnance for the field.—**field battery**, a battery of

field guns.—field bed, a portable bed.—field colors, small flags for marking positions in the field.—field day, a day for the instruction of troops in field exercises; a review; a gala day.—field glass, a handy, compact binocular telescope.—field gun, a small cannon, on a carriage.—field hand, a worker in the fields.—field hospital, a temporary hospital near a place of battle.—field ice, ice formed in large, flat masses on the surface of the sea.—field officer, a military officer in rank between a captain and a general.—to keep the field, to continue the campaign; to hold out.

fiend (fēnd) *n.* [A.S. *fēond*, fr. *fēon*, to hate] a malicious foe; the devil.—**fiendish**, **fiendlike**, *a.* diabolical; malicious.
fierce (fērs) *a.* [O.F. *fers*, bold, fr. L. *ferus*, wild] ferocious; violent.
fiery (fīrī) *a.* [fr. *fire*] irritable; fierce.—**fierily**, *adv.*—**fieriness**, *n.*—**Syn.** ardent; passionate; fierce; impetuous.
fife (fif) *n.* [F. *flûte*, fr. L. *pipāre*, to chirp] a little flute, of shrill tone;—*v.i.* to play on a fife.—**fifer**, *n.* a fife-player.



Fife

fifteen (fif-tēn') *a.* and *n.* [A.S. *fiftyme*, fr. *fif*, five, and *ten*, ten] five and ten.—**fifteenth**, *a.* the fifth after the tenth; making one of fifteen equal parts of a whole.
fifth (fifth) *a.* [A.S. *fiftha*] the first after the fourth; making one of five equal parts of a whole;—*n.*

fifty (fif'ti) *a.* and *n.* [A.S. *fiftig*] forty and ten.—**fiftieth**, *a.* [A.S. *fifto-gotha*] the tenth after the fortieth; making one of fifty equal parts of a whole;—*n.*

fig (fig) *n.* [F. *figus*, fr. L. *ficus*] a tree, the sweet fruit of which forms a sort of bag; the fruit.—**fig leaf**, the leaf of a fig-tree; a makeshift.—**not to care a fig**, not to care at all.

fig (fig) *n.* [Abbrev. of *figure*] dress; **fig** figure.—**In full fig**, in full dress.

fight (fīt) *v.t.* [A.S. *fehtan*, to fight] to wage war against, or combat;—*v.s.* to contend in battle, or in single combat; to resist;—*n.* a battle; a combat; a struggle.—**fighter**, *n.*—**fighting cock**, a gamecock.—**to fight it out**, to fight till a decisive result is obtained.—**to fight shy of**, to avoid, from a feeling of mistrust, fear, etc.—**to live like fighting cocks**, to live on the fat of the land.

figment (fig'ment) *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *figere*, feign] an invention; fiction; fabrication.

figurative (fig'ūr-ā-tiv) *a.* representing by a figure; not literal; abounding in figures of speech.—**figuratively**, *adv.*—**figurativeness**, *n.*—**Syn.** of "figurative," symbolical; metaphorical; emblematic; allegorical.

figure (fig'ūr) *n.* [L. *figura*, fr. *figere*, to form] outward form of anything; the form of a person; a diagram, drawing, etc.; a design; an appearance; steps in a dance; the sign of a numeral, as 1, 2, 3; price; a form of expression, chosen

with a view to greater effect; one of the forms of the logical syllogism;—*v.t.* to form into a shape; to cover with patterns; to note by numerical characters; to calculate; to symbolize; to image in the mind;—*v.i.* to make a figure.—**figured**, *a.* esp. adorned with patterns, as figured muslin.—**figurehead**, *n.* the ornamental figure under the bowsprit of a ship.—**to figure out**, to ascertain by calculation.—**to figure up**, to reckon up.

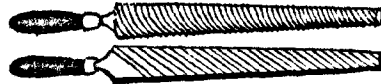
filament (fil'a-ment) *n.* [F., fr. L. *filum*, thread] a thread; a fiber, esp. the part of a stamen supporting the anther.—**filamentous** (fil-a-men'tus) *a.*

filbert (fil'bert) *n.* [fr. St. *Philibert*] the nut of the cultivated hazel.

filch (filch) *v.t.* [Prob. for *filk*, fr. M.E. *felen*, conceal] to steal; to pilfer.

file (fil) *n.* [F., fr. L. *filum*, thread] an orderly line, as of soldiers one behind another; an orderly collection of papers; a wire, portfolio, etc., for keeping papers in order;—*v.t.* to set in order; to place in file; to put in, before a court; to place among the records;—*v.i.* to march in a file.—**Indian file**, or **single file**, men marching one behind the other.—**rank and file**, all soldiers below commissioned rank; the undistinguished majority.—**to file off**, to wheel off by files.—**filig cabinet**, a cabinet in which files are kept.

file (fil) *n.* [A.S. *fēol*] a steel instrument for abrading or smoothing;—*v.t.* to rub away, or smooth, with a file.—**filings**, *n. pl.* particles rubbed off in filing.

Files
(Round file, above, and Flat file)

filet (fē-lā', -le') *n.* a kind of lace.—**filet de sole** (fē-lā'-de-sōl) a kind of flatfish served with the bones removed.—**filet mignon** (fē-lā'-mē-nvōn') beef cooked with pork or bacon (see *fillet*).

filial (fil'yāl) *a.* [L. *filius*, son, *filia* daughter] pert. to, befitting, a son or daughter.—**filially**, *adv.*—**filiation** (fil-i-ā'shun) *n.* affiliation.

filibuster (fil'i-bus-ter) *n.* [Sp. *filibustero*, fr. D.=freebooter] a lawless military adventurer; a bucconer;—*v.i.* to delay a legislature by irrelevant or prolonged speaking.

filigree (fil'i-grē) *n.* [It. and Sp. *filigrana*, fr. L. *filum*, thread, and *grānum*, a grain] ornamental open work in gold or silver, fiord in design.

fill (fil) *v.t.* [A.S. *fyllan*, fr. *ful*, full] to make full; to replenish; to perform the duties of; to pervade; to supply, as a vacant office;—*v.i.* to become full;—*n.* a full supply; as much as satisfied.—**filler**, *n.* a utensil for conveying liquids into bottles, etc.; miscellaneous material used to fill vacant space in newspapers, magazines, etc.

fillet (fil'et) *n.* [F. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, thread, fr. L. *filum*] a little band to tie

about the hair; meat cut from the thigh; meat or fish boned and tied up in a roll,—*v.t.* to bind with a fillet. See file^t.



Man Wear-
ing Fillet

filling (fil'ing) *n.* that which fills up; the wool in weaving;—*a.* likely to satisfy or fill—**filling station**, a place where gasoline and oil are sold to motorists.

filip (fil'ip) *v.t.* [another form of *flip*] 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; to incite; to spur on;—*n.* a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; anything that tends to rouse or revive.

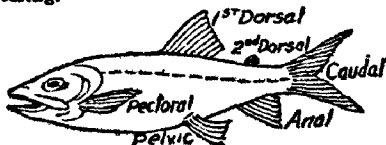
filly (fil'i) *n.* [Drm. of foal] a young mare; a female colt; a lively or wanton girl, a *fiert*.

film (film) *n.* [A.S. *film*, fr. *fell*, a skin] a thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; a very slender thread; the sensitized sheet used to take an image in photography—hence, colloquially, a motion picture,—*v.t.* to become covered, as with a thin skin or pellicle.—**filmy**, *a.* composed of film; membranous; cobweb-like.—**filminess**, *n.*

filter (fil'ter) *n.* [F. *filtrer*, fr. Late L. *filtrum*, felt] a strainer; a percolator; a piece of cloth, paper, charcoal, or other substance, through which liquids are strained,—*v.t.* to purify, as liquid, by causing it to pass through a filter; to filtrate;—*v.s.* to pass through a filter; to percolate.—**filter paper**, porous paper used for filtering.

filth (filth) *n.* [A.S. *filth*, fr. *ful*, foul] foul matter; dirt; nastiness, pollution.—**filthy**, *a.* foul, unclean, impure.—**filthiness**, *n.*

filtrate (fil'trat) *v.t.* [Late L. *filtrare*, to filter] to filter; to clear liquid by straining or percolation;—*n.* the liquid which has been passed through a filter.—**filtration** (fil-trä'shun) *n.* act or process of filtering.



Fins of a Fish

fin (fin) *n.* [A.S. *fina*, allied to L. *pinna*, fin] an organ of an aquatic animal, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water.—**finless**, *a.*—**finny**, *a.* furnished with fins, pert. to fins or fish.—**fin-footed**, having feet with toes connected by a membrane.—**fin ray**, one of the rays of the fin.

final (fi'nal) *a.* [L. *finalis*, fr. *finis*, end] pert. to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive.—**finally**, *adv.* at the end; ultimately; lastly; completely.

finale (fē-nä'lā) *n.* [It.] the last note, or end, of a piece of music; the closing scene of an opera; the last piece at a concert; close; termination.

finality (fi-nal'i-ti) *n.* final state; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement.

finance (fi-nans') *n.* [Late L. *finare*, pay a fine, fr. *finis*, end] the science or system of public revenue and expenditure; the management of money matters; *pl.* the income of a ruler or a state; public money; private income or resources;—*v.t.* to manage the financial arrangements of; to furnish with money.

financial. (fi-nan'shal) *a.* pert. to finance or public revenue.

financier (fin-an-sēr', fi-nan-sēr') *n.* an officer that administers the public revenue; one skilled in financial operations.

finch (finch) *n.* [A.S. *finch*, *finch*] a small singing bird.

find (find) *v.t.* [A.S. *findan*] to come to; to meet with, to obtain; to discover; to perceive; to experience; to supply; to give a verdict, as a jury;—*v.s.* to determine an issue of fact; and to declare such a determination to a court;—*n.* a discovery; a thing found.—**finder**, *n.*—to **find ball**, to pay a sum into court to guarantee reappearance.—to **find one's legs**, to rise upon one's feet; to recover the use of them.—to **find out**, to detect; to solve; to understand.

fine (fin) *n.* [Low L. *finis*, a fine or payment, fr. L. *finis*, end] end; conclusion; a final agreement between parties concerning lands and rents; a pecuniary penalty; a mulct;—*v.t.* to impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to mulct.—**finable**, *a.*—**in fine**, in the end; in conclusion.

fine (fin) *a.* [F. *fin*, fr. L. *finis*, fr. *finire*, to finish] thin; slender; minute; delicate; refined, beautiful; polished, as manners; excellent; showy;—*v.t.* to refine.—**finest**, *a.* drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle; ingenious—the **fine arts**, the arts that depend mainly on the imagination, whose whole object is to please, as music and painting.

finer (fi'ner) *n.* one that fines or purifies;—*a.* comp. of fine.

finery (fi'ner-i) *n.* ornament; decoration, esp. showy or excessive decoration; a furnace hearth for making iron malleable.

finesse (fi-nes') *n.* [F] subtlety of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem, esp. at cards;—*v.s.* to use artifice or stratagem; to attempt to take a trick with a low card while holding a higher card in hand.—*Syn.* tact; strategy; deceit; guile.



House Finch

finger (fing'ger) *n.* [A.S. *finger*] one of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; one of the extremities of the hand, not including the thumb; width of a finger; skill in the use of the fingers, as in music;—*v.t.* to touch with the fingers; to handle; to perform on, or with, the fingers; to touch lightly; to purloin;—*v.i.* to use the fingers in playing on an instrument.—**fingering**, *n.* the act of touching or handling lightly with the fingers; the manner of using the fingers in striking the keys of an instrument of music; delicate work made with the fingers.—**finger bowl**, **finger glass**, *n.* a glass for holding water to cleanse the fingers at table.—**finger post**, a guidepost with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road; a signpost.—**finger print**, *n.* an imprint left by finger.—**to have at one's fingers' ends**, to know thoroughly.

finial (fin'i-äl) *n.* [L. *finire*, to finish] the knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, forming the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; sometimes the pinnacle itself.

finical (fin'i-käl) *a.* [fr. *fine*] affectedly fine; unduly particular; fastidious; foppish. Also **finicky**.

finis (fī'nus) *n.* [L.] an end; conclusion; termination.

finish (fin'ish) *v.t.* [F. (pres. part.) *finissant*, fr. *finir*, fr. L. *finire*, fr. *finis*, end] to bring to an end; to put an end to; to terminate; to bestow the utmost possible labor upon,—*n.* that which finishes, terminates, or perfects.—**finisher**, *n.*—*Syn.* of *v.*, to complete; accomplish; cease; conclude; perfect.

finite (fī'nit) *a.* [L. (past part.) *finitus*, fr. *finire*] limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded; limited by number and person.—**finutely**, *adv.* to a certain degree only.—**finiteness**, *n.*

Finn (fin) *n.* a native of Finland.—**Finnish** (fin'ish) *n.* the language of the Finns;—*a. pert.* to the Finns.

finnan haddock (fin'an-had'ok) *n.* a smoked haddock, cured originally at Findon, Scotland. Also **finnan haddie** (had'i).

fiord, fjord (fī'awrd) *n.* [Scand. *fjōrd*] a long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, running into the land, as on the coast of Norway.



Fir
(Sprig and cone)

fir (fer) *n.* [A.S. *firh*] a resinous, cone-bearing tree, allied to the pines, and valued for its timber.—**fir cone**, the cone-shaped fruit of the fir.

fire (fir) *n.* [A.S. *fyrr*, allied to G. *fuor*] the evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition; fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or in a furnace; a conflagration; the

discharge of firearms; ardor; energy of thought or diction; animation in delivery;—*v.t.* to set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to animate; to discharge;—*v.i.* to take fire; to be kindled; to kindle; to be inflamed with passion; to discharge firearms.—**fireman**, *n.* a man who tends or extinguishes fires.—**fire-side**, *n.* a place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement;—*a. domestic*.—**fire alarm**, an alarm given of a conflagration; an apparatus for giving the alarm.—**fireball**, *n.* a grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles.—**fire balloon**, a balloon beneath which a fire is attached; a balloon sent up at night with fireworks.—**firebox**, *n.* the fire chamber of a locomotive.—**firebrand**, *n.* a piece of wood kindled, or on fire; one that causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.—**firebrick**, *n.* a brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fireclay.—**fire-brigade**, a body of men trained and organized for managing engines to extinguish fires.—**fire brush**, a small brush used to sweep the hearth.—**fire clay**, a kind of clay, chiefly silicate of alumina, used for firebricks.—**fire damp**, the explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal mines.—**fire dog**, *n.* an andiron.—**fire-eater**, one who pretends to eat fire; hence a fighting character; a hotspur.—**fire engine**, a hydraulic, or forcing, pump for throwing water to extinguish fires.—**fire escape**, an outside or fireproof stairway for escaping from a building when it is on fire.—**fire god**, a god of fire.—**fire insurance**, an indemnity against loss of property by fire.—**fire irons**, utensils for a fireplace or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel.—**fireplace**, *n.* the part of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.—**fireplug**, *n.* a plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.—**fire-proof**, *a.* proof against fire, incombustible;—*v.t.* to render proof against fire.—**fire ship**, a vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.—**fire stick**, an implement used by certain primitive peoples for obtaining fire by friction; a lighted stick.—**firestone**, *n.* a kind of freestone which is highly resistant to heat.—**fire water**, N. American Indian name for ardent spirits.—**firing point**, the temperature at which an inflammable oil takes fire spontaneously.—**baptism of fire**, first time in actual battle.—**Greek fire**, a combustible composition used in warfare by the Greeks.—**the fat is in the fire**, it has come to the worst.—**to hang fire**, to fail to explode.

firearm (fir'arm) *n.* a weapon that acts by the force of an explosive, as a pistol, rifle, etc.

firecracker (fir'crak-er) *n.* a strong paper cylinder, filled with gunpowder and fitted with a fuse, which explodes with a loud noise when touched off.

firefly (fir'fli) *n.* a winged insect that emits a brilliant light from the sides of the thorax and other parts of its body.

firelock (fir'lok) *n.* a lock that discharges a firearm by striking a spark from flint and steel; hence, a musket with a firelock.

firework (fir'werk) *n.* a preparation of gunpowder or other inflammable materials, in various forms, used for making spectacular fire and explosive displays; pyrotechnics (usually *pl.*).

firkin (fer'kin) *n.* [O.D. *vier*, four, and suff., *kin*] a measure of capacity equal to the fourth part of a barrel; 56 lbs. of butter; a small cask of indeterminate size, used for butter, herrings, etc.

firm (ferm) *a.* [*L. firmus*] strong; fixed; compact; hard; solid; constant; steady; resolute; unshaken; stable; secure;—*v.t.* to fix; to settle; to confirm.—*firmly, adv.*—**firmness, n.**—*Syn.* stable; resolute; unshaken; immovable; robust; sturdy.

firm (ferm) *n.* [*It. firma, signature, fr. L. firmus*] the name, title, or style, under which a company transacts business, hence a business organization.—*Syn.* company; house, corporation.

firmament (ferm'a-ment) *n.* [*L. firmamentum, fr. firmus*] the region of the air; the sky or heavens.

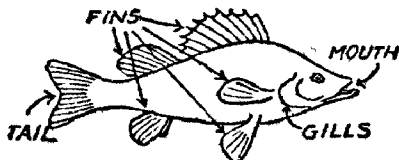
firman (fer'man, fer-mán') *n.* [Per] a decree of Turkish or other oriental government, as a passport, permit, etc.

firm (firm, ferm) *n.* [Ger. *firn*, last year's] accumulated snows on heights of mountain ranges, forming the source of glaciers, the French *névé*.

first (ferst) *a.* [A.S. *fyrst*, superl. of *fore*] preceding all others of a series or kind; placed in front of, or in advance of, all others; foremost, most eminent; most excellent; highest; chief;—*adv.* before anything else in time, space, rank, etc.—**firstling, n.** the first produce or offspring (said of animals).—**firstly, adv.** in the first place; to commence.—**first-begotten, -born, n.** the eldest child.—**a. eldest.**—**first-class, a.** first-rate; of the highest excellence.—**adv.**—**first floor, the ground floor, or in England, the floor next above it.**—**first fruits, fruits earliest gathered, earliest results or profits; first year's profit of a benefice.**—**first-rate, a.** of the highest excellence; pre-eminent.—**n.** a warship of the largest size.—**first and last, altogether.**—*Syn.* of *a.*, prime; primitive; pristine; main; rudimentary.

firth (ferth) *n.*—See *frith*.

fiscal (fis'kal) *a.* [Short for *Procurator-fiscal, fr. O.F., fr. L. fiscus, a purse*] pert. to the treasury or revenue.—*n.* a treasurer.



Parts of a Fish

fish (fish) *n.* [A.S. *fisc, a fish*] an aquatic, oviparous, vertebrate animal, breathing by means of gills; the flesh of fish used as food;—*v.t.* to catch; to draw out or up; to

splice, as rails, with a fish joint;—*v.i.* to attempt to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice.—**fisher, n.**—**fisherman, n.** one whose employment is to catch fish.—**fishery, n.** business of fishing.—**fishiness, n.**—**fishmonger, n.** a seller of fish.—**fishway, n.** a contrivance whereby fish may ascend a waterway; a fish ladder.—**fishy, a.** consisting of fish; fishlike, of doubtful character; incredible (probably from the proverbial exaggeration of angling stories).—**fishhook, n.** a hook for catching fish.—**fishtail, v.t.** to skid an airplane from side to side.—**fishwife, fishwoman, n.** a woman who sells fish.—**fishing rod, a long, slender tapering rod for angling.**—**fishing tackle, the outfit of an angler—rod, lines, hooks, etc.**—to have other fish to fry, to have something else to do.—to fish for, to draw out by artifice.

fissure (fish'er) *n.* [F., fr. *L. fissura, fr. (part.) fissus, fr. findere, to cleave*] a cleft; a longitudinal opening; depression in a bone or muscle.—*Syn.* chink; opening; cranny; chasm.

fist (fist) *n.* [A.S. *fyst*] the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm;—*v.t.* to strike with the fist.—**fisticuffs, n. pl.** [fist and cuff] a combat with the fists; a boxing match.

fistula (fis'chū-lā) *n.* [L.] a reed; a pipe; a deep, narrow, chronic abscess.—**fistular, fistulose, fistulous, a.** hollow, like a pipe or reed; of the nature of a fistula.

fit (fit) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] adapted to an end, or design; qualified; suitable; proper;—*v.t.* to make suitable; to adapt; to qualify; to bring into a required form;—*v.t.* to be proper or becoming; to be adjusted to the shape directed; to suit;—*n.* that which fits; adjustment.—**fitly, adv.**—**fitness, n.**—**fitter, n.**—**fitting, n.** anything used in fitting up; *pl.* fixtures; apparatus.—**fittingly, adv.**—by fits and starts, intermittently.—to fit out, to equip; to furnish with stores, as a ship.—to fit up, to furnish with the thing necessary.—*Syn.* of *a.*, becoming; applicable; appropriate; meet; qualified.

fit (fit) *n.* [A.S. *fit*, a struggle] a sudden and violent attack of *a.* disorder; a convulsion; a paroxysm; an epileptic attack; a passing humor.—**fitful, a.** marked by fits; spasmodic; impulsive.—**fitfully, adv.**

fitch (fish) *n.* the fur of the fitchet or fitchew, the European polecat.

five (iv) *n.* [A.S. *fiif*] the sum of four and one; a symbol representing this number, as 5 or v.;—*a.* one more than four;—*n. pl.* a game with a ball against a wall, resembling tennis; the hand or fist.—**fivefold, a.** five times repeated.

fix (fiks) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) fixus*] to make firm, or fast; to secure; to repair (*colloq.*); to make permanent; to implant;—*v.t.* to settle permanently; to rest; to become hard;—*n.* predicament; dilemma.—**fixed, a.**—**fixedly (fik'sed-li) adv.**—**fixedness, n.**—**fixing, n.** act of making fixed or secure; *pl.* apparatus; trimming.—**fixation, n.** process of fixing; retardation of sexual development.—**fixity, n.** fixedness; coherence of parts—opposite of *volatility*.—**fixing bath, a solution of hyposulphite of soda used in photography to fix negatives or silver prints.**—**fixed oils, oils not**

easily volatilized.—**fixed stars**, stars apparently occupying the same position relatively to each other.—**to fix on**, or **upon**, to determine on; to select.—*Syn.* of *v.*, to establish; confirm; determine; limit; attach; secure.

fixture (fiks'chgr) *n.* that which is fixed or attached; anything of an accessory character annexed to houses or lands.

fizz (fiz) *v.i.* [imit.] to make a hissing sound; to fail in an undertaking; —*n.* a hissing sound; any effervescent liquid, as soda water, champagne, etc.—**fizzle**, *v.i.* to fizz; —*n.* **fizz**; a disgraceful failure.

flabbergast (flab'gr-gast) *v.i.* [Prob. *astonish*] to overcome with amazement; to confound.

flabby (flab'i) *a.* [fr. flap] soft; yielding to the touch; drooping.

flaccid (flak'sid) *a.* [L. fr. *faccus*, flabby] soft and weak; lax; flabby.—*Syn.* weak; limber; drooping.

flag (flag) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to hang loosely; to grow spiritless or dejected; to lose vigor; to become languid.

flag (flag) *n.* [Scand.—a form of flake] a flat stone used for paving;—*v.i.* to pave with flags.—**flagstone**, *n.* a flat stone for pavement; any stone which splits up into flags.

flag (flag) *n.* [D. or Scand.] an ensign or colors; a standard; a banner as a mark of distinction, rank, or nationality; a narrow-leaved, waving aquatic plant; the blue flag, or common iris.—**flag officer**, the



Flag
(American flag, left, and Blue flag)

commander of a squadron.—**flagship**, *n.* the ship which bears the flag officer, and on which his flag is displayed.—**flagstaff**, *n.* a staff on which a flag is hung.—**black flag**, a flag symbolic of piracy or mercilessness.—**white flag**, a flag of truce.—**flag of truce**, a white flag indicating a desire to discuss terms of peace with the enemy.—**to dip the flag**, to lower the flag and then raise it as a mark of respect.—**to strike the flag**, to pull down the flag, in token of surrender.

flagellant (flaj'e-lant) *n.* one of a fanatical sect of self-scourgers.

flagellate (flaj'e-lat) *v.i.* [L. (past part.) *flagellatus*, fr. *flagellare*, to scourge, fr. *flagellum*, a little whip] to whip; to scourge;—*a.*

flagellation (flaj'e-lat'shan) *n.* a whipping.

flageolet (flaj'e-let) *n.* [F.] a small wind instrument of music with a mouthpiece.

flagitious (flaj'ish'us) *a.* [L. *flagitium*, a disgraceful act, fr. *flagrare*, to burn] disgracefully criminal; guilty of enormous crimes; atrocious.

flagon (flag'on) *n.* [F.] a vessel with a narrow mouth for holding liquid.



Flagon

flagrant (flä'grant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *flagrant-*, fr. *flagrare*, to burn] notorious; glaring.—**flagrantly**, *adv.*—**flagrancy**, *n.* heinousness; enormity.

flail (fläl) *n.* [L. *flagellum*, a whip] an instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear.

flair (flär) *n.* a discriminating capacity (orig. a fine sense of smell).

flake (fläk) *n.* [Scand.] a film; scale; a scalelike particle, as of snow; a carnation of two colors only;—*v.i.* to form into flakes;—*v.i.* to separate in layers; to peel or scale off.—**flaky**, *a.* consisting of flakes; flake-like.—**flakeless**, *n.*—**flake-white**, the purest white lead in flakes or scales; substitute of bismuth, or pearl white.

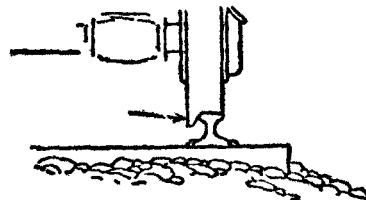
flambeau (flam'bö) *n.* [F. *flambe*, fr. L. *flamma*, flame] a flaming torch; a kind of ornamental candlestick.

flamboyant (flam-boi'ant) *a.* [F. *prea*, part. of *flamboyer*, to blaze] flaming; wavy;—*n.* a style of Gothic architecture that prevailed in France in the 15th and 16th centuries, characterized by waving or flame-like tracery, as in windows, panels, etc.

flame (fläm) *n.* [L. *flamma*] a stream of burning vapor or gas; a blaze; fire in general; fervency; a sweetheart;—*v.i.* to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.—**flameless**, *a.*—**flamingly**, *adv.*

flamen (flä'men) *n.* [L.] a priest devoted to a particular god.

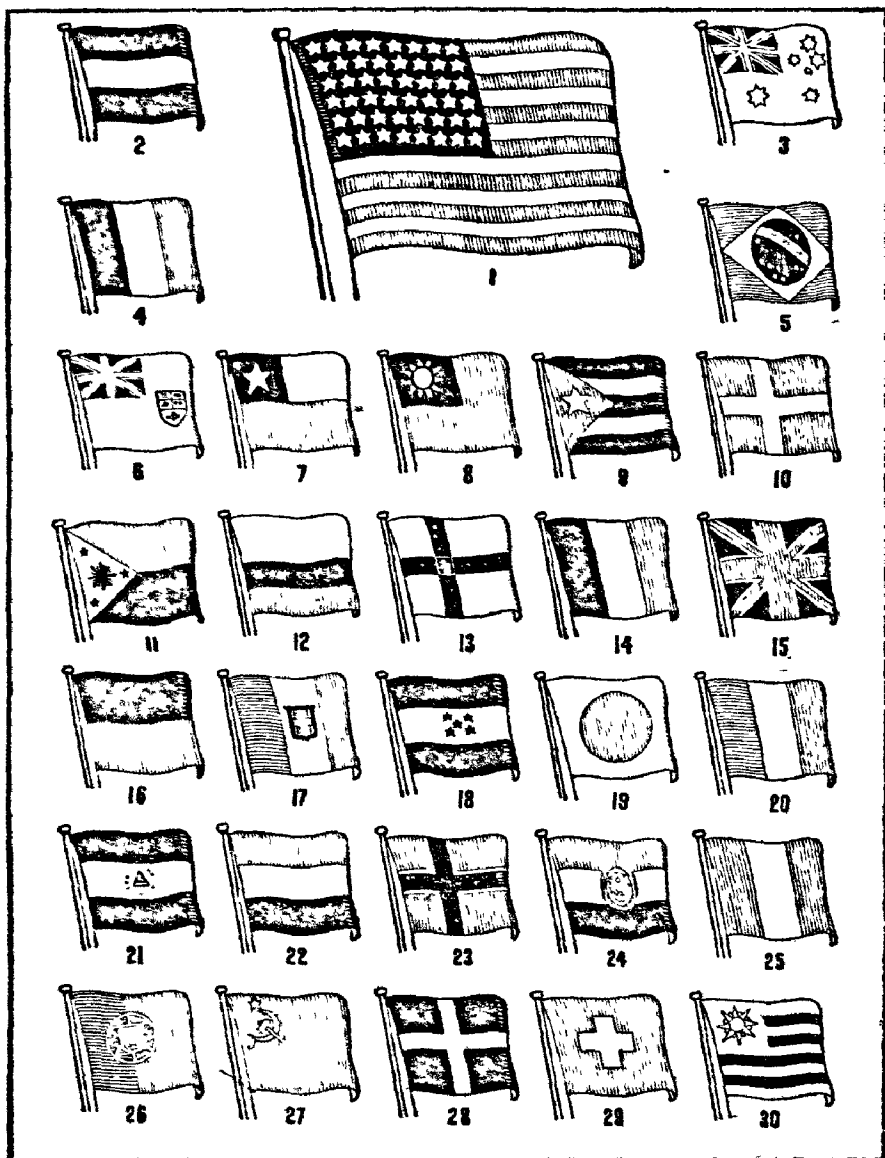
flamingo (fla-ming'gö) *n.* [Sp. *flamenco*, fr. L. *flamma*, flame, from its red color] a bird remarkable for its long neck and legs and bent bill.



Flange of Wheel

flange (flanj) *n.* [O.F. *flanche*, F. *flanc*, side; conn. with flank] a projecting edge, as of a railroad car wheel to keep it on the rail, or of castings to fasten them together;—*v.i.* to make a flange on.

flank (flangk) *n.* [M.E. *flanc*, fr. F. *flanc*, side] the fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; the side of an army; part of a bastion; the



REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL FLAGS

1. United States. 2. Argentina. 3. Australia. 4. Belgium. 5. Brazil. 6. Canada. 7. Chile. 8. China. 9. Cuba. 10. Denmark. 11. Philippines. 12. Ecuador. 13. Finland. 14. France. 15. British Empire. 16. Haiti. 17. Italy. 18. Honduras. 19. Japan. 20. Mexico. 21. Nicaragua. 22. Netherlands. 23. Norway. 24. Paraguay. 25. Peru. 26. Portugal. 27. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 28. Sweden. 29. Switzerland. 30. Uruguay.

side of a building;—*v. t.* to stand at the side of;—*v. i.* to border; to be posted on the side.—**flanker** (flang'ker) *n.* a skirmisher employed on the flank of an army when marching.

flannel (flan'el) *n.* [W fr. *gwan*, wool; Prov. E. *flannen*, F. *flanelle*] a soft, nappy, woolen cloth of loose texture;—*v. t.* to clothe or rub with flannel.—**flannel-ette**, *n.* a cotton imitation of flannel.

flap (flap) *v.* [M.E. *flappen*, to beat; (imit.) anything broad and limber that hangs loose; the motion, or noise, of anything broad and loose; a stroke;—*v. t.* to move, as something broad and flaplike; to let fall the flap of;—*v. s.* to clap; to move, as wings; to fall like a flap.

flapdoodle (flap'dod-dl) *n.* [E. *flap*, and *doodle*, fool] food for fools; sheer nonsense.

flapjack (flap'jak) *n.* a kind of flat, fried cake; a griddlecake.

flapper (flap'er) *n.* something which flaps; a girl of teen age, or (*sl.*) a girl of immodest or forward behavior.

flare (flär) *v. t.* [Scand. =to blaze] to burn with a glaring flame; to shine out with a sudden and unsteady splendor; to flutter with gaudy show,—*n.* an unsteady, broad light.—**flare-up**, *n.* a sudden passion;—*v. s.* to fly into a passion.

flash (flash) *n.* [Scand.; M.E. *flaschen*, to dash; conn. with *flare*] a sudden burst of light, an instant; a preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., for coloring brandy and rum;—*a.* gay, but tawdry; vulgarly showy; pert; to thieves, thieves' cant, etc.—*v. t.* to send out in flashes; to convey by a quick motion;—*v. i.* to blaze; to gleam; to shine out, as a bright idea or stroke of wit.—**flashy**, *a.* dazzling for a moment; showy; gay; gaudy.—**flashlight**, *n.* a light that flashes; an electric hand torch.—**flash point**, the temperature at which the vapor of volatile oils ignites.—**a flash in the pan**, an ineffectual effort.

flask (flask) *n.* [A.S. *flascg*, fr. Late L. *flasca*, fr. L. *vasculum*, a flask] a narrow-necked bottle; a powderhorn.

flat (flat) *a.* [Scand.] having a horizontal surface; level; tasteless; without point or spirit; dull; below the true pitch; sonant (said of consonants, as b, d, z, etc.);—*n.* a level surface; a floor or story of a house; a smpleton; a tone a half step lower than the given tone.—**flatly**, *adv.* peremptorily; plainly.—**flatness**, *n.*—**flatfish**, *n.* a fish of flattened form, as the flounder, halibut, etc.—**flat-footed**, with fallen foot-arches; determined, frank.—**flatwise**, *a.* and *adv.* not edgewise; flatways.—**flatworm**, *n.* tapeworm.—**flatten**, *v. t.* to make flat; to depress; to lower the pitch of;—*v. i.* to become flat.—**flattener**, *n.*—**flat iron**, an iron for smooching cloth (see *Iron*, *illus.*).

flatter (flät'er) *v. t.* [O.F. *flater*, smooth; F. *flatter*, to flatter] to praise falsely; to compliment; to be an improve-

ment on the original;—*v. i.* to use undue praise.—**flatteringly**, *adv.*—**flatterer**, *n.*—**flattery**, *n.* act of flattering; false praise.

flatulent (flach'ü-lent) *a.* [Late L. *fläta-lentius*, fr. L. (part) *fläius*, breath, fr. *fläre*, to blow] affected with gases in the stomach and intestines; generating wind in the stomach.—**flatulently**, *adv.*—**flatulence**, *n.* state of being flatulent.—Also **flatulency**.—*Syn.* empty; pretentious, puffy; windy.

flaunt (flawnt) *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful, prob. (imit.) to display ostentatiously;—*v. i.* to move ostentatiously;—*n.* bold and impudent parade.—**flauntingly**, *adv.*

flautist (flaw'tist) *n.* [It. *flauto*, flute; of uncert. origin] a player on the flute; a flutist.

flavor (flä'ver) *n.* [O.F. *flour*, *flaur*, smell; perh. influenced by form of *savor*] relish; that quality of anything which affects the taste or smell;—*v. t.* to season.

flaw (flaw) *n.* [Scand.] a crack; a breach; a sudden gust of wind;—*v. t.* to break; to crack.—*Syn.* defect; fault; blemish; imperfection.

flax (fläks) *n.* [A.S. *flæx*] a plant whose fiber is formed into linen threads; the fibrous part when broken and cleaned.—**flaxen**, *a.* made of, or like flax, loose, flowing, and golden, as hair.—**flaxy**, *a.* like flax; fair.

flay (flä) *v. t.* [A.S. *fléan*] to skin; to strip off skin.

flea (flé) *n.* [M.E. *flee*, pl. *fleen*, fr. A.S. *fléah*] an insect, remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.—**flea-bite**, *n.* the bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain.



fleam (flém) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *fleoma*, a lancet, fr. G. *phlebotómion*, a lancet, fr. *phlebo-*, stem of *phleps*, a vein, and *temnein*, to cut] a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood; a kind of lancet.

fleck (flék) *n.* [Scand.] a spot; a streak;—*v. t.* to dapple.

flection (flék'shun) *n.* [L. better form *flexion*, fr. (acc) *flexionem*, a bending, fr. (part.) *flexus*, fr. *flexere*] flexion; act of bending.—**flexionless**, *a.*

fled (fled) past tense and past participle of the verb *flee*.

fledge (fléj) *v. t.* [M.E. *flegge* ready to fly, fr. A.S. *flýge*, in compound, *unflýge*, unfeathered] to supply with feathers for flight.—**fledgling**, *n.* a young bird just fledged; an inexperienced person.

flee (flé) *v. t.* [A.S. *fléan*] to escape;—*v. i.* to hasten from.

fleece (flés) *n.* [A.S. *fléas*; cp. Ger. *fliecs*] the coat of wool that covers a sheep;—*v. t.* to shear off wool; to rob; to steal from.—**fleece**, *a.* robbed, cheated.—**fleecker**, *n.*—**fleecy**, *a.* woolly; resembling, or covered with, wool.

fleer (flér) *v. t.* [Scand.] to mock; to flout at;—*v. s.* to sneer.—**fleeringly**, *adv.*

fleet (flét) *n.* [A.S. *fléot*, a ship, fr. *fléotan*, to float] a squadron of ships, esp. of warships.

fleet (flēt) *a.* [Scand.; cp. A.S. *flēotig*, swift] swift in motion, nimble, light; —*v. i.* to fly swiftly; to fit.—*fleetingly, adv.*

Fleming (flēm'ing) *n.* [D.] a native of Flanders.—**Flemish**, *a.* pert. to Flanders;—*n.* the people of Flanders; the Flemish language.

flense, flench (flens, flench) *v. i.* [Scand.] to cut up, and obtain the blubber of, as of a whale.

flesh (flēsh) *n.* [A.S. *flæsc*; cp. Ger. *fleisch*] the muscles, fat, etc., covering the framework of bones in animals; animal food; the flesh of beasts and fowls; animal nature; the body; kindred;—*v. t.* to feed with flesh; to initiate to the taste of flesh, as dogs, hawks, etc.—**fleshings, n. pl.** thin dress worn by dancers, actors, etc., of the color of the natural skin.—**fleshy, a.** corporeal; plump; corpulent; gross.—**fleshiness, n.**—**fleshly, a.** pert. to the flesh; corporeal; animal, human; carnal.—**fleshliness, n.**—**fleshless, a.**—**flesher, n.** a butcher [Scot.].—**fleshpot, n.** a vessel in which flesh is cooked; plenty of provisions; high living.—**flesh and blood, human nature.**—**in the flesh, alive; in life; incarnate.**

fletch (flēch) *v. t.* [*F. fletche*, an arrow] to feather, as an arrow.—**fletcher, n.** a maker of bows and arrows.

fleur-de-lis (fler'de-lē) *n.* [*F. flower of the lily; lis = Late L. lilium, corr. of L. lilium, a lily*] the royal insignia of France; [Bot.] the iris.



Fleur-de-Lis

flew (flōō) past tense of the verb *fly*.

flex (flēks) *v. t.* [*L. (part.) flexus, bent, fr. flectere, to bend*] to bend—**flexible, a.** that may be bent; pliable—**flexibly, adv.**—**flexibility, n.**—**flexibility (flēk-s-bil'i-ti) n.** quality of being flexible; pliancy—**flexion, n.** act of being bent; **inflection—flexor, n.** a muscle which serves to contract or bend any part of the body (opposed to *extensor*).—**flexure, n.** act of bending; a bend, a fold—*Syn.* of "flexible," bendable; yielding; tractable; manageable.

flibbertigibbet (flib'er-ti-jib-et) *n.* a giddy person.

flick (flik) *v. t.* [*flack, to flutter, E., Imit.; cp. flip*] to strike lightly, as with a whip; to flip;—*n.* a light, smart stroke.

flicker (flik'er) *v. t.* [freq. of *flit*] to flutter; to waver, like a flame in a current of air;—*n.* act of wavering, as the flame of a candle; a N. American woodpecker of several species which has a long, slender bill and wings that are red or gold beneath, and which feeds chiefly on ants.



Flicker

flier (flī'er) *n.* something that flies, an aircraft pilot; a fast train.

flight (flīt) *n.* [A.S. *flyht, fr. flēogan, to fly*] act of flying; power of flying; a flock of birds; a discharge of arrows; a soaring, as of imagination; a reach of steps from one landing to another.—**flighty, a.** indulging in flights, or sallies of imagination, caprice, etc.—*Syn.* of "flighty," unsteady; volatile; giddy.

fimflam (fīm'flām) *n.* deceit; foolishness;—*v. t.* to trick.

fimsy (fīm'zī) *a.* [Mod. E.; first recorded use, 1702; prob. Imit.] weak; of loose structure; without reason.—**fimsily, adv.**—**fimsiness, n.**—*Syn.* slight; shallow; superficial; ineffectual.

finch (fīnch) *v. s.* [O.F. *fenchir, to turn aside; of unknown origin*] to shrink from pain; to wince; to fail.

flinder (flīn'der) *n.* [Scand.=a splinter] a small piece or fragment.

fling (flīng) *v. t.* [Scand.] to throw from the hand; to hurl;—*v. i.* to flounce, to kick, as a horse; to throw oneself in a violent manner;—*n.* a cast from the hand; a sneer; a sarcasm; a lively dance.—**full fling, recklessly.**—to fling off, to baffle in the chase.—to fling up, to abandon.—to have one's fling, to enjoy oneself unrestrainedly.

flint (flīnt) *n.* [A.S.; perh. cognate with G. *flintz, a brick*] a hard variety of quartz, which strikes fire with steel; anything hard;—*a.* made of flint.—**flinty, a.** consisting of, or resembling, flint.—**flintiness, n.**—**flint glass, a glass, org.** made from the silica extracted from flint.—**flintlock, n.** a musket with a flint fixed on the hammer, for striking on the cap of the pan.—*Syn.* of "flinty," hard; cruel; unmerciful; inexorable.



Flintlock

flip (flīp) *n.* [Prob. fr. *flip, to beat up*] a mixture of beer and spirits sweetened and heated by a hot iron; an egg flip.

flip (flīp) *v. t.* [E., Imit., cp. *flap*] to flick; to toss with the fingers; to twitch; to flip;—*n.* a flick; a snap.

flippant (flīp'ant) *a.* [Scand., M.E. (part.) *flippand, prattling, saucy*] voluble; talkative; shallow; pert.—**flippantly, adv.**—**flippantness, n.**—**flippancy, n.** undue levity; heedless pertness

flipper (flīp'er) *n.* [Conn. with *flip*] the broad fin of a fish; the paddle of a sea turtle; the foreleg of a seal.

flirt (flīrt) *v. t.* [E., Imit.; cp. *flip, flap, flit*] to throw with a jerk; to move playfully to and fro;—*v. i.* to play the coquette;—*n.* a sudden jerk; a coquette; a pert or giddy girl.—**flirtingly, adv.**—**flirtation (flīrt-tā'shun) n.** playing at courtship; coquetry.

flit (flīt) *v. t.* [Scand.] to fly away; to dart along; to pass rapidly from one place to

another; [Scot.] to remove from one house to another.—*fittingly*, *adv*

fitch (fitch) *n.* [A.S. *fiscoe*] the side of a hog salted and cured.

flittermouse (flit'er-mous) *n.* [flutter and mouse] a bat.

flivver (fliv'er) *n.* [slang] a small, cheap automobile, esp. one long used.

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v.t. to cause to rest, or move, on the surface of a liquid; to set up, as a commercial scheme;—

v.s. to rest on the surface of a liquid; to be buoyed up, to move on a liquid, or through air.—*floatage*, *n.* the floating capacity of anything.—*floating*, *n.* spreading of plaster or stucco on walls,—*a.* buoyant on surface of water, or in air; not invested, in circulation.

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florescent (flö-res'ent) *a.* [L. (part.) stem] *florescent*-, of *flor*-

scens, fr. *flor*scere, fr. *flos*, a flower] breaking out into flower; blossoming.—**flourescence**, *n.*

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—a sword.

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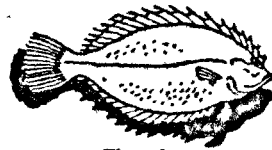
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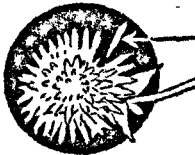


Flounder

flounder (floun'der) *v.i.* [E. etym. doubtful] to roll, tosa, and tumble; to struggle aimlessly.

flour (flör) *n.* [F. *flour*, short for *flour de farine*, flour of wheat. Doublet of flower] the finely ground meal of wheat, etc.; the fine powder of any substance;—*v.t.* to sprinkle with flour.—**floury**, *a.*

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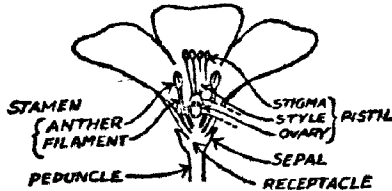
Floret

ular figures; to brandish;—*v. i.* to grow luxuriantly; to be prosperous, to make ornamental strokes with the pen; to execute a fanciful strain of music;—*n.* ornament; showy splendor; a fanciful stroke of the pen; a brandishing, a musical grace.—*flourishingly, adv.*—*flourisher, n.*—*flourish of trumpets*, the sounding of trumpets on the arrival of a person of distinction; ostentatious announcement.

flout (flout) *v. t.* [Scand.—to play the flute; to jeer] to mock;—*v. i.* to act with contempt;—*n.* a mock; an insult.—*floutingly, adv.* insultingly.—*flouter, n.*

flow (flō) *v. t.* [A.S. *flōvan*] to overflow;—*v. i.* to change place, as a liquid; to circulate, as blood; to proceed; to issue forth; to rise, as the tide;—*n.* a stream; a current; the rise of the tide; any gradual movement of thought, diction, etc.; free expression; copiousness.—*flowingly, adv.*—*flowingness, n.*

flower (flou'cr) *n.* [O.F. *flour*, F. *flour*, fr. L. (acc.) *flōrem*, of *flōs*, a flower] a blossom; the choicest part of anything; the best; a figure of speech; *pl.* bodies of a powdery substance;—*v. t.* to embellish with flowers or flower-like figures;—*v. i.* to blossom; to come into the finest condition, to bloom.—*flowery, a.* full of flowers; embellished with figurative language; florid.—*floweriness, n.*—*flowerless, a.*—*flowerlessness, n.*—*floweret, n.* a small flower.—*flower pot*, a pot for holding flowering plants.



Parts of a Flower

flown (flōn) *v. t.* past participle of the verb *fly*;—*a.*

fluctuate (fluk'chū-āt) *v. i.* [L. *fluctu-āre*, pp *fluctuātus*, fr. *fluere*, to flow] to move as a wave; to be unsettled, to be irresolute; to rise and fall.—*fluctuation* (fluk-chū-ā'shun) *n.* a rising and falling; unsteadiness.—*Syn.* of "fluctuating," changeable, vacillating; undulating.

flue (flō) *n.* [Etyim. uncertain; prob. M.E. *fluen*, to flow] a passage for gases, as in a chimney; an organ pipe.

flue (flō) *n.* [Perh. der. fr. *fly*. Provincial E. *fluff*] light, floating down; soft down, fur or hair.

fluency (flou'en-ē) *n.* smoothness; volubility; facility.

fluent (flou'ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *fluent-*, of *fluens*, flowing, fr. *fluere*, to flow] flowing; ready in the use of words.—*fluently, adv.*—*Syn.* voluble; copious, smooth.

fluff (fluf) *n.* nap, or down; flue; downy matter.—*fluffy, a.* soft and downy.

fluid (flō'id) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *fluidus*, fr. *fluere*, flow] capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous;—*n.* any liquid or gaseous

substance.—*fluidity, fluidness* (flō'id-i-ti, flō'id-nes) *n.* the quality of being fluid.

flake (flōk) *n.* [A.S. *flōc*, a place, lit. "flat" fish] the flounder; a parasitic worm; a part of a whale's tail.

flake (flōk) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.—*fluky, a.* formed like, or having a fluke.

flake (flōk) *n.* an unexpected successful stroke, as in billiards.

flume (flōom) *n.* [L. *flumen*, a river, fr. *fluere*, flow] a passage for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

flummery (flum'er-i) *n.* [W.=sour oatmeal boiled and jelled] a light kind of jelly, made of flour or meal; a kind of blanc-mange; mere flattery; nonsense.

flung (flung) past tense and past participle of the verb *fling*.

flunky, flunkey (flung'ki) *n.* [F. *flanquer*, to run along by the side of, fr. F. *flanc*, side] a footman; a livery servant; a toady.—*flunkeydom, n.* obsequiousness.—*flunkeyism, n.*

fluor (flō'or) *n.* [L. *fluor*, lit. a flowing, fr. *fluere*, to flow] a mineral fluoride of calcium, usually called fluorspar.—

fluoric (flō-or'ik) *a.* pert. to fluorspar.

fluorine, fluorin (flō'ō-rin) *n.* a gaseous element, obtained chiefly from fluorspar.

furry (fēr-i) *n.* [Imit. *furr*, to whirl; cp. *flutter*] a sudden, brief gust; hurry; bustle;—*v. t.* to agitate; to excite or alarm.

flush (flush) *v. t.* [E., prob. fr. Scand.] to put to the blush; to redden; to animate with joy;—*v. i.* to turn red; to blush; to glow;—*n.* a rush of blood to the face; glow; blush;—*a.* full of vigor; fresh; glowing, bright.

flush (flush) *v. t.* [imit.; cp. *flush*, to fly up quickly. Perh. conn. with F. *flux*, a flowing, fr. L. *fluere*, to flow] to inundate; to cleanse by a run of water;—*v. i.* to flow and spread suddenly;—*n.* a flow of water.

flush (flush) *v. t.* [Prob. conn. with *flusher*] to cause to start, as a hunter a bird;—*v. i.* to fly up quickly;—*n.* a flock of birds suddenly started up.

flush (flush) *n.* [L. *fluere*, to flow] a run of cards of the same suit.

flush (flush) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful] growth; abundance;—*a.* affluent; level with the surface adjoining;—*v. t.* to make level;—*adv.* so as to be level with.—*flush-decked*, having a flush or level deck.

fluster (flus'ter) *v. t.* [Scand.] to make hot and rosy; to confuse;—*n.* heat; agitation; confusion; disorder.



Flute

flute (flōot) *n.* [O.F. *flaute*; F. *flûte*, of uncertain origin—perh. fr. L. (part.) *flūtus*, fr. *fluere*, to blow] a musical wind instrument, with finger-holes; a channel in the

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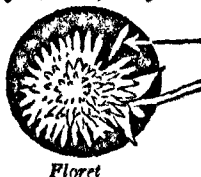
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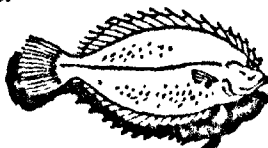
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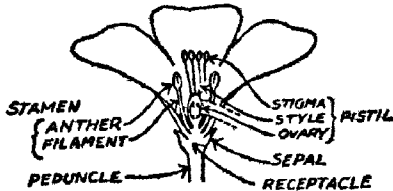
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Parts of a Flower

flown (flōn) *v.* past participle of the verb *fly*;—*a.*

fluctuate (fluk'chū-āt) *v. i.* [L. *fluctu-āre*, pp *fluctuātus*, fr. *fluere*, to flow] to move as a wave; to be unsettled, to be irresolute; to rise and fall.—*fluctuation* (fluk'chū-ā'shun) *n.* a rising and falling; unsteadiness.—*Syn.* of "fluctuating," changeable, vacillating; undulating.

flue (flō) *n.* [Etym. uncertain; prob. M.E. *fluen*, to flow] a passage for gases, as in a chimney; an organ pipe.

flue (flō) *n.* [Perh. der. fr. *fly*. Provincial E. *fluff*] light, floating down; soft down, fur or hair.

fluency (flō'en-si) *n.* smoothness; volubility; facility.

fluent (flō'ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *fluent-*, of *fluens*, flowing, fr. *fluere*, to flow] flowing; ready in the use of words.—*fluently, adv.*—*Syn.* voluble; copious; smooth

fluff (fluf) *n.* nap, or down; flue; downy matter.—*fluffy, a.* soft and downy.

fluid (flō'id) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *fluidus*, fr. *fluere*, flow] capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous;—*n.* any liquid or gaseous

substance.—*fluidity, fluidness* (flō'id-i-ti, flō'id-ness) *n.* the quality of being fluid.

fluke (flōok) *n.* [A.S. *flōc*, a place, lit. "flat" fish] the flounder; a parasitic worm; a part of a whale's tail.

fluke (flōok) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.—*fluky, a.* formed like, or having a fluke.

fluke (flōok) *n.* an unexpected successful stroke, as in billiards.

flume (flōom) *n.* [L. *flumen*, a river, fr. *fluere*, flow] a passage for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

flummery (flum'er-i) *n.* [W.=sour oatmeal boiled and jellied] a light kind of jelly, made of flour or meal; a kind of blanc-mange; mere flattery; nonsense.

flung (flung) past tense and past participle of the verb *fling*.

flunky, flunkey (flung'ki) *n.* [F. *flanquer*, to run along by the side of, fr. F. *flanc*, side] a footman; a livery servant; a toady.—*flunkeydom, n.* obsequiousness.—*flunkeyism, n.*

fluor (flō'or) *n.* [L. *fluor*, lit a flowing, fr. *fluere*, to flow] a mineral, fluoride of calcium, usually called fluorspar.—*fluoric* (flō-or'ik) *a.* pert. to fluorspar.

fluorine, fluorin (flō'ō-rin) *n.* a gaseous element, obtained chiefly from fluorspar.

flurry (fler'i) *n.* [Imit. *flurr*, to whirl; cp. *flutter*] a sudden, brief gust; hurry; bustle;—*v. i.* to agitate; to excite or alarm.

flush (flush) *v. t.* [E., prob. fr. Scand.] to put to the blush; to redden; to animate with joy;—*v. i.* to turn red; to blush; to glow;—*n.* a rush of blood to the face; glow; blush;—*a.* full of vigor; fresh; glowing, bright.

flush (flush) *v. t.* [Imit.; cp. *flush*, to fly up quickly. Perh. conn. with F. *flux*, a flowing, fr. L. *fluere*, to flow] to inundate; to cleanse by a run of water;—*v. i.* to flow and spread suddenly;—*n.* a flow of water.

flush (flush) *v. t.* [Prob. conn. with *flusher*] to cause to start, as a hunter a bird;—*v. i.* to fly up quickly;—*n.* a flock of birds suddenly started up.

flush (flush) *n.* [L. *fluere*, to flow] a run of cards of the same suit.

flush (flush) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] growth; abundance;—*a.* affluent; level with the surface adjoining;—*v. t.* to make level;—*adv.* so as to be level with.—*flush-decked*, having a flush or level deck.

fluster (fluster) *v. t.* [Scand.] to make hot and rosy; to confuse;—*n.* heat; agitation; confusion; disorder.



Flute

flute (flōot) *n.* [O.F. *flaute*; F. *flûte*, of uncertain origin—perh. fr. L. (part) *flūtus*, fr. *flūre*, to blow] a musical wind instrument, with finger-holes; a channel in the

shaft of a column; a similar groove, as in a lady's ruffe;—*v.i.* to play or sing in a clear, soft note; to form flutes in, as in a column or a ruffe.—**fluted**, *a.* thin; fine; flute-like [Mus.]; grooved; channelled.—**fluty**, *a.* like a flute in tone.

fluting (flōd'ting) *n.* a channel or furrow, as of a column or lady's ruffe; fluted work.

flutist (flōd'tist) *n.* a performer on the flute.

flutter (flut'er) *v.i.* [A.S. *flotorian*, to float about, *fr. flōt*, the sea] to move quickly; to throw into confusion;—*v.s.* to flap the wings; to move with quick vibrations;—*n.* quick and irregular motion; hurry; confusion.

fluvial (flōd'vi-əl) *a.* [L. *fluvius*, a river, *fr. fluere*, flow] pert. to rivers.

flux (fluks) *n.* [O.F., *fr. L.* (acc.) *fluxum*, of *fluere*, a flowing, *fr. fluere*, to flow] act of flowing; flow; dysentery;—*v.i.* to fuse; to melt; to purge.—**fluxion**, *n.* act of flowing; abnormal discharge of blood; catarrh; fusion; *M.* a method of analysis of variable quantities, developed by Newton, now called differential calculus.—**fluxional**, **fluxionary**, *a.* pert. to, or solved by, fluxions; variable.—**fluxation** (fluks-shun) *n.* a flowing or passing away.—**black flux**, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash.—**bloody flux**, dysentery.—**white flux**, carbonate of potash.

fly (fi) *v.i.* [A.S. *flēgan*] to cause to fly; to set floating, as a kite;—*v.s.* to move in the air; to rise in air; to move rapidly;—



Common Housefly
(Adult, left, and foot magnified)

n. a winged insect; the housefly; a fishhook dressed in imitation of a fly; a kind of light carriage—*pl.* flies;—*pl.* space above the stage of a theater, where the scenes are moved.—**flyer**, *n.* that which flies; an airplane pilot; a fast train; also flier.—**flyboat**, *n.* a boat used on canals; a Dutch coasting vessel.—**flycatcher**, *n.* a bird that catches insects in the air.—**flyblow**, *n.* [E. *blots*, eggs of maggots] the egg of a fly;—*v.i.* to taint;—*v.s.* to deposit an egg in, as a fly.—**fly-blown**, tainted; maggoty. — **fly-fishing**, angling for fish with hooks baited with artificial flies.—**flyleaf**, *n.* a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.—**fly net**, a net to protect against flies.—**flypaper**, *n.* paper covered with sticky substance to catch flies.—**fly powder**, *n.* a powder (arsenic, sugar, etc.) to kill flies.—**flytrap**, *n.* a plant in which insects are caught.—**flywheel**, *n.* a wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements.—**flying army**, **flying camp**, a body of troops formed for

rapid motion.—**flying buttress**, in Gothic architecture, a contrivance for strengthening a part of a building which rises above the rest (see Buttress, *illus.*).—**flying fish**, a small fish which can sustain itself in the air by means of long pectoral fins, as the flying gurnard.—to let fly, to discharge with violence.—to come off with flying colors, to be victorious.

foal (fōl) *n.* [A.S. *fole*] a colt or filly;—*v.i.* and *t.* to bring forth young, as a colt or filly.

foam (fōm) *n.* [A.S. *fām*] froth; spume;—*v.i.* to froth; to froth; to gather foam; to froth with rage or violence.—**foamy**, *a.*

fob (fob) *n.* [Ger.] a little pocket for a watch; also a short chain or ribbon for a watch;—*v.i.* to cheat.

focal (fō'kal) *a.* belonging to a focus.—**focalize**, *v.i.*—**focalization**, *n.*

focus (fō'kus) *n.* [L. a hearth] a point in which rays of light meet; a point of concentration;—*v.i.* to bring to a focus.

fodder (fod'er) *n.* [A.S. *fōdor*, *fr. feda*, food] food for cattle, etc., as hay;—*v.i.* to feed with dry food or cut grass.

foe (fō) *n.* [A.S. *fāh*, hostile] an enemy; a hostile army.—**foelike**, *a.* and *adv.* like an enemy.—**foeman**, *n.* an enemy in war.—**Syn.** an opponent; an adversary.

foetal (fē'tal) *a.*—**foetus** (fē'tus) *n.*—*See fetal, fetus.*

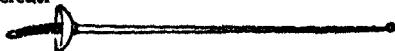
fog (fog) *n.* [Ety. unknown; *M.E. fogge* = coarse grass] thick mist; watery vapor in the lower part of the atmosphere; confusion of mind.—**foggy**, *a.* abounding with fog; misty; dull.—**foggily**, *adv.*—**fogginess**, *n.*—**fog bank**, a thick fog at sea, resembling land at a distance.—**fog bell**, bell rung by waves or wind to warn ships.—**fogbound**, *a.* detained by fog.—**foghorn**, *n.* horn, or siren, sounded as a warning in foggy weather.

fogy, fogey (fō'gi) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a dull old fellow; a person behind the times.

foh (fō) *int.* [imit., a form of laugh] an exclamation of contempt.

foible (foi'bl) *n.* [O.F.; *F. foible*, weak, feeble] a weakness in character; a failing; a weak point.

foil (foil) *v.i.* [*F. fouler*, trample on] to render vain; to frustrate;—*n.* defeat; frustration; a blunt sword, or one with a button at the end, used for fencing (so called because blunted or foiled).—**Syn.** to balk; blunt; defeat.



Rapier with Foil

foil (foil) *n.* [*F.*, *fr. L. folium*, a leaf] a set-off, as in setting a gem; a leaf or thin plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to increase their brilliancy or color; a thin coat of tin on the back of a mirror; in Gothic architecture, a leaflike ornament in windows, niches, etc., which are said to be *defoiled*, *quatrefoiled*, etc.

foison (foi'zon) *n.* [O.F. *foisson*, abundance, *fr. L.* (acc.) *fūsionem*, of

fúsis, a pouring out, fr. (part.) *fúsus*, of *fúndere*, to pour] plenty.

foist (foist) *v.t.* [D = to take in the hand] to palm off; to insert surreptitiously, or without warrant.

fold (föld) *n.* [A.S. *fealdan*, to wrap, to fold] a doubling of a flexible substance; a plait; *-fold*, a suff., as in *twofold*, *tenfold*.—*v.t.* to lay in plaits; to double, to enclose within folds;—*v.s.* to be plaited or doubled—**folder**, *n.* a kind of envelope to hold papers, etc.; a pamphlet.—**foldless**, *a.*—**folding chair**, a collapsible chair.—**folding doors**, two doors hung on opposite sideposts, meeting in the middle.

fold (föld) *n.* [A.S. *fold*] a sheep pen; a flock of sheep;—*v.t.* to confine in a fold, as sheep.

foliaceous (fö-lä-ä'shus) *a.* [L. *foliaceus*] resembling a leaf; having the form of a leaf or plate.

foliage (fö'h-y) *n.* [F. fr. L. (*pl.*) *folia*, of *folium*, a leaf] leaves in general, [Arch.] the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches.

foliate (fö'h-ät) *v.t.* to beat into a thin leaf;—*a.* foliaceous.—**foliated**, *a.* covered with thin plates or foils; ornamented with foils, as an arch.—**foliation** (fö-lä-ä'shun) *n.* act of forming into leaves; act of beating a metal into a thin plate; act of spreading over the back of a mirror; act of enriching with ornaments resembling leaves; [Arch.] the tracery of Gothic windows (sometimes called **featherings**).

folio (fö'h-ö) *n.* [L. fr. the phrase *in folio*, abl. of *folium*, leaf] a sheet of paper once folded, a book of the largest size; a page; a page number.—*a.* formed of sheets folded to make two leaves;—*v.t.* to number the pages of; to page.

folk (fök) *n.* [A.S. *folc*] people in general; *pl.* a certain class of people—**folklore**, *n.* popular superstitions or legends; traditional beliefs.—**folklorist**, *n.* one that studies folklore—**folk-moot**, *n.* [A.S. *gemot*, meeting] an assembly of the people—**folk land**, among the Anglo-Saxons, public land.—**folk story**, a popular myth.

follicle (fol'ä-kl) *n.* [F. *follicule*, little bag, fr. L. *folliculus*, double dim. of *foliis*, a bag] a seed vessel; a simple pod opening down the inner suture [Bot.], a little bag in animal bodies.—**follicular**, **folliculate** (fo-lik'ü-lär, -lä) *a.*

follow (fol'ö) *v.t.* [A.S. *folgian*] to go after; to move behind; to embrace tenets of, to practice, as a trade.—*v.i.* to go or come after; to succeed—**follower**, *n.*—**following**, *n.* adherents; followers;—*a.* coming next.—to follow suit, to play a card of the same suit as that played.—to follow up, to prosecute with energy—*Syn.* to pursue; chase; accompany; attend; succeed; imitate; adopt; observe.

folly (fol'ä) *n.* [O.F. *folie*, fr. *fol*, foolish] want of sense; weakness of mind; a foolish act.

foment (fö-ment') *v.t.* [L. *fomentum*, fr. *fovere*, to warm] to apply warm lotions to; to encourage.—**fomented**, *n.*—**fomentation** (fö-men-tä'shun) *n.* act of ap-

plying warm lotions; the lotion applied; encouragement.

fond (fond) *a.* [M.E. (part.) *fond*, or *fonn-ed*, of *fonnen*, to act as a fool, fr. *fon*, a fool] foolish, foolishly tender.—**fondly**, *adv.*—**fondness**, *n.*—**fondle**, *v.t.* to treat with tenderness; to caress.—**fondler**, *n.*—**fondling**, *n.* a person or thing fondled.

font (font) *n.* [A.S. *font*, fr. L. (acc.) *fontem*, of *fons*, a fount] a stone erection for holding baptismal water, in R. C. churches, used also for holy water.

font (font) *n.* [F. *fonte*] a casting of metals, fr. *fondre*, to melt, fr. L. *fundere*, to pour out. See **found**] an assortment of printing type of one style or size.—also **fount**.

food (foöd) *n.* [A.S. *föda*, fr. root *pa*, to nourish] what is fed upon, anything that nourishes.—**foodstuff**, *n.* that which is used for food.—*Syn.* nourishment; provisions; ailment, meat; sustenance; edibles.

fool (fool) *n.* [O.F. *fol*, fr. L. (acc.) *follem*, of *foliis*, a wind-bag; *pl.* *folles*, puffed cheeks; Late L. *folius*, a fool] one deficient in intellect; an idiot;—*v.t.* to make a fool of; to impose on,—*v.s.* to trifle—**foolish**, *a.* void of understanding; weak in intellect—**foolishly**, *adv.*—**foolishness**, *n.*—**foolhardy**, *a.* daring without judgment; venturesome.—**foolhardily**, *adv.*—**foolhardiness**, *n.*—**foolery**, *n.* practice of folly; act of folly—**fool's errand**, a fruitless errand.—**fool's paradise**, a state of deceptive enjoyment.—to fool away, to fritter away—to make a fool of, to make an object of ridicule—to play the fool, to conduct oneself foolishly.

fool (fool) *n.* [F. *fouler*, press] a dish of crushed fruit, etc.

foolscap (fool's'kap) *n.* [fr. watermark, *fool's cap* and bells, used by old paper-makers] a folio writing paper about 13½ by 16½ inches.

foot (foot) *n.* [A.S. *föt*, *pl.* *föt*; cp Ger. *fuss*, L. *pes*, G. *pous*] the part of the limb on which we stand; that which supports like a foot; the lower part, the bottom; foot soldiers; in poetry, a certain number of syllables forming part of a verse; part of a stocking, a measure of twelve inches (from the length of a man's foot);—*v.t.* to traverse by walking, to spurn;—*v.i.* to tread to music; to dance; to walk—**foot-and-mouth disease**, contagious disease in cattle.—**football**, *n.* an inflated ball cased in leather, to be kicked about in sport; any of the several field games in which the football is used.—**footboard**, *n.* a support for the foot.—**footboy**, *n.* an attendant in livery.—**footbridge**, *n.* a bridge for foot passengers.—**footcloth**, sumpter cloth; housings for a horse.—**footfall**, *n.* a footstep.—**foot guard**, a protection for the foot; *pl.* guards of infantry attached to royalty.—**foothold**, *n.* firm foundation.—**footing**, *n.* ground to stand on; stable position, act of adding up a column of figures; act of putting a foot to anything—**footlights**, *n. pl.* a row of lights at



Baptismal Font

the front of the stage in a theater.—**footman**, *n.* a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.—**footmark**, *n.* a footprint.—**footnote**, *n.* a note of reference at the foot of a page.—**footpad**, *n.* [*pad*, a path] a highwayman or robber on foot.—**footpath**, *n.* a path for foot passengers only.—**foot-pound**, the energy of one pound raised one foot against gravity.—**foot-poundal**, the energy which, acting on one pound for one second, produces velocity of one foot per second.—**footprint**, *n.* a foot mark.—**foot race**, a race run on foot.—**foot-ropes**, *n.* rope on which seamen stand while furling or reefing.—**foot soldier**, a soldier that serves on foot.—**footsore**, *a.* having tender feet, from much walking.—**footsstalk**, *n.* the stalk of a leaf or of a flower.—**footstep**, *n.* the mark of the foot; *pl.* course of action; example.—**footstool**, *n.* a stool or rest for the feet.—**to fall on one's feet**, to attain prosperity (in allusion to a cat always alighting on its feet when falling).—**to find one's feet**, to regain the use of one's legs or feet.—**to put one's best foot forward**, to do one's level best.—**to put one's foot into it**, to spoil; to get oneself into a scrape.—**to set on foot**, to originate.—**God's footstool**, the earth.

fop (fop) *n.* [E.] a gay fellow; a dandy.—**fopling**, *n.* a petty fop.—**foppish**, *a.*—**foppishly**, *adv.*

for (for) *prep.* [A.S.] in place of; instead of; because of; during; as being; in return for; on behalf of;—*conj.* because.—**for** all that, nevertheless.

forage (for'ij) *n.* [O.F. *fouage*, F. *fourre*, fodder, fr. Late L. *fōdrum*, fodder] food for horses and cattle; search for provisions;—*v. i.* to supply with forage;—*v. t.* to rove in search of food.—**forager**, *n.*

foramen (fō-rā'men) *n.*; *pl.* foramina (fō-rā'mī-nā) [L. fr. *forāre*, to bore] a little opening [Zool.]; a perforation [Bot.].

foraminate (fō-ram'i-nāt) *a.* perforated.—**foraminous** (fō-ram'i-nūs) *a.* full of holes; perforated; porous.

forasmuch (for-az-much') *conj.* in consideration of; because that.

foray (for'ā) *n.* [Scot., a term of forage; perh. fr. O.F. *forrier*, a forager, fr. *forrer*, to forage] a raid with a view to pillage;—*v. t.* and *i.* to pillage.

forbade (for-bad') past tense of the verb forbid.

forbear (for-bār') *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, away and bear] to avoid; to abstain from;—*v. i.* to refrain; to be patient.—**forbearingly**, *adv.*—**forbearance**, *n.* restraint of temper, long-suffering.

forbid (for-bid') *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, away, and bid] to prohibit; to order to desist or forbear.—**forbidden**, *a.* prohibited.—**forbidding**, *a.* repelling approach; repulsive.—**forbiddingly**, *adv.*—**the forbidden fruit**, the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, which Adam and Eve ate in defiance of God's command.—*Syn.* to interdict; oppose; obstruct;—of "forbidding," disagreeable; displeasing; offensive; abhorrent.

force (fōrs) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *fortis*, strength, fr. *fortis*, strong] strength; active power; body of troops; [Mech.] that which produces, or tends to produce, a change in a body's state of rest or motion; [Law] unlawful violence to person or property;—*v. t.* to compel; to drive; to strain; to urge to ripen rapidly by artificial means.—**forceful**, *a.*—**forcefully**, *adv.*—**forceless**, *a.*—**forcible**, *a.* possessing, or done by means of, force, powerful.—**forcibly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* vigor; energy; efficacy; validity; meaning; violence; coercion; impressiveness.

forcemeat (fōrs'mēt) *n.* [F. *farce*, stuffing, fr. *farceur*, fr. L. *farctus*, to stuff] chopped meat highly seasoned, used for stuffing in cookery.

forceps (fawr'seps) *n.* [L. for *firmiceps*, fr. *firmus*, hot, and *capere*, to hold; orig. used for holding hot iron] pincers for delicate operations, as those of dentists, surgeons, etc.



Forceps

ford (fōrd) *n.* [A.S. *ford*, fr. *faran*, to go] a place in a river or other water, where a crossing may be effected on foot;—*v. t.* to pass through by wading.—**fordable**, *a.*

fordo (for-doo') *v. t.* [A.S. *fordōn*] to undo; to ruin.

fore (fōr) *a.* [A.S.] in front; forward; prior;—*adv.* at the front; in the bow of a ship.—**fore-and-aft**, from stem to stern.—**to the fore**, to the front; alive.

forearm (fōr-ārm') *v. t.* [Pref. *fore-*, in front] to prepare for attack before the time of need.—*n.* (fōr'ārm) the arm between the elbow and wrist.

forebear (fōr'bār) *n.* [E., fr. *fore-beer*, one who is before] an ancestor.

forebode (fōr-bōd') *v. t.* to foretell; to prognosticate; foreknow.

forecast (fōr-kast') *v. t.* and *i.* to foresee; to predict; to provide against;—*n.* (fōr'kast) foresight; prediction.

forecastle (fōk'sel) *n.* the upper deck forward of the foremast, the forward part under deck, where sailors live.

foreclose (fōr-kloz') *v. t.* [fr. O.F. *for-dos*, fr. *for-*, to shut, fr. L. *claudere*] to prevent; to exclude; to deprive of redeeming a mortgaged estate.—**foreclosure**, *n.* act of foreclosing.

foredeck (fōr'dek) *n.* the forepart of a deck.

forefather (fōr'fā-thēr) *n.* an ancestor.

forefend (fōr-fend') *v. t.* [Pref. *for-*, away, and *fend*, abtr. of defend] to avert; prohibit. Also forefend.

forefinger (fōr'fing-ger) *n.* the finger next to the thumb.

forefoot (fōr'foot) *n.* one of the anterior feet of an animal.

forefront (fōr'frunt) *n.* the foremost place.

forego (fôr-gô') *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* and *go*] to go before; to precede—**foregone**, *a.* predetermined.—**foregoing**, *a.* preceding.

forego (fôr-gû') *v.t.* [fr. A.S. *forġan*, to pass over, fr. pref. *for-* and *ġo*] to give up; to forbear the use of.

foreground (fôr'ground) *n.* the part of a scene which lies nearest the spectator.

forehand (fôr hand) *a.* done sooner than is regular.—**forehanded** (fôr-han'ded) *a.* early; timely.

forehead (fôr'ed) *n.* part of the face above the eyes.

foreign (fôr'en) *a.* [O.F. *forain*, alien, fr. Late L. *forānus*, fr. *foras*, out of doors. The *g* is intrusive] not native; not pertinent.—**foreigner**, *a.* one belonging to a foreign country, an alien.—**foreignness**, *n.*—**foreign office**, a state department or commercial agency for administration of international or foreign affairs.

forejudge (fôr-juj') *v.t.* to prejudge.

foreknow (fôr-nô') *v.t.* to know beforehand.—**foreknowledge** (fôr-nôl'ej) *n.* prescience.

foreland (fôr'land) *n.* a promontory; a cape.

foreleg (fôr'leg) *n.* a front or forward leg.

forelock (fôr'lok) *n.* the lock of hair that grows from the forehead.—to take time by the forelock, to act readily and promptly.

foreman (fôr'man) *n.* a supervising workman; the chief man of a jury; an overseer.

foremast (fôr'mast) *n.* the forward mast of a vessel.

foremost (fôr'môst) *a.* [Double superl., fr. A.S. *forrest*, a by-form of *fyrmest*, fr. *forma*, first] first in place or time; chief in rank or dignity.

forenamed (fôr'nâmd) *a.* named before.

forenoon (fôr'noôn) *n.* the part of the day from morning to noon.

forensic (fôr-ren'sik) *a.* [fr. L. *forensis*, belonging to the forum, fr. *forum*, marketplace—orig a vestibule] belonging to law courts.—**forensic medicine**, medical jurisprudence.

foreordain (fôr-awr-dân') *v.t.* to ordain beforehand—**foreordination** (fôr-awr-di-nâ'shun) *n.* previous ordination; predestination.

forepart (fôr'part) *n.* the part before the rest; the front.

forerun (fôr-run') *v.t.* to precede—**forerunner**, *n.* a precursor.

foresail (fôr'sâl) *n.* a sail on the foremast.

foresee (fôr-sê') *v.t.* to see beforehand; to foreknow.

foreshore (fôr'shôr) *n.* the shore comprehended between high and low watermarks.

foreshorten (fôr-shawr'tn) *v.t.* to represent to the eye as seen obliquely.

foreshow (fôr-shô') *v.t.* to show beforehand; to prognosticate.

foresight (fôr'sit) *n.* wise forethought; provident care.—**foresighted**, *a.*—**foresightedness**, *n.*

foreskin (fôr'skan) *n.* the skin that covers the glans penis.

forest (fôr'est) *n.* [O.F. fr. Late L. *forestis*, open space of hunting ground, fr. *foris*, out of doors] an extensive wood; a tract once a forest; a tract of ground covered with trees;—*a.* relating to the woods; sylvan;—*v.t.* to cover with trees.—**forester**, *n.* one who has charge of a forest.—**forestry**, *n.* forest care and cultivation.—**forestation** (fôr-es-tâ'shun) *n.* the planting of trees for forest.

forestall (fôr-staw'l) *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* and *stall*] to buy goods before they are brought to *stall* or market; to anticipate.—to forestall the market, to purchase all available stock of a commodity, with a view to heightening the price.

foretaste (fôr'tâst) *n.* a taste beforehand; anticipation;—*v.t.* to taste before full possession.

foretell (fôr-tel') *v.t.* to predict;—*v.i.* to utter prediction.—**foreteller**, *n.*

forethought (fôr'thaw't) *n.* anticipation; provident care.

foretoken (fôr-tô'kn) *v.t.* to foreshow, —*n.* prognostic; omen.

foretop (fôr'top) *n.* the hair on the forehead of the head; platform at the head of the foremast.

forever (fôr-ev'ér) *adv.* always; to eternity; eternally.

forewarn (fôr-wawrn') *v.t.* to warn or caution in advance.

forewoman (fôr'woom-wm) *n.* a woman-an overseer of women.

foreword (fôr'wôrd) *n.* a preface or introductory section to a book.

forfeit (fawr'fit) *a.* [O.F. *forfast*, fr. L. *foris*, out of doors, and *facere*, make] lost through an offense, penalty, etc.; —*a.* a thing lost or alienated by crime, neglect, or breach of contract; a fine; a penalty;—*v.t.* to lose the right to.—**forfeitable**, *a.*—**forfeiter**, *n.*—**forfeiture**, *n.* act of forfeiting; fine; mulct.

forfend (fawr-fend') *v.t.* to ward off; to avert. Also **forefend**.

forgather (fawr-gath'er) *v.t.* to associate; to meet. Also **foregather**.

forge (fôrj) *n.* [F. fr. L. *faber*, smith] a furnace with blast for heating iron so as to be hammered into form; a smithy;—*v.t.* to form by heating and hammering; to counterfeit;—*v.s.* to commit forgery—**forger**, *n.*—**forgery**, *n.* the crime of counterfeiting; that which is forged.

forge (fôrj) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to force forward;—*v.s.* to move slowly, as a ship.

forget (fôr-ġet') *v.t.* [A.S. *forġan*, fr. *for*, away, and *ġetan*, to get] to lose the remembrance of; to neglect.—**forgettable**, *a.*—**forgetful**, *a.* apt to forget; heedless, oblivious—**forgetfully**, *adv.*—**forgetfulness**, *n.*—**forgetter**, *n.*—**forget-me-**

not, a well-known plant bearing blue flowers, symbolic of friendship.—to forget oneself, to lose one's presence of mind.



Forget-Me-Not

forgive (for-giv') *v.t.* [A.S. *for*, away, and *giefan*, give] to pardon; to remit.—*v.i.* to grant pardon.—**forgivingly**, *adv.*—**forgiveness**, *n.*—**forgiver**, *n.*—**forgivable**, *a.* pardonable.

forgo (for-gō') *v.i.* to renounce; to forbear to enjoy or possess. See **forego**.

fork (fawrk) *n.* [A.S. *forca*, fr. L. *furca*] an instrument with two or more prongs; anything like a fork in shape; *pl.* the parts into which anything is divided, as a stream;—*v.t.* to pitch with a fork, as hay;—*v.i.* to divide.



Table Fork

forlorn (for-lawrn') *a.* [A.S. (part.) *forloren*, of *forlōsan*, to lose; cp. Ger. (part.) *verloren*, of *verlieren*] deserted; forsaken; friendless; wretched.—**forlornness**, *n.*—**forlorn hope**, a detachment of men to lead in service attended with uncommon peril; a desperate case.

form (fawrm) *n.* [O.F. *forme*, fr. L. *forma*, shape] shape or appearance; configuration; figure; a long bench; a class in a school; the bed of a hare; [Print.] type locked up in a frame;—*v.t.* to give shape to; to construct; to be an element of;—*v.i.* to assume position; to take a form.—**formal**, *a.* according to form; regular; methodical; conventional; ceremonious; punctilious.—**formally**, *adv.*—**formalism**, *n.* quality of being formal, esp. in religion; formality.—**formalist**, *n.* one that practices outward ceremonies; one devoted to the forms, rather than the substance, of religion.—**formality**, *n.* quality of being formal, precise, etc.; conventionalism.—**former**, *n.*—**formation** (fawrmā'shun) *n.* act of forming; structure; the series of rocks belonging to a common period.—**formative** (fawrm'ā-tiv) *a.* giving form; plastic; serving to form; derivative;—*n.* that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the root.—**formless**, *a.*—*Syn.* system; formality; ceremony; propriety; mold; pattern;—of *v.*, to create; arrange; mold; train; constitute.

formaldehyde (fawrm-mal'dē-hid) *n.* a pungent-smelling gas prepared from methanol and used in solution as a disinfectant or preservative.

formalin (fawrm-mā-lin) *n.* a solution of formaldehyde in water.

former (fawrm'er) *a.* [Double compar. formed by adding *-er* to base

of (superl.) *forma*, first] preceding in time; long past; first-mentioned.—**formerly**, *adv.* **formic** (fawrm'ik) *a.* [L. *formica*, ant] pert. to ants.—**formicary**, *n.* an anthill.—**formic acid**, acid obtained orig. from red ants, but now by artificial distillation.

formidable (fawrm'i-dā-bl) *a.* [L. *formidābilis*, fr. *formido*, fear] exciting fear or apprehension; terrible.—**formidably**, *adv.*—**formidableness**, *n.*

formula (fawrm'ū-lā) *n.* [L. dim. of *forma*, form] a prescribed form; a confession of faith; a rule expressed in algebraic language; an expression of chemical composition.—**formulary**, *n.* a book containing prescribed forms, prescribed form or model.—**formulate**, *v.t.* to reduce to a formula; to express in a formula.—**formulating** (fawrm'ū-lā'shun) *n.* act of formulating.

fornicate (fawrm'ni-kāt) *v.i.* [L. *fornicātus*, fr. stem, *fornic-*, of *fornix*, vault] to have unlawful intercourse.

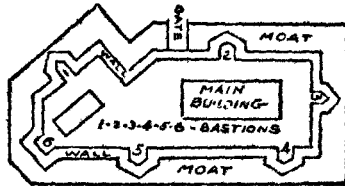
—**fornication** (fawrm-ni-kā'shun) *n.* unlawful sexual intercourse; adultery.—**fornicator**, *n.*

forsake (for-sāk') *v.t.* [A.S. fr. *for*, and *sacan*, to contend, strive] to leave entirely; to abandon; to give up.

forsooth (for-sooth') *adv.* [A.S. *for sōthe*, for truth] in truth; very well (often used ironically).

forswear (for-swār') *v.t.* [A.S. *for*, and *swarian*, to swear] to renounce upon oath; to abjure;—*v.i.* to swear falsely; to commit perjury.—to **forswear oneself**, to swear falsely; to commit perjury.

fort (fōrt) *n.* [L. *fortis*, strong] a fortified place.



Ground Plan of Medieval Fort

fortalice (fawrm'tā-lis) *n.* [O.F. *fortelesee*, fr. Late L. *fortalitia*, fr. L. *fortis*, strong] a small fort or outwork.

forte (fōrt) *n.* [It. *forte*, fr. L. *fortis*] a strong point; that in which one excels;—(fawrm'tā) *a.* loud [Mus];—*n.* a loud passage of music.

forth (fōrth) *adv.* [A.S. fr. *fore*, before] forward; into view; away; abroad.—**forthcoming**, *a.* ready to come forth or appear.—**forthgoing**, *n.* a going forth;—*a.* proceeding from.—**forthright**, *adv.* straight-forward;—*n.* a straight path.—**forthwith** (fōrth-with') *adv.* immediately.

fortieth (fawrm'ti-eth) *a.* [A.S. *flower-tigetha*] constituting one of 40 equal parts;—*n.* one of 40 equal parts.

fortification (fawrm-ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of fortifying; works erected for defense; a fortress.

fortify (fawr'ti-fī) *v.t.* [L. *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make] to add strength to; to strengthen by forts, batteries, etc.—**fortifiable**, *a.*—**fortifier**, *n.*

fortissimo (for-tus'i-mō) *adv.* [It., *su-perior*, of *forte*] a musical direction, signifying very loud.

fortitude (fawr'ti-tūd) *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, courage, fr. *fortis*] strength of mind; power to endure pain or confront danger, etc.; resolute endurance.

fortnight (fōrt'nait) *n.* [Contr. of *fourteen nights*] the space of fourteen days; two weeks.—**fortnightly**, *adv.*

fortress fr. L. *fortis*, strong] a fortified place; a stronghold; a place of safety.

fortuitous (for-tū'i-tus) *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, casual, fr. stem, *fort-*, of *fors*, chance] happening by chance; occurring unexpectedly; accidental; casual.

fortunate (fawr'chū-nat) *a.* coming by good luck; successful; lucky; auspicious.—**fortunately**, *adv.*—**fortune hunter**, one who seeks to marry a wealthy person.—**fortune teller**, one who pretends to reveal the future events of one's life.

fortune (fawr'chūn) *n.* [F., fr. L. *fortuna*, fr. *fors*, *fortis*, chance, fr. *ferre*, to bear] chance; that which befalls one; good or ill success, possessions, esp. large estate.—**Syn.** luck; fate; estate; wealth.

forty (fawr'ti) *a.* [A.S. *feower* and *tig*, ten] four times ten; a symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl.—**pl.** forties.

forum (fō'rūm) *n.* [L.] a public place in Rome where cases were tried, and orations delivered; a tribunal; a place, or an assembly, for public discussion.

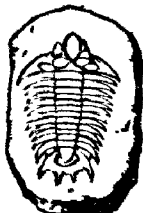
forward (fawr'wərd) *adv.* [A.S. fr. *fore*, before, and *ward*, toward] toward a place in front; onward;—*a.* near or at the forepart; early in season;—*v.t.* to help onward, to advance; to send forward; to transmit.—**forwarder**, *n.*—**forwardly**, *adv.*—**forwardness**, *n.*—**forwards**, *adv.* forward; straight before.—**Syn.** of *a.* ready; presumptuous; impudent; advanced.

fosse (fos) *n.* [F., fr. L. *fossa*, a ditch; fr. (part) *fossus*, of *fodere*, to dig] ditch or moat; in England, an old Roman road with a ditch on each side.

fossick (fos'ik) *v.i.* and *n.* [Austral.] in Australia, to prospect, esp. about abandoned mines, to steal from other mines; to potter or rummage about.

fossil (fos'il) *a.* [F. *fossile*, fr. L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere*, to dig] dug out of the earth; pert. to fossils; antiquated;—*n.* the petrified form of a plant or animal in strata of the earth's surface; an antiquated person or thing.—**fossilize**, *v.t.* to convert into a fossil;—*v.i.* to become changed into a fossil.—**fossilization** (fos-il-i-zā'shun) *n.* process of converting into a fossil.

fossorial (fo-sō'r-i-əl) *a.* adapted for burrowing, as moles.



Fossil Trilobite

foster (fos'ter) *v.t.* [A.S. *fōstrian*, to nourish, fr. *fōstor*, food] to nourish, to rear up.—**fosterer**, *n.*—**fosterling**, *n.* a foster child.—**foster brother**, **foster sister**, a male or female nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.—**foster child**, a child maintained by one not its own father or mother.—**foster daughter**, **foster son**, one brought up as a daughter or son, though not so by birth.—**foster father**, **foster mother**, **foster parent**, one that takes the place of a father, mother, etc.

fought (fawt) *past tense* and *past part.* of the verb *fight*.

foul (foul) *a.* [A.S. *fūl*] containing offensive matter; cloudy and stormy; covered with barnacles, as a ship's bottom, full of weeds;—*n.* the breaking of a rule; a foul strike;—*v.t.* and *i.* to make, or become, foul; to defile; to come into collision with.—**foolly**, *adv.*—**foulness**, *n.*—**foul-mouthed**, **foul-spoken**, using language scurrilous, obscene, or profane.—to claim a foul, to claim compensation for transgression of a rule in a game.—to fall foul of, to come into collision with.

foulard (fool'ərd) *n.* [F.] a thin fabric of silk; a silk cravat.

foumart (foo'mārt) *n.* [M.E. *fulmard*, fr. A.S. *fūl*, foul, and *meorh*, a marten] the skunk (named from the fetid fluid secreted by it).

found (found) *v.t.* [F. *fouder*, fr. L. *fundere*, fr. *fundus*, the bottom] to lay the basis of; to establish; to endow.

found (found) *v.t.* [F. *fondre*, fr. L. *fundere*, to pour] to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; to cast.—**founder**, *n.*

found (found) *past tense* and *pp.* of the verb *find*.—**foundling**, *n.* a child without a parent; a child deserted.

foundation (foun-dā'shun) *n.* the act of founding; groundwork; an endowment; an endowed institution.—**foundationer**, *n.* one that derives support from the foundation of a college or school.—**foundation stone**, a stone laid with ceremony at the commencement of construction of a building.

founder (foun'der) *v.t.* [L. *fundus*, bottom] to cause inflammation in the feet of (a horse), so as to lame;—*v.t.* to fill with water, and sink, as a ship; to stumble and go lame.

foundry (foun'dri) *n.* a place where metals are cast.

fount (fount) *n.* [Variant of font] a complete set of printing type.

fountain (foun'tan) *n.* [F. *fontaine*, *n.* [Variant of font] a complete set of printing type.

fountain (foun'tan) *n.* [F. *fontaine*, *n.* [Variant of font] a complete set of printing type.

fountain (foun'tan) *n.* [F. *fontaine*, *n.* [Variant of font] a complete set of printing type.



Fountain

fountain, fount (foun'tan, fount) *n.* [F. *fontaine*, *n.* [Variant of font] a complete set of printing type.

fr. L. stem, *fons*, of *fons*, fr. *fundere*, to pour] a spring of water; an artificial jet of water; structure for such a jet; origin.—**fountain-head**, *n.* primary source; the beginning.—**fountain pen**, a pen with an ink reservoir. **four** (fōr) *a.* [A. S. *feower*] twice two;—*n.* the sum of four units; a symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.—**four-score**, *a.* eighty.—**foursome**, *n.* a group of four players, esp. in golf.—**fourteen**, *a.* four and ten;—*n.*—**fourteenth**, *a.*—**fourth**, *a.* forming one of four equal parts;—*n.*—**fourthly**, *adv.*—**fourfold**, *a.* quadruple; four times told.—**foursquare**, *a.* having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular; honest.—**four-in-hand**, *a.* drawn by four horses; tied with a slip knot, as a necktie;—*n.* a vehicle drawn by four horses; a slip-knot necktie.—**four-poster**, a bed with a post in each corner.—**four-wheeler**, a vehicle with four wheels.—**to be, go, or run, on all fours**, to go on hands and knees, or on hands and feet; to harmonize with.

fowl (foul) *n.* [A. S. *fugel*; cp. Ger. *vogel*] a bird; poultry;—*v.t.* to catch or kill wild fowl.—**fowling**, *n.* falconry.—**fowler**, *n.*—**fowling piece**, a light gun for shooting fowl or birds.

fox (foks) *n.* [A. S. *fuchs*] *fem.* vixen, an animal with a bushy tail and erect ears, remarkable for its cunning; a sly, cunning fellow;—*v.t.* to make sour, in fermenting;—*v.i.* to turn sour.—**foxy**, *a.* foxlike; wily; having the color of a fox; reddish-brown; sour.—**foxiness**, *n.*—**foxed** (fokst) *a.* discolored or stained (said of timber, books, or printed matter).—**fox-brush**, tail of a fox.—**foxhound**, *n.* a hound for chasing foxes.—**fox trot**, a dance in four-four time.



Red Fox

foxglove (foks'gluv) *n.* [A. S. *foxes-glofa*] a plant, with purple or white flowers, used extensively in medicine; digitalis (see *Digitalis*, *ultus*).

foyer (foi'gr) *n.* [F., fr. L. *focus*, hearth] the crucible in a furnace that contains the molten metal; in theaters, a public room opening on to the vestibule or staircase.

fracas (frā'kas) *n.* [F., fr. *fracasser*, to break] a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

fraction (frak'shun) *n.* [O. F. *fraction*, fr. L. (acc.) *fractio-em*, fr. (part.) *fractus*, of *frangere*, to break] a portion; a fragment; a division or aliquot part of a unit.—**fractional**, *a.* expressing fractions.—**fractionally**, *adv.*—**fractional currency**, coins or paper money in denominations less than the monetary unit.

fractious (frak'shus) *a.* apt to break out into a passion; quarrelsome; peevish.—**fractiously**, *adv.*

fracture (frak'cher) *n.* [L. *fractura*] act of breaking; rupture; breach; the breaking of a bone; the mode in which a mineral breaks, by which its texture

is displayed;—*v.t.* to break; to crack; to burst asunder.

fragile (frāj'il) *a.* [F., fr. L. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere*, to break] easily broken.—**fragilely**, *adv.*—**fragileness**, *n.*—*Syn.* frail; weak; brittle; delicate.

fragility (frāj'il'i-ti) *n.* quality of being fragile; brittleness; weakness, frailty.

fragment (frag'ment) *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere*, to break] a part broken off; an imperfect part.—**fragmentary**, *a.* fragmental; [Geol.] composed of fragments of other rocks.—**fragmental** (frag-men'tal) *a.* composed of fragments; not complete or entire.

fragrant (frā'grant) *a.* [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *fragrant-*, of *fragere*, to smell] sweet-smelling; diffusing an agreeable perfume.—**fragrantly**, *adv.*—**fragrance**, *n.* sweetness of smell; grateful odor.—*Syn.* sweet-scented; balmy; aromatic.

frail (frāil) *a.* [O. F. *fraile*, fr. L. *fragilis*] fragile; infirm; weak.—**frailness**, *n.*—**frailty**, *n.* infirmity; weakness; foible.

frail (frāil) *n.* [O. F. *frayel*, basket] a basket made of rushes, for containing figs, raisins, etc.; the quantity of raisins contained in such a basket.

frame (frām) *v.t.* [A. S. *fremman*, to make] to construct; to provide with a frame;—*n.* anything composed of parts fitted together; a fabric; a structure; the bodily structure;—*a.* framed; built principally of wood, esp. in the clapboard style, as a frame house.—**framer**, *n.*—**framable**, *a.*—**frame-up**, a conspiracy to involve an innocent person in a crime.—**framework**, *n.* the fabric that supports anything; a structure.—*Syn.* to adjust; to compose; to devise; to fabricate.



Frame House

franc (frangk) *n.* [F., fr. the legend on the first coin—*Francorum rex*] a silver coin of France, formerly worth about 19 cents, now 3.92 cents at par.

franchise (fran'chiz) *n.* [F., fr. *franc*, *franche*, free] a privilege conferred by a sovereign or a government; right of voting in public elections.

francolin (fran'kō-lin) *n.* [F., dim. of *frango*, chicken] a partridge of Europe and Asia, much esteemed for food.

frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being frangible.

frangible (fran-ji-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *frangere*, break] capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.—**frangibly**, *adv.*—**frangibleness**, *n.*

frangipani (fran-ji-pā'ni) *n.* a perfume derived from the jasmine or West Indian tree. Also *frangipanni*.

frank (frangk) *a.* [F. *franc*, free, fr. O.H. Ger. *franko*, one of the tribe called *Franks*, a free man] open; candid; unreserved;—*v. i.* to exempt from postage;—*n.* a letter free of postage; that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege.—**frankly**, *adv.*—**frankness**, *n.*

frankfurter (frangk'fer-ter) *a.* reddish, highly spiced sausage, popularly called a "hot dog." Also **frankfurt**.
frankincense (frangk'in-sens) *n.* [O. F. *franc encens*, pure incense] a dry, resinous perfume.

franklin (frank'lin) *n.* [O.F. *frankleyn*] a freeholder; a yeoman; a land owner.

frantic (fran'tik) *a.* [O.F. *frenetique*, mad, fr. *freneticus*, fr. G. *phrenētikos*, fr. *phrēn*, the mind. See **frenzy**] mad; raving.—*Syn.* furious; wild, frenzied.

frappé (fra-pā') *n.* an iced dessert or drink.

fraternal (fra-ter'nal) *a.* [F., fr. Late L. *fraternālis*, fr. *fratēr*, a brother, fr. G. *phratēr*, a clansman] pert. to brethren; brotherly.—**fraternally**, *adv.*

fraternity (fra-ter'n-i-ti) *n.* [L. *fraternitas*] brotherhood; a body of men associated for business or pleasure; a religious community.

fraternize (fra-ter'n-iz) *v. i.* to associate as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.—**fraternization** (fra-ter-ni-zā'shun) *n.* act of fraternizing

fratricide (fra-tri-'sid) *n.* [L. (stem) *fratr-*, of *frater*, a brother, and *caedere*, to kill] the crime of murdering a brother; one who kills a brother.—**fratricidal**, *a.* pert. to fratricide.

fraud (fraud) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (stem) *fraud-*, of *frans*, fraud] deception deliberately practiced; imposition; trick; a cheat.—**fraudulent**, *a.* dishonest.—**fraudulence**, *n.* deceitfulness; trickishness.

fraught (frawt) *a.* [Scand.] freighted; laden; filled; stored.

fray (frā) *n.* [Contr. of *affray*] affray; broil; contest.

fray (frā) *n.* [O.F. *frayer*, fr. L. *fricāre*, to rub] a chafe in cloth; a place injured by friction,—*v. i.* to wear off by rubbing;—*v. s.* to wear out by rubbing.—**fraying**, *n.* act of wearing off; the velvet rubbed from a deer's horn.

freak (frēk) *n.* [A.S. *frecc*, bold, rash] a sudden, causeless change of the mind; capricious prank, whim; caprice.—**freakish**, *a.* whimsical; capricious.

freak (frēk) *v. i.* [Scand.] to spot or streak; to checker.

freckle (frēk'l) *n.* [Dim. of *freak*, to spot] a yellowish spot on the skin, esp. one caused by the sun; any small discoloration;—*v. i.* to color with freckles,—*v. s.* to become covered with freckles.

free (frē) *a.* [A.S. *frāo*; cp Ger. *frei*] being at liberty; unrestrained; gratuitous; open; not despotic, as a government; not chemically combined with another body;—*v. i.* to make free; to release, to clear; to give a slave his freedom; to exempt.—**freely**, *adv.*—**free-born**, born free; inheriting liberty.—

freedman, *n.* a man who has been a slave, and is freed.—**freedom**, *n.* liberty; facility of address; improper familiarity.—**free-hand**, executed without rulers, compass, or other instrument.—**free-handed**, generous; liberal.—**free-hearted**, frank; liberal; generous.—**freehold**, *n.* an estate in fee-simple, or for life.

freeholder, *n.*—**free lance**, a mercenary soldier in the middle ages; one who works independently.—**free love**, the doctrine that marriage should be freed from its legal restraints.—**freeman**, *n.* one who enjoys liberty; one who enjoys a peculiar privilege or franchise.—**freemason** (frē-mā'son) *n.* one of a secret association composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.—**freemasonry**, *n.* the institutions or practices of freemasons.—**free on board**, delivered free to a carrier for transportation.

free-spoken, accustomed to speak without reserve.—**freestone**, *n.* a stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.—**freethinker**, *n.* one that forms his opinions independently of the authority of others; a skeptic.—**freethinking**, *n.* skepticism;—*a.* skeptical.—**free trade**, trade free from restrictions or prohibitory duties; free interchange of commodities.—**free will**, *n.* the power of choosing or willing without restraints;—*a.*—**free and easy**, *a.* unconstrained.—**to make free with**, to use freedom with.—*Syn.* unobstructed; accessible; candid, rude; familiar; liberal; gratuitous.

freebooter (frē'boo-ter) *n.* [D.] one who wanders about for plunder or booty; a pillager.

freeze (frēz) *v. i.* [A.S. *frēosan*] to congeal; to harden into ice;—*v. t.* to become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice.—**freezer**, *n.* an apparatus for freezing, as cream.—**freezing mixture**, a mixture, as of salt and snow, for producing intense cold.—**freezing point**, that degree of a thermometer at which water freezes (32°F., 0°C.).

freight (frāt) *n.* [A late form of *fraught*] the cargo of a ship; lading; money charge for conveying goods; the goods shipped;—*v. t.* to load with goods; to hire for transportation.—**freightage**, *n.* charge for freight.—**freighter**, *n.* a ship used for freight.—**freight train**, a train of freight cars, carrying goods.

French (french) *a.* pert. to France, or its inhabitants;—*n.* the language spoken by the people of France; people of France.—**Frenchify**, *v. t.* [French and L. *facere*, to make] to make French; to endue with French manners.—**to take French leave**, to go away without warning or without permission.—**French horn**, a large curved brass horn with various stops.

frenetic, **frenetical** (frē-net'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* mad; frantic.—**frenetically**, *adv.*

frenzy (fren'zi) *n.* [Through F. and L., fr. G. *phrenētis*, inflammation of the



French Horn

frenetic, **frenetical** (frē-net'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* mad; frantic.—**frenetically**, *adv.*

frenzy (fren'zi) *n.* [Through F. and L., fr. G. *phrenētis*, inflammation of the

the brain, fr. *phrēn*, the mind] violent agitation of the mind; madness; delirium.

frequency (frē'kwēn-sī) *n.* the quality of occurring frequently; rate of vibration.

frequent (frē'kwent) *a.* [*L.* (stem *fre-* *quent-*, of *frequens*) happening at short intervals; often seen or done;—(frē'kwent') *v.t.* to visit often.—*frequently*, *adv.*—*frequentness*, *n.*—*frequentur* (frē'kwent'gr) *n.*—*frequentative* (frē'kwent'a-tiv) *a.* serving to express the frequent repetition of an action;—*n.* a word that expresses frequent repetition.

fresco (fres'kō) *n.* [*It.* = *fresh*] a method of painting on walls on a freshly laid stucco ground of lime or gypsum;—*v.t.* to paint in fresco, as walls.

fresh (fres'h) *a.* [*A.S.* *fresci*, cp. Ger. *fresch*] brisk; strong, as a breeze; pure and cool, not stale; newly cut;—*n.* a freshet.—*freshly*, *adv.*—*freshness*, *n.*—*freshen*, *v.t.* to make fresh; to take saltness from, to refresh, to revive;—*v.i.* to grow fresh; to lose saltness; to grow brisk or strong.—*Syn.* recent; florid; ruddy; healthy; unfaded; unimpaired; raw; unpracticed; unsalted; uncured.

freshet (fres'hēt) *n.* a flood or inundation, produced by heavy rains or melted snow.

freshman (fres'h'man) *n.* a student in his first year at a high school or university.

fret (fret) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *fretan*, to gnaw, fr. *etan*, to eat] to wear away by friction; to eat away;—*v.i.* to be worn away; to be corroded; to be vexed; to utter peevish expressions;—*n.* act of fretting, or wearing away; irritation; chafing of the skin.—*fretful*, *a.* disposed to fret; irritable; peevish; waspish; cross.—*fretfully*, *adv.*—*fretfulness*, *n.*—*Syn.* to corrode; chafe; disturb; irritate; vex.

fret (fret) *a.* [*Prob.* O.F. *frette*, ferrule] a small piece of wood fixed on the fingerboard, as of a guitar, under the strings.

fret (fret) *n.* [*O.F.* *freta*, trellis-work, fr. Late *L.* *ferrata*, grating of a window] ornamental work, consisting of perforations;—*v.t.* to ornament with frets.—*fretwork*, *n.* work adorned with frets.—*fret saw*, a small saw used in making fretwork.



Types of Frets

fretted (fret'ed) *a.* [*Her.*] interlaced.—*fretty*, *a.* fretted; adorned with fretwork.

Freudian (froid'i-an) *a.* pert. to the psychology of the unconscious as formulated by Sigmund Freud.

friability (fri-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* friableness; crumbling quality.

friable (fri'a-bl) *a.* [*L.* *friabilis*, fr. *frire*, break into pieces] easily crumbled or reduced to pieces.—*friableness* (fri'a-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being easily pulverized.

friar (fri'ar) *n.* [*O.F.* *frere*, fr. *L.* *frater*, brother] a monk of one of the four

mendicant orders (Grey, White, Black, and Augustine Friars)—*friary*, *n.* a convent of friars.—*friar's balsam*, a mixture of benzoin and alcohol, used for ulcers and wounds.—*friar's lantern*, will-o-the-wisp; the ignis fatuus.

fribble (frib'l) *a.* [*Imit.*] frivolous; trifling;—*n.* a frivolous fellow;—*v.i.* to trifle.—*fribbler*, *n.* a trifler.

fricandeau (frik-an-dō') *n.* [*F.*] a dish of dressed veal.

fricassée (frik-a-sē') *n.* [*F.*] a dish of fowls, or small animals, cut into pieces and stewed with a rich sauce;—*v.t.* to make a fricassée of.

fricative (frik'a-tiv) *n.* a consonant, as *f*, *s*, etc., sounded by the friction of the breath.

friction (frik'shun) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *frictio*, to rub] act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves; disagreement.—*frictional*, *a.* produced by friction.

Friday (fri'dā) *n.* [*A.S.* *Frīgedæg*, fr. *Frīgw*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dæg*, day] the sixth day of the week.

friend (frend) *n.* [*A.S.* *frēond*, fr. *frōm*, to love] one attached to another by esteem, respect, and affection; an intimate associate; a familiar term of salutation; a Quaker.—*friendly*, *a.* having the disposition of a friend; kind;—*adv.*—*friendless*, *a.*—*friendship*, *n.* attachment to a person, from intimate acquaintance or esteem; mutual intimacy.—*friendly society*, an association formed with a view to mutual benefit in sickness, etc.—*Society of Friends*, the Quakers.

frieze (friēz) *n.* [*F.* *frise*] a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side; [*Arch.*] part of the entablature between the architrave and cornice;—*v.t.* to make a nap on.



Frieze

frigate (frig'at) *n.* [*F.* *frégate*, fr. *It.*; etym. uncert.] a fast-sailing ship of war, of the 18th and early part of the 19th century, with two decks, and mounting from 30 to 60 guns.—*frigate bird*, a large, black marine bird.—*frigate-built*, having a quarterdeck and forecastle raised above the main deck.

fright (frit) *n.* [*A.S.* *fyrihtu*; cp. Ger. *furcht*, fear] sudden and violent fear; alarm; an ugly object;—*v.t.* to terrify; to scare.—*frightful*, *a.*—*terrible*; dreadful; shocking.—*frightfully*, *adv.*—*frightfulness*, *n.*—*frighten*, *v.t.* to disturb with fear; to dismay.

frigid (frij'id) *a.* [*L.* *frigidus*, fr. *frigere*, to be cold, fr. *frigus*, cold] cold; unfeeling; passionless; stiff.—*frigidly*, *adv.*—*frigidness*, *n.*—*frigidly* (fri-jid'i-ti) *n.* coldness; want of warmth of affection, etc.

frigorific (frig-ō-rif'ik) *a.* [L. stem *frigor-*, of *frigus*, cold, and *facere*, make] causing cold.

frill (fril) *n.* [O.F. *friller*, to shiver] the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering, an edging, as of linen, a ruffle,—*v.t.* to decorate with frills.

fringe (frin) *n.* [O.F. *frenge*, fr. L. *simbrina*, threads] a trimming consisting of loose threads; a border;—*v.t.* to adorn with fringe.—*fringy*, *a.* of the nature of a fringe.—*fringeless*, *a.*

frillery (frip'er-i) *n.* [F. fr. *friper*, to wear] old clothes; cast dresses; useless matter; trumpery;—*a.* trifling; contemptible; worthless.—*fripper*, *fripperer*, *n.* one who deals in frippery or cast-off garments.

frisur (frē-zer') *n.* [F. *frisur*, to curl] a hairdresser.

frisk (frisk) *v. i.* [O.F. *frisque*, fr. Scand.] to leap, dance, or gambol, as in frolic;—*n.* a frolic, a fit of wanton gaiety.—*frisky*, *a.* jumping with gaiety; frolicsome; gay.

frit (frit) *n.* [F. *fruite*, fr. L. *frigere*, to roast] partial calcination of materials for making glass before complete fusion.

frith (frith) *n.* [Scand. *ford*] an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea, a strait.

fritillary (frit'il-er-i) *n.* [L. *frillus*, dice box] a plant resembling the lily; a variety of butterfly.

fritter (frit'er) *n.* [O.F. *friture*, fr. L. (part.) *fructus*, of *frigere*, to fry] a small cake of fried batter, containing fruit, meat, *xc.*—to fritter away, to waste involously.

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti) *n.* quality of being frivolous; acts or habits of trifling.

frivolous (fri-v'o-lus) *a.* [F. *frivole*, fr. L. *frivolus*] slight; trivial, addicted to trifling or levity.—*frivolously*, *adv.*

friz, frizz (friz) *v. i.* [O.F. *friser*, to curl] to curl, as hair; to crisp; to form into little burs, as the nap of cloth—*frizzle* (friz'l) *v. i.* [Dim of *frizz*] to curl or crisp, as hair, or in cooking;—*n.* a curl, a lock of hair craped.—*frizzling iron*, an iron for frizzing or curling the hair.

fro (frō) *adv.* [Short for *from*] from; away; back.

frock (frok) *n.* [O.F. *froc*, a monk's frock, fr. Late L. *frocus*, fr. L. *flocus*, flock of wool; or, fr. Teut.] a loose garment worn by men over their other clothes; a kind of gown worn by women and children.—*frock coat*, a man's body-coat with broad skirts.

frog (frog) *n.* [A. S. *frogga*] an amphibious animal noted for its agility in swimming and leaping, an ornamental fastening for coats.—*froggy*, *a.* abounding in frogs.—*frogfish*, *n.* the angler-fish. See also *Metamorphosis, illus.*



Frog

frolic (frol'ik) *a.* [D.; cp. Ger. *fröhlich*, joyful] full of pranks; gay; merry;—

n. a wild prank; merrymaking;—*v. i.* to play wild pranks; to gambol.—*frolicsome*, *a.* full of gaiety and mirth; sportive.

from (from) *prep.* [A.S.] away; out of; on account of.

frond (frond) *n.* [L. stem *frond-*, of *frons*, a leaf] union of leaf and branch, as in ferns.

frondescence (fron-des'ens) *n.* [L. *frondescere*] act of bursting into leaf.

front (frunt) *n.* [L. stem *front-*, of *frons*, the forehead] the forehead or countenance; the forepart; a front piece of hair worn by ladies; a shirt front,—*v. i.* to oppose face to face; to meet;—*v. s.* to have the face or front toward any point;—*a.* relating to the front, foremost.—*frontingly*, *adv.*—*frontal*, *a.* belonging to the forehead,—*n.* a frontlet; a little pediment over a small door or window.—*frontage*, *n.* the front part of an edifice; extent of front.—*the front*, the scene of war.—*to come to the front*, to become famous.

frontier (fron-tēr') *n.* [F. *frontier*, fr. L. *frons*] that part of a country which fronts another country; border; utmost limit;—*a.* bordering.—*frontierman*, *n.* one who settles on the frontier of a country, and so is far from the centers of civilization.

frontispiece (frun'tis-pēs) *n.* [L. *frons*, *frons*, of *frons*, front, and *specere*, look at] the principal face of a building; an engraving fronting the title page of a book.

frontlet (frun'tlet) *n.* [dim. of *front*] a fillet or band for the forehead.

frore (fzör) *a.* frozen; frosty (poetical).

frost (frost) *n.* [A.S. *forst*, fr. *frōsan*, freeze] congelation of fluids; severe cold, or freezing weather; frozen dew; hoarfrost;—*v. i.* to cover with hoarfrost, or with anything resembling it; to sharpen, as a horse's shoe in time of frost.—*freezing*, *n.* a composition resembling hoarfrost, used to cover cake, etc.—*frosted*, *a.* covered with frost, or with anything resembling it.—*frosty*, *a.* attended with frost; chilling in manner, cold; white; gray-haired.—*frostily*, *adv.*—*frostiness*, *n.*—*frostwork*, *n.* hoarfrost formed on glass, shrubs, etc.—*frost-bitten*, *a.* nipped by frost.

froth (froth) *n.* [Scand.] a collection of bubbles in liquors; spume; foam; an empty show of eloquence, light, unsubstantial matter;—*v. i.* to cause to foam; to declaim without sense;—*v. s.* to throw up foam.—*frothy*, *a.* foamy; unsubstantial.

frounce (frouns) *n.* [O.F. *froncier*=F. *froncer*, fr. L. *frons*, front] a disease in hawks, or in a horse's mouth;—*v. i.* to curl; to fizzle;—*v. s.* to frown.

frow (frou) *n.* a wife, esp. a Dutch or German housewife.

froward (frō'ward) *a.* [A.S. *fra*, away, and affix *-ward*] perverse; refractory.—*frowardly*, *adv.*—*frowardness*, *n.*

frown (froun) *v. i.* [F. *se refragner*, knit the brow] to rebuke or repel, by a stern look;—*v. s.* to contract the brow; to scowl; to look on with disfavor;—*n.* a wrinkling of the brow in displeasure.

frowzy, frouzy (frou'zi) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] musty; slovenly, unkempt.

froze (fröz) *v.* past tense of *freeze*. — **frozen** (fröz'n) past part. of *freeze*; —*a.* congealed by cold; ice-cold; void of feeling or emotion.

fructify (fruk'ti-fi) *v.t.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, and *facere*, make] to make fruitful, to fertilize; —*v.i.* to bear fruit. — **fructification** (fruk-ti-fi-kä'shun) *n.* act of fructifying; fruit of a plant.

frugal (frou'gal) *a.* [*L. frugälis*, fr. stem, *frug-*, of *frux*, fruit] sparing; economical; careful; thrifty. — **frugally**, *adv.* — **frugality** (frou-gal'i-ti) *n.* prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

frugiferous (frou-ji'gr-us) *a.* [*L. stem, frug-*, of *frux*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear] fruitful.

frugivorous (frou-ji-v'ö-rus) *a.* [*L. voräre*, eat] feeding on fruits or seeds, as birds.

fruit (früt) *n.* [*O.F. fruit*, *fructi*, fr. *L. (part.) fructus*, of *früa*, to enjoy] vegetable produce in general; the produce or seed of a plant; part which contains the seed; the edible part of a plant; offspring; effect, consequence, outcome, —*v.i.* to produce fruit. — **fruity**, *a.* resembling fruit or the taste of fruit. — **fruitage**, *n.* fruit collectively; product. — **fruiterer**, *n.* one who deals in fruit. — **fruitarian**, *n.* one who lives on fruits. — **fruit bud**, a bud that produces fruit. — **fruit cake**, a rich cake made with currants, raisins, etc. — **fruit cup**, an appetizer consisting of chopped fruits served sweetened in a cup. — **fruit knife**, a knife for paring and cutting fruit.

fruition (frou-ish'un) *n.* [*F. fr. fruit*, to enjoy, to use] pleasure derived from possession or use; enjoyment; fulfillment, as of plans.

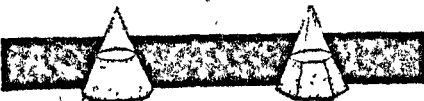
frumentaceous (fróo-men-tä'shus) *a.* made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

frumenty (frou-men-ti) *n.* [*O.F. frumentee*, wheat boiled] wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned; wheat prepared for brewing.

frump (frump) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a cross, formal old woman; a dowdy person. — **frumpish**, **frumpy**, *a.* cross-tempered; old-fashioned; dowdy.

frush (frush) *v.t.* [*O.F. froisser*, to bruise, fr. *frustum*, fragment] to dash violently to pieces; —*a.* crushed.

frustrate (frus'trát) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) frusträus*, of *frusträri*, to deceive, fr. *frusträ*, in vain] to bring to nothing; to balk; to thwart. — **frustration** (frus-trä'shun) *n.* act of frustrating; defeat.



Frustums of Cones

frustum (frus'tum) *n.*; *pl.* *frusta* (frus'tä) [*L.*, piece, bit] the

part of a solid next to the base, formed by cutting off the top of the solid on a plane parallel to the base.

frutescent (fróo-tes'ent) *a.* [*L. frutex*, shrubby] becoming shrubby; shrubby.

fry (fri) *v.t.* [*F. frire*, fr. *L. frigere*, to roast] to dress and roast with fat in a pan over the fire, —*v.i.* to suffer the action of fire; to bubble and hiss, as meat heated in lard, — *n.* a dish of anything fried. — **frying pan**, *n.* a pan for frying meat and vegetables. — **to have other fish to fry**, to have other matters demanding one's attention — **out of the frying pan into the fire**, out of one evil or difficulty into a greater.

fry (fri) *n.* [*Scand.*] swarm of little fish; young people (in contempt); small objects; a smelt.

fuddle (fud'l) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to make foolish by drink; —*v.i.* to drink to excess.

fudge (tu) *n.* a kind of creamy candy, usually cut in squares. — *int.* stuff; nonsense; exclamation of contempt.

fuel (fü'el) *n.* [*O.F. fouaille*, fr. *L. focus*, fireplace] combustible matter, as wood; anything to feed flame, or excitement.

fugacious (fü-gä'shus) *a.* [*L. stem, fugaci-*, or *fugax*, apt to flee, fr. *fugere*, flee] flying, or disposed to fly; volatile; fading early.

fugacity (fü-gas'i-ti) *n.* volatility.

fugitive (fü'ji-tiv) *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L. fugitivus*, fr. *fugere*, to flee] escaping easily; flying from duty, service, or danger; fleeing; volatile; — *n.* one who flees from duty, danger, or punishment; a deserter.

fugleman (fü'gi-man) *n.* [*Ger. flügel*, fr. *flügel*, wing] one who stands in front of soldiers at drill as an example or model to them; a file-leader; a ringleader.

fugue (fü) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. fuga*, flight] a musical composition in which a passage is delivered by one part of the chorus and repeated by the other parts at alternating intervals.

fulcrum (ful'krum) *n.* [*L. fr. fulcra*, to lever rests, or about which it moves.



Fulcrum

fulfill (fool-fill') *v.t.* [full and fill] to carry into effect; to execute; to perform; to continue to the end. — **fulfillment**, *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution.

fulgent (ful'jent) *a.* [*L. stem, fulgent-*, of *fulgere*, to shine] exquently bright; shining; dazzling. — **fulgently**, *adv.* — **fulgency**, *n.* brightness.

fuliginous (fü-lj'i-nus) *a.* [*L. stem, fuligin-*, of *fuligo*, soot] sooty; dusky; smoky.

full (fool) *a.* [*A.S.*; cp. *Ger. voll*] filled up; replete; satisfied with food; final, as a

stop; showing its whole surface, as the moon; —*n.* utmost extent; highest degree; —*adv.* quite; completely; exactly; very. — *fully*, *adv.* — *fullness*, *n.* — *fulsome*, *a.* [full and some] *disgusting by excess of grossness.* — *fullback*, *n.* in football, one of the backs behind the line of scrimmage — *full-blown*, *fully developed.* — *full bottomed*, *fully spread at the extremities, as a wig.* — *full dress*, *a.* suitable to ceremonial or certain social functions (see Dress Suit and Evening Dress, *Miss.*). — *full-fledged*, *a.* with feathers sufficiently developed for flight; hence, *fully matured* — *full swing*, *at utmost speed.*

full (fool) *v.t.* [O.F. *fuler*, fr. Late L. *fullare*, fr. L. *fullo*, a cloth-fuller] to thicken in a mill, as cloth; —*s.t.* to become thick or felted. — *fuller*, *n.* one whose occupation is to full cloth — *fuller's earth* (fool'erz erth) *a.* marly, friable clay, useful in fulling cloth.

fulmar (fool'mar) *n.* [Scand.] the foumart; a kind of petrel found in the northern seas.

fulminate (ful'mi-nät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *fulminatus*, of *fulminare*, for *fulmen*, for *fulgemen*, fr. *fulgere*, to shine] to cause to explode; to utter or send out, as a denunciation; —*s.t.* to thunder; to deto nate, to issue denunciation or threats; —*n.* a compound of fulminic acid, exploding by percussion, friction, or heat. — *fulminatory*, *a.* thundering; striking terror — *fulmination* (ful-mi-nä'shun) *n.* act of fulminating; menace or censure. — *fulminating cap*, a percussion cap. — *fulminate of mercury*, an explosive used for percussion caps. — *fulminic acid*, an acid that forms highly explosive salts.

fulvous (ful'vus) *a.* [L. *fulvus*, deep yellow, fr. *fulgere*, to shine] tawny; dull yellow.

fumarole (fü'mä-röl) *n.* [F. *fumerole*, fr. L. *fumus*, smoke] an opening in a volcanic district from which steam issues.



Fumaroles

fumble (fum'hl) *v.t.* [D] to manage awkwardly; —*s.t.* to feel or grope about; in football, to drop the ball in play.

fume (füm) *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke] vapor from combustion or exhalation; rage; —*s.t.* to throw off, in vapors; —*s.t.* to smoke; to be in a rage. — *fummy*, *a.* producing fumes; vaporous.

fumigate (fü'mi-gät) *v.t.* [L. *agere*, to drive] to expose to smoke or gas, as in cleaning infected apartments, clothing, etc. — *fumigator*, *n.* a contrivance for disinfecting apartments, destroying insect life, etc. — *fumigation* (fü-mi-gä'shun) *n.* act of fumigating to purify from infection.

fun (fun) *n.* [Prob. Ir. *fonn*, delight] sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement.

funambulist (fü-nam'bü-list) *n.* [L. *funis*, rope, and *ambu-läre*, to walk] a ropewalker or dancer.

function (fungk'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *functio*, fr. *fungere*, to perform] performance; discharge; duty; office; business; the organic action of a member in an animal or vegetable body; a mathematical quantity whose value varies with that of another quantity. — *functional*, *a.* relating to some duty or office. — *functionally*, *adv.* — *functionary*, *n.* an official.

fund (fund) *n.* [F. *fond*, fr. L. *fundus*, the bottom] a stock or capital; an unvested sum whose income is devoted to a specific object; a store; ample stock; *pl.* [Eng.] the securities of the national government; —*s.t.* to provide for the payment of the interest of; to finance. — *funded*, *a.* denoting that part of a particular debt for which certain funds are appropriated for the payment of the interest; accumulated in a fund. — *funding*, *n.* act of converting a floating debt into stock bearing regular interest — *fundable*, *a.* — *sinking fund*, fund established for the reduction or redemption of debt.

fundament (fun'dä-ment) *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, fr. *fundus*, the bottom] the lower part of the body; the seat. — *fundamental* (fun-dä-men'täl) *a.* pert. to the foundation; essential; —*n.* an essential or primary rule or principle. — *fundamentalism*, *n.* a system of Protestant belief based upon a literal interpretation of the New Testament. — *fundamentalist*, *n.*

funeral (fü'ner-äl) *n.* [O.F. fr. Late L. *funeräus*, fr. L. *funus*, *cris*, a funeral procession] the ceremony of burying a dead body; obsequies; —*a.* pert. to burial.

funereal (fü-nē'rē-äl) *a.* dismal; mournful. — *funerally*, *adv.*

fungous (fung'us) *a.* like fungus; excrescent; growing suddenly, but not durable.

fungus (fung'us) *n.*; *pl.* *fungi* (fun'ji) [L., a mushroom, fr. G. *sphongos*, a sponge] a cryptogamic plant, as the mushroom, toadstool, etc.; a spongy, morbid growth; proud flesh.

funicle (fü'nī-kl) *n.* [L., dim. of *funis*, cord] a ligature; a fiber; [Bot.] stalk of a seed.

funicular (fü-nik'ü-lar) *a.* consisting of funicles; dependent on the tension of a cord.

funk (fungk) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] great fear and shrinking back; panic; —*s.t.* to be in great fear, and shrink back.



Funnels of Steamship

funnel (fun'eil) *n.* [L. *infundibulum*, fr. *infundere*, pour in] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe, used in filling vessels with narrow mouths; the shaft through which smoke ascends; the chimney, as of a steamship.

funny (fun'i) *a.* droll; comical; sportive; strange; odd.—**funnyly**, *adv.*

fur (fer) *n.* [O.F. *fourre*, a sheath] the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals; the skin of certain wild animals with the fur; an article of dress made or skirted with fur; a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in fever, an incrustation deposited on the interior of kettles, boilers, etc.;—*v. t.* to line, face, or cover, with fur; to cover with morbid matter.—**furry**, *a.* covered with fur; resembling fur.

furbelow (fer'be-lō) *n.* [F. *saibala*] a plaiting on a gown; an ornamental border.

furbish (fer'bish) *v. t.* [O.F. *fourbiss*, *fourbar*, fr. O.H.Ger.] to rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; to renovate.—**furbisher**, *n.*

furcate, furcated (fer'kāt, -kātēd) *a.* [L. fr. *furca*, fork] forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

furfur (fer'fer) *n.* [L. *bran*] scurf; dandruff; *pl.* scales like bran.

furious (fū'ri-us) *a.* [O.F. *furieux*, L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia*, rage] rushing with violence, raging; frantic; mad.—**furiously**, *adv.*

furl (ferl) *v. t.* [O.F. *fardele*, a bundle] to roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast.

furlong (fer'long) *n.* [A.S. *furh*, furrow, and *lang*, long] the eighth part of a mile.

furlough (fer'lō) *n.* [D.; cp. Ger. *verlaub*] leave of absence, esp. leave given to a soldier;—*v. t.* to grant leave of absence.

furnace (fer'nes) *n.* [O.F. *fournaiz*, fr. L. *fornax*, an oven] a place where a hot fire is maintained for smelting ores, etc.; a place or time of severe trial or affliction.

furnish (fer'nish) *v. t.* [F. *fournir*, fr. O. Ger.] to supply; to provide; to equip; to fit up.—**furnishing**, *n.* act of supplying with fittings; *pl.* fittings.—**furnisher**, *n.*

furniture (fer'ni-chūr) *n.* [F. *fourniture*, fr. *fournir*, to furnish] equipage; outfit; movables; whatever is put into a house or apartment for use or ornament; necessary materials, as the mountings of a gun, the masts and rigging of a ship, etc.

furor, furore (fū'rawr, fōd-rō'rē) *n.* [L. *furor*] excitement; enthusiasm.

furrier (fer'ri-er) *n.* one who deals in furs.—**furriery**, *n.* furs in general; business of a furrier.

furrow (fer'ō) *n.* [A.S. *furh*] a trench in the earth made by a plow; a channel or groove; wrinkle, as on the face;—*v. t.* to plow; to mark with wrinkles.

further (fer'ther) *a.* [A.S.; comp. of *for* and *furth*] more remote; additional.—*adv.* to a greater distance; moreover.—**furthest**, *a.* [superl. of *fore*] most distant.—*adv.* furthest off.—**furthermore**, *adv.* moreover; besides.—**furthermoat**, *a.* most remote; furthest.

further (fer'ther) *v. t.* [A.S. *fyrttran*] to help forward; to promote.—

furtherance, *n.* act of furthering; promotion; advancement.—**furtherer**, *n.*

furtive (fer'tiv) *a.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *fur*, thief] stolen; sly; stealthy.—

furtively, *adv.*

fury (fū'ri) *n.* [F. *furie*, fr. L. *furia*, fr. *furere*, to rage] rage; passion; frenzy; enthusiasm; a virago, a termagant; [Myth] a goddess of vengeance.

furze (ferz) *n.* [A.S. *fyrs*] a thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers. Also *gorse*, *whin*.—**furzy**, *a.*



Furze

fuse (fūz) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *fusus*, of *fundero*, to pour, melt] to liquefy by heat, to melt; to unite as if by melting together;—*v. i.* to melt; to become united.—*n.* a tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or in discharging a shell, etc.

fusee (fū-zē) *n.* [O.F. *fusée*, a spindleful, fr. L. *fusus*, a spindle] the wheel of a watch or clock, round which the chain is wound, to equalize the power of the mainspring.

fusee (fū-zē) *n.* [F., fr. L. *focus*, fireplace] a match; a warning flare used on railroads.

fuselage (fū'ze lij, -lāzh) *n.* [F] the main structure of an airplane, containing the engine, passenger compartment, etc.

fusel oil (fū'zel oil) *n.* [Ger. *fusel*, bad spirit] a poisonous oily spirit obtained during alcoholic fermentation.

fusibility (fū-zī-bil'i-tū) *n.* quality of being fusible.

fusible (fū'zī-bl) *a.* capable of being melted or liquefied.—**fusibly**, *adv.*

fusil (fū'zil) *n.* [O.F. *fusil*, a flint, musket, fr. Late L. *foecle*, steel to strike fire with], fr. *focus*, fireplace] a light flintlock musket or firelock.



Fusil

fusileer, fusilier (fū-zī-lēr) *n.* [O.F. *fusil*, firelock] an infantry soldier (formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil).

fusillade (fū-zī-lād') *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms.

fusion (fū'zhun) *n.* act or operation of melting without the aid of a solvent; state of being melted; blending of things into one.

fuss (fus) *n.* [A.S. *fās*, ready, quick] a bustle; unnecessary ado; needless activity.—*v. t.* to make a bustle.—**fussy** *a.* making a fuss about trifles; bustling.

fustian (fust'yan) *n.* [O.F. *fustaigne*, fr. Late L., fr. A. *Postal*, near Cairo, where the cloth was first made] twilled cotton

stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc.; bombast;—*a* made of fustian; bombastic.

fustic (fus'tik) *n.* [F., fr. *L. fustis*, stick] the wood of a West Indian tree, used in dyeing yellow.

fustigate (fus'ti-gät) *v.t.* to beat with a stick.—**fustigation** (fus-ti-gä'shun) *n.*

fusty (fus'tu) *a.* [O.F. *fuste*, cask] moldy; musty; rank; rancid.—**fustiness**, *n.*

futile (fü'tül) *a.* [F., fr. *L. futilis*, fr. *fundere*, pour] trifling; unavailing; ineffective—**futilely**, *adv.*—**futilitarian** (fü-tü-l-i-tär'i-an) *a.* pessimistic concerning life.

futility (fü-tü-l'i-tü) *n.* quality of being futile.

futtock (fut'uk) *n.* [Corr. of *foot-hook*] one of the timbers in the rib of a

vessel.—**futtock plates**, iron plates on the top of a mast.

future (fü'chür) *a.* [*L. futurus*, fut. part. of *esse*, to be] about to be; that is to come hereafter;—*n.* time to come.—the **future tense** expresses future time.—to deal in **futures**, to speculate in stocks or commodities, in the hope that a change in the market value, before the specified time of settlement or delivery, may bring profit.—**futurism**, *n.*, a school of art that rejects conventional technique and attempts to express the dynamic qualities of modern life

fuzz (fus) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter;—*v.s.* to fly off in light particles.

fy (fi) *int.*—Same as *fie*.

G

G, g the 7th letter and the 5th consonant of the English alphabet. It has two sounds—one simple (called the hard sound), as in *gate, go, gull*, the other compound, like that of *j* (called the soft sound), being nearly equivalent to *dsch*, as in *gem, gym, gypsy, daisy*. G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural scale (called also *sol*).

gab (gab) *n.* idle prate;—*v.s.* to talk idly; to prate.

gabble (gab'bl) *v.s.* to talk noisily or without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity;—*n.* loud or rapid talk without meaning; sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.—**gabbler**, *n.*

gabel (gä'bel) *n.* [F. *gabelle*, a tax] a tax or duty; *orig.* a tax on salt in France.

gaberdine, gabardine (gab'er-dën) *n.* [Sp.] a coarse frock or upper garment.

gabion (gä'bi-on) *n.* [F., fr. *L. cavea*, cage] a wicker cylinder filled with earth, and used to shelter from the enemy's fire.—**gabionade**, *n.* a defensive work formed of gabions.

gable (gä'bl) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *gabel*, fork] the end of a house, esp. the vertical triangular ends of a building from the eaves to the top.—**gable end**, a side of a building with a gable.—**gable window**, a window in a small gable.



Gable Window

gaby (gä'bi) *n.* a silly person; a simpleton.

gad (gad) *n.* [A.S.] a bar of metal; a wedge-shaped instrument used by miners; a graver; a goad.

gad (gad) *v.s.* [Scand.] to rove or ramble idly.—**gadder**, *n.*—**gadabout**, one who roves idly.

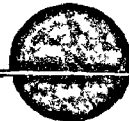
gadfly (gad'fli) *n.* [fr. *gad*, a goad] an insect that stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin.

gadget (gaj'et) *n.* a mechanical novelty; part of a machine.

gadwall (gad'wawl) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a bird of the duck family, frequenting marshes.

Gael (gäl) *n.* a Scottish Highlander of Celtic origin (often used collectively for the Celtic race).—**Gaelic**, *a.* belonging to the Gaels;—*n.* language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

gaff (gaf) *n.* [F. *gaffe*, iron hook] a light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen; a boom or yard extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.—*v.s.* to hook with a gaff;—*s.s.* to use the gaff.—to **stand the gaff**, to bear up under difficulties.



Gaff

gaffer (gaf'er) *n.* [Contr. for *grandfather*] an old man; an aged rustic; the foreman in a workshop [Eng.].

gag (gag) *v.s.* [imit.] to stop the mouth of, by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking; to silence;—*n.* something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; an interpolation by an actor; a hoax or joke.

gage (gäj) *n.* [O.F. *gauche*, fr. Teut.] a pledge or pawn, security; a challenge to combat; a glove, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the challenge;—*v.s.* to bind by pledge or security; to engage. See also *gauge* and *greengage*.

gaiety (gä'e-ti) *n.* merriness; cheerfulness; gaudy show.

gaily (gä'li) *adv.* with gaiety; joyfully.

gain (gān) *v.t.* [O.F., fr. Teut.] to attain to; to reach, as the summit; to get profit or advantage; to earn; to win;—*v.i.* to have advantage or profit; to advance on; to encroach; to make up with;—*n.* profit; advantage.—**gainings**, *n. pl.* wealth acquired by labor or enterprise; winnings.—**gainer**, *n.* one who gains; in fancy diving, a back somersault executed from a forward take-off.—**gainful**, *a.*—**gainless**, *a.*—*Syn.* to procure; achieve; acquire; receive;—of *n.* benefit; winning, acquisition.

gainsay (gān'sā) *v.t.* [A.S. *gegn*, against, and *say*] to contradict.

gait (gāt) *n.* [variant of *gate*] walk; march; manner of walking;—*v.t.* to train or adjust for movement.

gaiter (gā'ter) *n.* [F. *gaitre*] a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting upon the shoe, a pair being particularly called *spats*; also a covering from instep to knee; a kind of overshoe.—**Congress gaiter**, a gaiter with rubber on the side.



Gaiter

gala (gā'lā) *n.* [F.] pomp, show, or festivity.—**gala day**, a holiday with rejoicings.—**gala dress**, a costume suited for a gala day.

galactic (ga-lak'tik) *a.* pert. to the Galaxy.

galantine (gal'an-tin) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *galatina*, for *gelatina*, jelly.—See *gelatine*] a dish of veal or poultry, freed from bone, boiled, and served cold, with a border of jelly.

galaxy (gal'ak-si) *n.* [through F. and L., fr. G. *galaxias*, fr. *gala*, milk] the Milky Way; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

gale (gāl) *n.* [Scand.] a wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest; a moderate current of air; a breeze;—*v.s.* to sail, or sail fast.

gale (gāl) *n.* [A.S. *gagel*] a swamp plant with a strong pungent odor.

galena (ga-lē'nā) *a.* [L. = lead ore] sulphide of lead; the principal ore from which lead is extracted.

Galilean (gal-i-lē'an) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Galilee;—*a.* pert. to Galilee.

galiot (gal'i-ot) *n.* [F.] a small galley or brigantine built for chase.

gall (gawl) *n.* [A.S. *gallu*] the bitter alkaline fluid secreted from the liver; anything bitter or exasperating.—**gall bladder**, a small sac, on the under side of the liver, into which the bile is received.—**gall duct**, a duct conveying gall or bile from the liver to the gall bladder or to the intestines.—**gallstone**, *n.* a concretion formed in the gall bladder.

gall (gawl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *galla*, an oak apple] a vegetable excrescence produced by an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, as the oak apple, etc.—**gallic** (gal'ik) *a.* belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls.—**gall apple**, **gall nut**, an oak apple; a gall used in dyeing, etc.

gall (gawl) *v.t.* [A.S. *callus*, hard, thick skin] to fret and wear away by friction; to exasperate;—*n.* a wound in the skin

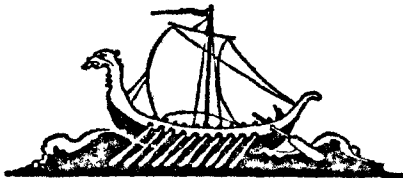
by rubbing; impudent; sauciness; arrogance.

gallant (gal'ant) *a.* [F. *gallant*] showy; noble in bearing or spirit;—*n.* a gay or sprightly man; a brave, high-spirited fellow; a courtly or fashionable man.—**gallantly**, *adv.*—**gallantry**, *n.* showy appearance; bravery; polite attentions to ladies; debauchery.—**gallant** (ga-lant') *a.* courtly; polite; amorous;—*n.* one who is polite to ladies; a suitor;—*v.t.* to attend or wait on.—*Syn.* splendid; heroic; courageous; brave; dignified; chivalrous.

galleon (gal'e-on) *n.* [Sp. *galéon*] a large ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards as a man-of-war.

gallery (gal'er-i) *n.* [O.F. *galerie*] a long corridor or connecting passage-way; a succession of rooms for the exhibition of works of art; a collection of paintings, sculptures, etc.; a platform attached to the sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns; the upper floor of a theater, church, etc.

galley (gal'i) *n.* [O.F. *galie*] a low, flat-built vessel, navigated with sails and long oars; the cooking room of a ship; an oblong tray on which type is placed when set up—hence, an impression taken of it is the **galley proof**.—**galley slave**, a person condemned for a crime to work at the oar of a galley; hence, anyone at monotonous or arduous labor.



Galley

galliard (gal'yard') *a.* [O.F.] gay; lively; young fellow; a brisk spruce;—*n.* a brisk young fellow; a lively measure or dance.

galligaskins (gal-i-gas'kinz) *n. pl.* [O.F. corr. of O.F. *garquesque*, fr. It., fr. L. *Græcus*, Greek] leather guards worn on the legs.

gallimaufry (gal-i-maw'fri) *n.* [O.F. *gaismaufree*] a hash of various meats; any ridiculous medley.

gallinaceous (gal-i-nā'shus) *a.* [L. *gallina*, hen] belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls.

gallipot (gal'i-pot) *n.* [D] a small, glazed earthen pot, used to contain medicines.

gallon (gal'on) *n.* [O.F.] a measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, and containing four quarts.

galloon (ga-loon') *n.* [Sp. *galón*] gold and silver lace used in embroidery.

gallop (gal'op) *v.i.* [O.F. *galoper*] to move with leaps or bounds; to ride at a gallop—hence, to run or pass over without notice;—*n.* the pace of a horse, lifting alternately his fore feet and his hind feet simultaneously with a forward bound; a dance.

gallopade (gal-ō-pād') *n.* [F.] a dance, and a kind of music appropriate to the dance.

gallows (gal'ōz) *n.* [A.S. *galga*] a frame consisting of posts with a cross-beam on the top, from which a criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck; any device for hanging offenders.—**gallows bird**, a person who deserves to be hanged.



Gallows

galop (gal'op) *n.* [O.F.] a lively round dance of German origin; the music for such a dance.

galore (ga-lōr') *adv.* [Ir.] abundantly; in plenty.

galosh, galoch (ga-losh') *n.* [F.] an overshoe.

galvanic (gal-van'ik) *a.* pert. to galvanism.—**galvanic battery**, any apparatus for generating electricity by chemical action.

galvanism (gal'va-nizm) *n.* [fr. *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer, 1737-1798] electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction.

galvanize (gal'va-nīz) *v.t.* to affect with galvanism; to plate or coat with metal by means of galvanism; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action.—**galvanized iron**, iron coated with zinc.

galvanometer (gal-va-nom'e-ter) *n.* [fr. *G. metron*, meter] an instrument for measuring the force of galvanic electricity.

gambado (gam-bā'dō) *n.* [Late L. *gamba*, leg] a case of leather formerly used to defend the leg in riding on horseback.

gambit (gam'bit) *n.* [F.] a mode of opening the game in chess playing.

gamble (gam'bl) *v.t.* [A.S. *gamen*, to game] to squander by gaming;—*v.i.* to play for money;—*n.* a reckless speculation.—**gambler**, *n.*—**gambling house**, a house kept for persons who play at games of chance for stakes.

gamboge (gam'bōj, -boój) *n.* a vegetable juice of a reddish-yellow color, brought from Cambodia.

gambol (gam'bol) *v.i.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *gamba*, leg] to skip about in sport; to frisk; to frolic;—*n.* a skipping about in frolic; a skip; a hop.

gambrel (gam'brel) *n.* [O.F. *gamba*, leg] the hind leg of a horse.

game (gām) *n.* [A.S. *gamen*, to play] sport of any kind; frolic; object of ridicule; an exercise for amusement; trial of strength, skill, or hazard; a scheme pursued; animals protected by law and hunted by sportsmen—hence, any quarry;—*a.* ready to fight to the last; pert. to animals hunted for game;—*v.i.* to play at any sport; to gamble.—**gaming**, *n.* practice of playing cards, dice, etc., for money; **gambling**—**gammy**, *a.* having

the flavor of dead game when kept uncooked until tainted.—**gameily**, *adv.*—**gameness**, *n.*—**gameful**, *a.* sportive; frolicsome.—**gamester**, *n.* a gambler.—**gamekeeper**, *n.* one who has the care of game.—**game bird**, a bird which is, or may be, the subject of a game law.—**game cock**, a cock bred to fight.—**game law**, a law enacted for the preservation of the animals called game.—**game preserve**, a tract of land stocked with game.—**gaming table**, a table used in gambling.—to make game of, to make sport of.

gamete (gam-ēt') *n.* a sex cell that unites with another sex cell to form an embryo.

gamin (gam'in) *n.* [F.] a neglected and unruly child in the streets; a city arab.

gamma ray (gam'ā rā) *n.* a ray of short wave-length emitted by a radioactive substance, and used in treating cancer.

gammer (gam'er) *n.* [Contr. for *grandmother*] an old wite, correlative of grandfather, gaffer.

gammon (gam'on) *n.* [O.F. *gambon*, big leg] the thigh of a hog pickled and smoked; a smoked ham.

gammon (gam'on) *n.* [A.S. *gamen*, game] a hoax; nonsense;—*v.t.* to humbug.

gamp (gamp) *n.* [fr. Mrs. Gamp, in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*] a large umbrella.

gamut (gam'ut) *n.* [G. *gamma*, the third letter of the Greek alpha, bet, and ut, the name of a musical note] the musical scale; whole extent of a thing.

gander (gan'der) *n.* [A.S. *gandra*, for *ganva*; cp. Ger. *gans*, a goose] the male of the goose.

gang (gang) *n.* [A.S. *gangon*, to go] a number going in company; [Min.] a vein; the substance that contains the ore; a set of tools, etc., of one kind used together.—**ganger**, *n.* the foreman of a gang of laborers.—*Syn.* crew; band; troop.

ganglion (gang'gh-on) *n.* [G. *ganglion*, a swelling] a collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibers are given off; a globular, hard tumor, situated on a tendon.—**ganglionic** (gang'gh-on'ik) *a.* pert. to a ganglion.

gangplank (gang'plank) *n.* a long, narrow, railed walk, movable into place and away, for passengers to use in boarding or leaving a ship.



Gangplank (indicated by arrow)

gangrene (gang'grēn) *n.* [F., fr. L. *gangrēna*, fr. G. *gairnēn*, gnaw] the first stage of mortification of living flesh;—*v.t.* to mortify;—*v.i.* to become mortified.—**gangrenous**, *a.* mortified.

gangster (gang'ster) *n.* one of a group of rough criminals working together.

gangue (gang) *n.* [fr. *gang*] the mineral substance enclosing metallic ore.

gangway (gang'wā) *n.* [A.S. *gangweg*] the temporary access to a building or a ship, formed of metal or wood; a gangplank;—*v.t.* Get out of the way!

gannet (gan'et) *n.* [A.S. *ganoſ*] the solan goose, a sea fowl of the pelican family.

ganoid (gan'oid) *a.* [G. *ganos*, brightness, and *eidos*, appearance] having a smooth, shining surface; having scales or plates, as a fish.

gantlet (gānt'let) *n.* [Scand.] a former military or naval punishment in which the offender was made to run between files of men who struck him as he passed.

gantlet (gānt'let) *n.* a kind of long glove. See **gauntlet**.

gantry (gan'tri) *n.* a supporting frame for barrels; a structure, esp. over railway tracks, for signals.

gaol (jāl) *n.* [O.F.] Eng. for jail; a place of confinement for criminals.

gap (gap) *n.* [Scand.=mouth] an opening; a breach.—*gap-toothed*, having gaps in the line of teeth.—*Syn.* hiatus; chasm; interstice; vacancy.

gape (gāp) *v.t.* [Scand.] to open the mouth wide; to yawn;—*n.* the act of gaping; the width of the mouth when opened.—*vaper*, *n.*

gar (gār) *n.* [A.S. *gār*, dart] a fish of the pike family.—*garfish*, *n.* a long and slender fish, with a sharp, pointed snout.

garage (gā-rāzh', gar'ij) *n.* [F. *gar*, railway station, and suffix *-age*] a covered enclosure for housing or repairing automobiles.

garb (gārb) *n.* [O.F. *garbe*, dress] clothing; mode of dress;—*v.t.* to dress.

garbage (gār'bij) *n.* [M.E., etym. uncert.] offal; the refuse matter from a kitchen; gross language or writing.

garble (gār'bl) *v.t.* [A.] to pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to confuse.—*garbler*, *n.*

garçon (gār-sawn') *n.* [F.] a boy; a waiter.

garden (gār'dn) *n.* [O.F. *gardin* = F. *jardin*, fr. Teut.] a piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits, flowers, or vegetables; a rich, well-cultivated tract of country;—*v.t.* to cultivate a garden.—*gardener*, *n.* the keeper of a garden.

gargle (gār'gl) *v.t.* [O.F. *gargouille*, throat] to wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat;—*n.* a wash for the throat.

gargoyle, gargoil (gār'goil) *n.* [O.F. *gargouille*, fr. L. *gurgulio*, throat] a projecting waterspout on ancient buildings, carved grotesquely.



Gargoyle

garibaldi (gar-i-bal'di) *n.* [Garibaldi, It. patriot, 1807-1882] a loose blouse worn by women and children.

garish (gār'ish) *a.* [O.F. *gaver*, watch] gaudy; showy; glaring; dazzling.

garland (gar'land) *n.* [O.F. *garlande*, prob. fr. Teut.] a wreath of branches, flowers, feathers, etc.; a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology;—*v.t.* to deck with a garland.

garlic (gar'lik) *n.* [A.S. *gārlic*, fr. *gār*, a spear, and *lic*, a leek] a plant having a bulbous root, a strong smell, and a pungent taste.

garment (gār'ment) *n.* [O.F. *garniment*, fr. *garnir*, to furnish] any article of clothing; *pl.* clothing in general.

graner (gar'ner) *n.* [O.F. *germier* = F. *grenier*, fr. L. *granarium*, a granary, fr. *granum*, grain] a granary; a place where grain is stored;—*v.t.* to store in a granary; to win [slang].

garnet (gar'net) *n.* [O.F. *grenat*, fr. Late L. *granatum*, pomegranate] a precious stone of a red color.

garnish (gar'nish) *v.t.* [O.F. *garnir*, furnish] to adorn; to ornament, as a dish with something laid about it; in law, to bring into court; to warn the holder of another's attached property that it must not be delivered but is to be accounted for in court;—*n.* decoration; something set round a dish as an embellishment.—*garnishee*, *v.t.* to attach, as property, by legal process;—*n.* one who is garnished.—*garnisher*, *n.*—*garnishment*, *n.* ornament; decoration; the process of garnishing [Law].—*garniture*, *n.* that which garnishes; embellishment.

garret (gar'et) *n.* [O.F. *garrie*, a place of refuge] that part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic.

garreteer (gar-e-tēr') *n.* a literary hack.

garrison (gar'i-shn) *n.* [O.F. fr. *garnir*, furnish] a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town;—*v.t.* to place troops in.

garrote, garrotte (ga-rot') *n.* [Sp.] a mode of execution by strangling, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct;—*v.t.* to seize by the throat from behind in order to choke and rob.

garrulity (gar-ū'l-ti) *n.* talkativeness; loquacity.

garrulous (gar-ū-lus) *a.* [L. fr. *garrive*, chatter] talkative; loquacious; chattering.—*garrulously*, *adv.*

garter (gār'ter) *n.* [O.F. *gariser*, garter = F. *garretière*, fr. O.F. *gare*, the ham of the leg] a string or band to tie a stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III., and consisting of a garter, collar, and mantle; the order itself;—*v.t.* to bind with a garter.—*garter snake*, a small, harmless, yellow-striped snake of the U.S.



Garter Snake

garth (garth) *n.* [Scand.] a close; a yard; a croft; a garden.

gas (gas) *n.* [a word invented by Van Helmont, Dutch chemist, 1577-1644; cp. Ger. *gas*, spirit] any aëriform elastic fluid; gasoline [coll.]; carbureted hydrogen, commonly obtained from coal, and used for illuminating purposes; empty talk;—*v. i.* to indulge in empty talk.—*gassy*, *a.* full of gas; gaseous—hence, inflated.—*gaseous* (gas'ë-us) *a.* in the form of gas or an aëriform fluid.—*gasify* (gas'i-fī) *v. i.* to convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes.—*gasification* (gas-i-fī-kā'shun) *n.* the process of converting into gas.—*gas burner*, the tip of a gas-burning lamp.—*gas engine*, an engine worked by gas.—*gas jet*, a spout of flame from a gas burner.—*gas mask*, a device, fitting over the head, for protection against poisonous gases.—*gas meter*, an in-



Gas Mask

strument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed.—*gas range*, a cooking stove in which gas is used as fuel.—*gas retort*, a chamber in which coal is distilled to produce gas.—*gas tar*, coal tar which is produced in gasworks.—*gas well*, a boring from which natural gas escapes.

gascon (gas'kon) *n.* a native of Gascony, in France; a boaster.—*gasconade*, *n.* boasting talk; a bravado;—*v. i.* to boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

gash (gash) *v. i.* [O.F. *garser*, scarify] to make a long, deep incision in, particularly in flesh;—*n.* a deep and long cut.

gasket (gas'ket) *n.* [F. *garçette*] a flat, plated cord, used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard; a packing for mechanical joints.

gaskins (gas'kinz) *n. pl.* [fr. *galligaskins*] wide, open hose.

gasoline, gasolene (gas-ō-lēn') *n.* [gas+L. *oleum*, oil, +*-ine*] an inflammable, volatile liquid derived from petroleum and used for heating and motive power.

gasometer (gas-om'e-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, meter] a reservoir for coal gas; a chemical instrument for holding, testing, or mixing gases.

gasp (gasp) *v. i.* [Scand.] to emit breath with open mouth and spasmodic action of the lungs; to breathe with effort;—*v. i.* to labor for breath; to pant; to long for;—*n.* a painful catching of the breath.—*gasper*, *n.* one who gasps; a cigarette (*Brut. slang*).

gastric (gas'trik) *a.* [G. *gaster*, *gastros*, belly, stomach] belonging to the stomach.—*gastric juice*, an acid fluid secreted in the stomach and used in digestion.

gastritis (gas-tri'tis) *n.* inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-enteritis (gas'trō-en-ter-i'tis) *n.* [G. *gaster*, belly, and *entera*, intestines] inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastronomy (gas-tron'ō-mī) *n.* [G. *gaster*, belly, and *nomos*, law] the art of preparing and serving rich and delicate food; epicurism.—*gastronomer*, *n.* (gas'trō-pod) *n.* [G. *gaster*, stomach, and stem *pod-* of *poos*, foot] a molluscous animal having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves as feet.

gastrotony (gas-trot'ō-mī) *n.* [G. *gaster*, and *tonē*, to cut] the operation of cutting into the stomach.

gate (gāt) *n.* [A.S. *geat*, a passageway in a wall] the frame of timber, etc., which closes a passage; a frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock; a means of entrance—*crash the gate*, to gain entrance, as to an entertainment, without permission.—*gate keeper*, one who keeps a gate.



Gate in Fence

gather (gath'er) *v. i.* [A.S. *gaderian*, fr. *gador*, together, fr. *gæd*, company] to bring together; to collect; to unite in one body; to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to pucker; to plait; to derive, as an inference;—*v. s.* to come together; to congregate; to increase; to come to a head, as a sore; to draw an inference;—*n.* a plait or fold in cloth; a pucker—*Syn.* to assemble; cull; pick; pluck; gain; acquire; contract; infer; conclude.

Gatling gun (gat'ling gun) *n.* a kind of machine gun named after its inventor.

gaucherie (gōsh-rē') *n.* [F.] an awkward action; clumsiness.

Gauch (gou'chō) *n.* [Sp.] a native of the La Plata pampas, of Spanish descent, famous for horsemanship.

gaud (gawd) *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy, fr. *gaudere*, to rejoice] a piece of worthless finery, a trinket.—*gaudy*, *a.* showy; gay.—*gaudiness*, *n.*

gauffer (gaw'fer) *v. i.* [O.F. *gauffer*] to plait, crimp, or flute.

gauge, gage (gā) *v. i.* [O.F. *gauger*] to ascertain the contents of a cask; to measure the capacity or ability of; to estimate;—*n.* an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a standard of any kind; the distance between the rails of a railway; the caliber of a gun.—*gaugeable*, *a.*

Gaul (gawī) *n.* [L. *Gallus*] a native, or inhabitant, of Gaul, or of ancient France.

gaunt (gawnt) *a.* [Scand.] lean; meager; pinched and grim.

gauntlet (gawnt'let) *n.* [F. *ganielet*, double dim. of *gant*, glove, fr. Scand.] glove with metal plates on back, worn as armor in ancient times; a long glove covering the wrist.—to throw down, take up, the gauntlet, to give, accept, a challenge.



Gauntlet

gauze (gawz) *n.* [O.F. *gaze*] a thin, transparent stuff of silk, linen, etc., or a similar material woven of wire.

gave (gāv) *v.* past tense of the verb *give*.

gavel (gav'el) *n.* a mallet used by a presiding officer; mowed grain enough for a sheaf.

gavelkind (gā'vel-kind) *n.* [A.S. *gafol*, tax, and *cynd*, kind] a custom under which the lands of an intestate descend to the sons in equal shares.

gavial (gā'vi-əl) *n.* [Hind.] a species of crocodile found in India.

gavot, gavotte (gā-vot') *n.* [F. fr. a dance of the *Gavotes*, a people of the Upper Alps] a lively dance performed with the minuet.

gawk (gawk) *n.* [A.S. *gac*] a cuckoo; a simpleton; a booby;—*v.i.* to gape stupidly.—*gawky*, *a.* foolish and awkward; clumsy;—*n.* a fellow who is awkward.

gay (gā) *a.* [O.F. *gai*] merry; cheerful; sportive; showy; bright; dissipated.—*gayety, n.* See *galety*.

gaze (gāz) *v.i.* [Scand.] to behold earnestly;—*v.t.* to fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look; to stare;—*n.* a fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration.—*gaze*ful, *a.* looking intently; staring.

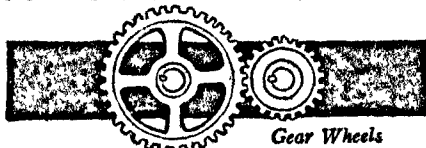
gazelle (gā-zel') *n.* [F., fr. A. = a wild goat] a small, swift species of antelope, with soft and lustrous eyes.

gazette (gā-zet') *n.* [It. *gazetta*, a small coin, through F.] a newspaper, esp. an official journal;—*v.t.* to insert or publish in a gazette.

gazetteer (gāz-e-tēr') *n.* a writer for a gazette; the title of a newspaper; a geographical dictionary.



Gazelle



Gear Wheels

gear (gēr) *n.* [A.S.] apparatus; furniture; harness for horses or oxen; riches;

a toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively;—*v.t.* to dress; to harness.—*gearing, n.* harness; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.—*gearshift, n.* a device by which the transmission gears in an engine are controlled.—*gear wheel, any wheel having teeth or cogs.*—*gearing chain, an endless chain, with regular projections like those of a rack, passing like a belt around toothed wheels, and transmitting motion between them.*—*out of gear, out of working order.*—*Syn.* accouterments, dress; habits; ornaments; possessions.

gecko (gek'ō) *n.* [so called fr. its cry] one of several species of small, harmless, insect-destroying lizards, found in warm climates.

gee (jē) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to turn to the off-side, or from the driver; to move faster.

geisha (gā'sha) *n.* a Japanese dancing girl.

gelatin, gelatine (jel'a-tin, -tēn) *n.* [F., fr. It. *gelatina*, jelly, fr. L. *gelāre*, congeal] an animal substance soluble in hot water, and congealing into a tremulous jelly.—*gelatinate, v.t.* to convert into gelatine.—*gelatination* (je-lat-i-nā'shun) *n.* process of converting into gelatine.

gelatinous (je-lat'i-nus) *a.* of the nature and consistency of gelatine.

geld (geld) *n.* [A.S. = payment] a payment, tax, tribute, or fine.

geld (geld) *v.t.* [Scand.] to emasculate, esp. a horse.

gelding (geld'ing) *n.* act of castrating; a castrated animal, esp. a horse.

gelid (jel'id) *a.* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelu*, frost] cold as ice.

gem (jem) *n.* [A.S. *gim*, fr. L. *gemma*, a bud] a precious stone of any kind; a jewel;—*v.t.* to adorn with gems.—*gemmy, a.*

gemma (jem'a) *n.* a bud [Bot.], a bud-like outgrowth which becomes a separate individual [Zool.].

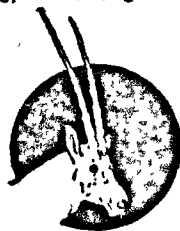
gemmation (je-mā'shun) *n.* budding; the arrangement of buds on the stalk; [Zool.] reproduction by gemmas.

gembok (jems'-bok) *n.* [D.] a species of African antelope.

gendarme (jen-därm') *n.* [F. fr. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms] an armed policeman in France.—*gendarmerie* (jen-därm'er-i) *n.* the armed police of France.

gender (jen'dgr) *n.* [F. *genre*, fr. L. *genus*, *generis*, kind] sex; male or female; [Gram.] a difference in words to express distinction of sex;—*v.t.* [contr. fr. *engender*] to beget; to engender.

gene (jēn) *n.* the unit of heredity, contained in chromosomes, that transmits hereditary characters.



Gembok

genealogy (jen-ē-al'ō-jī) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. G. *genealogia*, fr. *genea*, birth, and *logos*, discourse, fr. *legōn*, to speak of] an account of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a pedigree; lineage.—**genealogist**, *n.* one who traces the descent of persons or families.—**genealogical**, *a.* pert. to genealogy, exhibiting the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

genera (jen-er-ā) *n., pl.* of *genus*.

general (jen-er-əl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *generālis*, fr. *genus*] relating to a genus or kind; pert. to a whole class or order; not precise or particular;—*n.* the whole; the public; the commander of an army; a military officer commanding a brigade or division of an army.—**generally**, *adv.*—**generalship**, *n.* skill and conduct of a general officer.—**generalize**, *v. t.* to bring under a genus or under genera, to make universal in application, as a formula or rule; to derive, as a general conception or principle;—*v. i.* to form classes or genera; to take general or comprehensive views.—**generalizable**, *a.*—**generalization** (jen-er-əl-i-zā-shun) *n.* act of generalizing; an induction.—**generality** (jen-er-əl'i-tū) *n.* a general or vague statement or phrase; the main body; the bulk.—*Syn.* universal; common; public; vulgar; extensive, prevalent. (jen-er-ā-his'mō) *n.*

generalissimo [It.] the chief commander of an army of two or more divisions.

generate (jen-er-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *generāre*, of *generāre*, fr. *genus*, a kind] to beget; to propagate; to originate by chemical or physical process.—*Syn.* engender; produce; cause.

generation (jen-er-ā'shun) *n.* act of begetting; act of producing; that which is generated; race; an age usually calculated at 33 years, each successive period and race of men, family, genealogy.—*Syn.* propagation; production; formation; progeny, offspring; breed, kind; stock.

generator (jen-er-ā-ter) *n.* a vessel in which anything is generated; a dynamo.

generic (je-ner'ik) *a.* pert. to a genus or kind; of a general nature; not special, very comprehensive—*opp.* to *specific*.

generosity (jen-er-os'i-tū) *n.* nobleness of heart and feeling; liberality in giving; munificence; bounty.

generous (jen-er-us) *a.* [L. *generosus*, of noble birth, fr. *genus*, birth] noble; honorable; liberal; abundant; full of spirit, as wine.—*Syn.* magnanimous; high-spirited; liberal; bountiful, strong; lively.

genesis (jen'e-sis) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. *gignēshai*, to be produced] act of producing or giving birth or origin; production; formation, origination.—**Genesis**, *n.* the first book of the Old Testament.

genetic, genetical (je-net'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* [fr. G. *gignēshai*, to beget] pert. to the creation or mode of production of anything.

genial (jen'yal) *a.* [L. *genialis*, fr. *genus*, the spirit of social enjoyment] sympathetically cheerful and cheering; enlivening, merry; cordial.—**genially**, *adv.*—

genialness, *n.*—**geniality** (jē-ni-āl'i-ti) *n.* quality of being genial, gaiety.

genie (jē'nī) *n.*; *pl.* **genit** (jē'nī-fī) [A. corr. fr. *jinn* through confusion with *genius*] a jinn; a supernatural being.

genital (jen'i-tal) *a.* [L. *genitalis*, fr. (part.) *genus*, of *gignere*, to beget] pert. to generation,—*n. pl.* the sexual organs.

genitival (jen-i-ti'val) *a.* relating to the genitive.

genitive (jen'i-tiv) *a.* [L. *genitivus*, fr. *gignere*, to beget] pert. to source, origin, possession, and the like;—*n.* the genitive case.

genius (jē'njus) *n.* [L. fr. *gignere*, to beget] a tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's life and fortune, the protecting power of a particular man or locality; the animating spirit of a people or generation, individual talent, faculty, or disposition; uncommon intellectual powers; a man endowed with the highest mental gifts; animating spirit.—*pl.* **geniuses** (of first two definitions); *pl.* **geniuses** (of last three definitions).

Genoese (jen'ō-ēz) *a.* relating to Genoa;—*n.* an inhabitant of Genoa.

genre (zhān'r) *a.* [F., fr. L. *genus*, kind] genus; kind; sort; style; a painting of some homely scene in every-day life.

gens (jenz) *n.* [L.] a tribe or clan; any community of persons in a primitive state.

gent (jent) *n.* an abbreviation of **gentleman**; a would-be gentleman.

genteel (jen-tel') *a.* [F. *gentil*, fr. L. *gentilis*, fr. *gens*, race] possessing the qualities belonging to high birth and breeding; well-bred; easy in manners.—*Syn.* graceful; decorous; polite; refined; polished; elegant, fashionable.

gentian (jen'-shan) *n.* [L. *gentiana*] any plant of the genus **Gentiana**, with striking (usually) blue flowers.—**gentian root**, the root of a yellow species, source of a medicinal tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.



Gentian

gentile (jen'-til) *n.* [L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same *gens*, clan or nation] one of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a heathen; a pagan,—*a.* belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews.

gentility (jen-ti'l'i-ti) *n.* [L. *gentilitas*] politeness of manner; good birth, or the attributes of the well-born.

gentle (jen'til) *a.* [F., fr. L. *gentilis*, fr. *gens*, clan] well-born, of a good family or respectable birth; docile; graceful and refined in manners;—*n.* a gentleman; a trained hawk.—*v. t.* to make smooth; to tame; to ease.—**gentlefolk**, *n. pl.* persons of good breeding and family.—**gentleman**, *n.* a man well-born; one who is of good family, one of re-

finer manners; a title of courtesy; *pl.* citizens; people; a common appellation in popular assemblies.—**gentlemanlike**, *a.* gentlemanly.

—**gentlemanliness**, *n.*—**gentlemanly**, *a.* pert. to, or becoming, a gentleman; polite; complaisant.—**gentleness**, *n.*—**gentlewoman**, *n.* a woman of good family, or of good breeding; a woman who waits on one of high rank.—**gently**, *adv.*—**gentlemen-at-arms**, the bodyguard of the British sovereign.—the **gentle craft**, angling.—the **gentle sex**, womankind.—*Syn.* bland; mild; meek; soothing;—of "gentleness," mildness; suavity; meekness; tenderness.

gentry (jen'tri) *n.* [O.F.] people of birth and good breeding; the class of people between the nobility and the middle class.

genuflection (jen-ū-flek'shun) *n.* Also **genuflexion**. [L. *genu*, knee, and *flectere*, bend] act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

genuine (jen'ū-in) *a.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. *gignere*, beget] belonging to the original stock; native; natural.—**genuinely**, *adv.*—**genuineness**, *n.*—*Syn.* real, true; unadulterated; authentic; pure; unalloyed.

genus (jē'nus) *n.*; *pl.* **genera** (jen'er-a) [L. *genus*, *generis*, birth] a race; a class; a kind; [Logic] a class embracing several particulars; [Nat. Hist.] an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common; a tribe of animal, mineral, or vegetable bodies, larger than a species, but subordinate to an order or family.

geocentric (jē-ō-sen'trik) *a.* [G. *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, center] having reference to the earth as center, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun [Astr].

geodesy (jē-ōd'e-si) *n.* [F. *géodésie*, fr. G. *gēō daisia*, fr. *gē*, and *dasein*, to divide] mathematical survey and measurement of the earth's surface.

geodetic, geodetical (jē-ō-det'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to geodesy, or to surveying.—Also **geodesic, geodesical**.—**geodetically**, *adv.*

geognosy (jē-og'nō-si) *n.* [G. *gē*, the earth, and *gignōskēn*, to know] science or study of the structure of the earth.

geography (jē-og'grā-fī) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *geographia*, fr. *gē*, and *graphōn*, to write] a general description of the earth, its physical divisions into seas, rivers, mountains, plains, etc., and the minerals, plants, and animals in each, its political divisions into countries, kingdoms, states, cities, etc.—**geographer**, *n.* one who is versed in geography.—**geographic, geographical**, *a.* pert. to geography.—**geographically**, *adv.*

geology (jē-ō-lō-jī) *n.* [F. *géologie*, fr. G. *gē*, and *logos*, discourse] the science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, with reference to the different strata of which it is composed, the changes that have taken place in its organic and inorganic matter, the causes that have produced these, the effect they have in altering its configuration, the duration of each geological era or epoch, and the antiquity of

the globe.—**geologize**, *v. i.* to make geological investigations.—**geologist**, *n.* one versed in geology.—**geological** (jē-ō-lōj'i-kal) *a.* pert. to geology.—**geologically**, *adv.*

geomancy (jē-ō-man-si) *n.* [F. *géomancie*, fr. G. *gē*, and *manēia*, divination] a kind of divination by means of figures or lines, originally formed on the earth, and afterward, on paper.

geometer (jē-om'e-ter) *n.* one skilled in geometry; a geometerician.

geometric (jē-ō-met'rik) *a.* Also **geometrical**, pert. to geometry.—**geometrical** (jē-om-e-trish'an) *n.* one skilled in geometry; a geometer.

geometry (jē-om'e-tri) *n.* [F. *géométrie*, fr. L., fr. G. *geometria*, fr. *gē*, and *metron*, measure] the science of extension, magnitude, or quantity; that branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.—**geometrize**, *v. i.*

georgette (jaur-jet') *n.* a trade name for a fine silk crepe.

georgic (jaur'jik) *a.* [L. *georgicus*, fr. G. *geōrgikos*, fr. *geōrgia*, agriculture, fr. *gē*, and *ergon*, work] relating to agriculture or rustic affairs; — *n.* a poetical composition on the subject of farming or husbandry.

geranium (jē-rā'ni-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *geranos*, a crane] a plant with a pink or purple flower.



Wild Geranium

gerfalcon (jer'faw-kn) *n.* [O.F. *gerfalcon*, fr. Late L. *gyrfalco*; cp. Ger. *geier*] a large falcon of northern regions.

germ (jerm) *n.* [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen*, bud] that which is to develop an embryo; a bud; that from which anything springs; first principle.—**germ theory**, the theory that infectious diseases are due to the presence in the body of living organisms.

german (jer'man) *a.* [O.F. *germain*, fr. L. *germanus*, near akin] near akin; sprung from the same parents; of the first degree, as *cousins-german*; germane; — *n.* a cotillion.

German (jer'man) *a.* [L. *Germanus*] belonging to Germany; — *n.* a native or inhabitant of Germany; the German language.—**Germanize**, *v. t.* to render German in character or sentiment.—**Germanic** (jer-man'ik) *a.* pert. to Germany.—**German silver**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.—**German text**, black letter with large capital letters.—**High German**, the speech of High or Southern Germany, now the literary language of all Germany.—**Low German**, or *Platt Deutsch*, all dialects not High German, esp., English, Dutch, Frisian.

germane (jer-mān') *a.* akin; allied; appropriate; relevant.

germicide (jer-mi-sid) *n.* any substance used to kill bacteria.

germinal (jer'm-nal) *a.* [*L. germen, a bud*] *pert.* to a germ or seed.

germinant (jer'mun-ant) *a.* [*L. (part. stem) germinant-, of germinare, to sprout*] sprouting.

germinate (jer'min-ät) *v. i.* to sprout to bud; to shoot.—**germinative** (jer'mi-nä-tiv) *a. pert.* to germination; germinal.—**germination** (jer'mi-nä'shun) *n.* act of sprouting; the time in which seeds vegetate.

gerrymander (jer'i-man-der) *v. i.* to divide a locality into election districts in such a way that one party will be favored in the voting [so called after Elbridge Gerry, governor of Mass. when this was done there by the legislature in 1812, making Essex county a dragon-shaped district].

gertrude (jer'trööd) *n.* a baby's flannel pinafore.

gerund (jer'und) *n.* [*L. gerundum, fr. gerere, to bear*] a verbal noun, part of the Latin verb, the dative of the A.S. infinitive, or the English infinitive, used to express purpose.—**gerundial** (jer-und'i-al) *a.* of the nature of a gerund.—**gerundive**, *n.* the future participle passive of a Latin verb.

gesso (jes'sö) *n.* [*fr. It. chalk, fr. L. gesso, s. psium*] special preparation of plaster of Paris for use in fashioning bas-reliefs, etc.; hence, a similar material used to prepare a surface for gilding or the like;—*v. t.*

gest (jest) *n.* Also **geste** (jest) [*F*] a deed or exploit, hence, a romantic account of adventures.

gestalt (ge'stält') *n.* [*Ger gestalt, form, configuration*] a form, a configuration; a whole, as opposed to an aggregation of parts.—**gestalt psychology**, the psychology which maintains that behavior is made up, not of separate reflexes, but of reflex patterns which differ from the mere summation of their parts.

gestation (jes-tä'shun) *n.* [*L. (acc.) gestä-tion-em, fr. gestäre, carry, fr. gerere, bear*] the act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy.

gesticulate (jes-tik'ü-lät) *v. t.* [*L. (part.) gesticulätus, of gesticuläri, fr. gesticulus, dim. of gestus, gesture, fr. gerere, to carry*] to represent by gesture; to imitate by action;—*v. i.* to make gestures, as in speaking.—**gesticulator**, *n.*—**gesticulatory**, *a.* representing by gestures.—**gesticulation** (jes-tik'ü-lä'shun) *n.* act of gesticulating; a gesture.

gesture (jes'chür) *n.* [*Late L. gestura, fr. L. gestus, fr. gerere, to bear*] a motion expressing sentiment or passion;—*v. t.*

get (get) *v. t.* [*A S. gitan*] to procure; to obtain, to gain possession of; to come by; to win by almost any means;—*v. i.* to arrive at any place, state, or posture; to go.—**getter**, *n.*—**getaway** (get'a-wä) [*slang*] *n.* escape; start.—**get-up**, equipment; dress; appearance.—to **get ahead**, or **along**, to advance.—to **get off**, to procure acquittal for.—to **get on**, to make progress.—to **get through**, to complete.—to **get up**, to arise.

gewgaw (gü'gaw) *n.* [*A.S. reduplication of gifan, to give; prov. E.*

giff-gaff] a showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

geyser (gi'zer) *n.* [*Icel. geysa, to gush*] a hot spring which spouts forth water and steam.



Geyser

ghastly (gast'li) *a.* [*A.S. gæstlic, terrible*] ghostlike; deathlike.—**ghastliness**, *n.*—*Syn.* pale; dismal; horrible; shocking.

ghat, ghaut (gawt) *n.* [*Hind.*] a mountain pass; a range of mountains in India; a flight of stairs leading down to the water's edge.

ghee (gē) *n.* [*Hind*] in India, butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil.

gherkin (ger'kin) *n.* [*D. agurkje*] a small species of cucumber used for pickling.

ghetto (get'tö) *n.* [*It*] the quarter in certain Italian towns in which Jews were formerly compelled to live; hence any center of Jewish population.

ghost (göst) *n.* [*A S. gäst; cp. Ger. geist*'] the spirit; the soul of man; an apparition; a mere shadow.—**ghostly**, *a.* spiritual, *pert.* to apparitions.—**ghostliness**, *n.*—**ghostlike**, *a.* ghostly.—**ghost theory**, Spencer's theory that all forms of worship arose from man's desire to propitiate ghosts.—**ghost writer**, one who writes a book or article that is published under another's name.—**Holy Ghost**, the Holy Spirit, the third person in the Trinity.—to **give up the ghost**, to die.

ghoul (gööl) *n.* [*Pers*] an imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, supposed to feed upon the dead.—**ghoulish**, *a.* resembling a ghoul.

giant (ji'ant) *n.* [*O.F. giant=F. géant, fr. L., fr. G. stem. gigant-, of gigas, a giant*] a man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary powers, bodily or intellectual; *few. giantess*;—*a.* like a giant.—**giant killer**, in nursery literature, a destroyer of giants.

giaour (jour) *n.* [*Turk., fr. A*] an infidel (a term applied by the Turks to disbelievers in Mohammedanism, esp. to Christians).

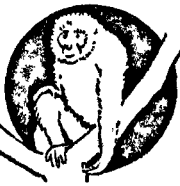
gib (jib) *n.* [*O F*] a piece or slip, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together.

gibber (jib'er, gib'er) *v. i.* [*Conn. with gabble*] to speak rapidly and inarticulately.—**gibberish**, *n.* gabble; unmeaning words;—*a.* unmeaning as words.

gibbet (jib'et) *n.* [*O.F. gibel, stick*] a gallows; the projecting beam of a

crane, on which the pulley is fixed; — *v.t.* to hang on a gallows; to expose to infamy.

gibbon (gib'on) *n.* [F.] a kind of tailless ape remarkable for the length of its arms, a native of the East Indies.



Gibbon

gibbosity (gib'os'i-ti) *n.* protuberance; convexity.

gibbous (gib'us) *a.* [L. *gibbōsus* = *gibberōsus*, fr. *gibber*, a hump] protuberant, convex, as the nearly-full moon.

gibe (jib) *v.t.* [Scand.] to deride; to scoff at; — *v.i.* to rail; to flout; to sneer; — *n.* an expression of censure mingled with contempt. Also *jibe*. — *Syn.* of *n.*, scoff; railing; sneer.

giblets (jib'lets) *n. pl.* [O.F. *gibelets*, of uncert. orig.] the neck and internal eatable parts of a fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc., removed before cooking; — *sng.*

giddy (gid'i) *a.* [A.S. *giddian*, to sing, fr. *gid*, song] having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; whirling with celerity. — *giddily, adv.* — *Syn.* light-headed; dizzy, gyrotory; inconstant; wild.

gier-eagle (jēr'ēgl) *n.* [Ger. *geier*, vulture] a bird of the eagle family, mentioned in Leviticus xi, 18.

gift (git) *n.* [A.S. *gifan*, to give] a present; anything given; transfer of property without consideration; power to give; mental power given to man by God; — *v.i.* to endow with some power or faculty. — *gifted, a.* endowed by nature. — *gift horse*, a horse that is given as a present. — *to look a gift horse in the mouth*, to criticize a gift.

gig (gig) *n.* [M.E. *gigge*, a whirling thing; cp. *whirligig*] a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a ship's wherry, or light boat.



Gig

gigantean (ji-gan-tē'an) *a.* like a giant; mighty.

gigantic (ji-gan'tik) *a.* [L. (acc.) *giganti-um*, of *gigas*, a giant] of extraordinary size; very large. — *gigantically, adv.* — *gigantism, n.* growth to abnormal size. — *Syn.* huge; enormous; colossal.

giggle (gig'l) *n.* [Imit.] a laugh with short catches of the voice or breath; — *v.i.* to titter. — *giggler, n.*

gigot (gig'ot) *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *gigue*, leg] a cooked leg of lamb, mutton, etc.

Gila monster (hē'lā mon-ster) *n.* a large poisonous lizard of southwestern U.S.

gild (gild) *v.t.* [A.S. *gyldan*] to overlay with gold leaf or gold dust; to illuminate; to brighten; to give a fair and agreeable appearance to. — *gilding, n.* a thin surface of gold covering some other substance.

gild, gilder (gild, gild'er). See *guild* and *guildler*.

gill (jil) *n.* [O.F. *gelle*] a measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

gill (jil) *n.* [M.E. fr. *Gillian*, a girl's name, Juliana, fr. Julius; cp. "Jack and Jill"] a girl; a sweetheart; the ground ivy; malt liquor medicated with ground ivy.

gill (gil) *n.* [Icel. *gil*, fissure] a ravine, esp. one with a rapid-running stream.

gill (gil) *n.* [Scand.] the organ of respiration in fishes and other water animals; the flap below the beak of a bird; one of the gill-like parts on the under side of the top of a mushroom.



Gills (A, of mushroom; B, of fish)

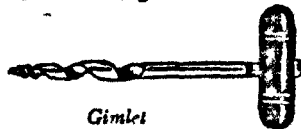
gillyflower (jil'i-flou-er) *n.* [O.F. *gillo-rose*, fr. *G. karyophyllum*, clove tree, fr. *karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf] the stock or wallflower, so called from its clovelike smell.

gilt (git) *n.* gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding; — *a.* gilded; — *past tense and past part.* of the verb *gild*. — *gilt-edged*, having the edges gilt; of the highest quality. — *gilt-edged securities*, stocks regarded as a perfectly safe investment.

gimbal (jim'bal) *n.* [F., fr. *L. gemelle*, twins] a device that keeps a body, as a compass, level whenever the frame holding it is tilted in any direction.

gimcrack (jim'krak) *n.* [Prov. E. fr. *ym*, neat, and *crack*, a lively lad] a trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; — *a.* showy but trivial; trumpery.

gimlet (jim'let) *n.* [O.F. *gimbelet*, fr. Teut.] a small instrument with a screw point for boring holes in wood; — *v.i.* to form a hole with a gimlet.



Gimlet

gimp (gimp) *n.* [F. *gusmp*, fr. Teut.] a kind of silk, cotton twist, or edging, used as *trimming*; — *v.t.* to make with *gimp*.

gin (jin) *n.* [Contr. and cor. of Geneva] a distilled spirit, flavored with juniper berries.

gin (jin) *n.* [Contr. of engine] a machine for raising heavy weights, etc., or driving piles; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a snare; a trap; — *v.t.* to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine.

ginger (jin'jer) *n.* [M.E. *gin-gwerc*, fr. O.F. *gingibre*, fr. *L. zingiber*, fr. *G*] a plant found in both the East and West Indies, the hot and spicy root of which is used in cookery and in medicine; hence, the quality of spiciness. — *gingerly, adv.* — *ginger ale* or

beer, a carbonated beverage flavored with ginger.—gingerbread, *n.* a sweet cake, flavored with ginger.—gingersnap, *n.* thin, brittle cake, spiced with ginger.

gingham (ging'am) *n.* [F. *gingam*, corr. fr. *Guingamp*, in Brittany] a kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

ginseng (jin'seng) *n.* the aromatic root of a Chinese or American plant, used as a drug.

gipsy See *gypsy*.

giraffe (ji-ráf') *n.* [F., fr. A] the camelopard; an African ruminant mammal with remarkably long neck and legs.

girasole (jir'a-söl) *n.* [It., fr. L. *gyrōre*, and sol. sun] a sunflower; heliotrope; a kind of opal.

gird (gerd) *v. t.* [A. S. *gyrd*, rod] the stroke of a rod—hence, a severe pang; a cut; a gibe;—*v. i.* to strike; to reproach, to taunt;—*v. s.* to gibe; to jeer.

gird (gerd) *v. i.* [A. S. *gyrdan*] to encircle with any flexible band; to band; to surround;—*n.* a hoop.

girder (gerd'er) *n.* the principal piece of timber or iron in a framework, binding it together.

girdle (ger'dl) *n.* [A. S. *gyrdel*, fr. *gyrdan*, to bind] that which girds or encircles, esp. a band which encircles the body; the zodiac; a round iron plate for baking;—*v. t.* to bind with a belt or sash; to environ.

girl (gerl) *n.* [Perh. fr. Old Low Ger. *gōr*, child] a female child or young woman; a maidservant.—**girlhood**, *n.* the state, or time, of being a girl.—**girlish**, *a.* like a girl.

girt (ger't) past tense and past part. of the verb *gird*;—*v. t.* to gird; to surround.

girth (ger'th) *n.* a strap, by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse; the measure round the body; the circumference of anything;—*v. t.* to bind with a girth.

gist (jist) *n.* [F. *gésir*, lie, fr. F. proverb, "I know where the hare lies"] the main point of a question; the pith of a matter.

gittern (git'ern) *n.* [L. *cithara*, fr. G. *kithara*, a kind of lyre] a stringed instrument of music; a guitar.

give (giv) *v. t.* [A. S. *giefan*; cp. Ger. *geben*] to bestow; to grant; to supply; to pronounce, as a judgment; to send forth; to adduct; to pledge, as one's word, to offer, as one's hand;—*v. s.* to yield to force or pressure; to move.—**given**, *pp.* granted; particular.—**giver**, *n.*—**give and take**, fair exchange.—**to give chase**, to pursue.—**to give ear**, to listen.—**to give forth**, to publish.—**to give ground**, to yield.—**to give in**, to yield.—**to give oneself away**, to betray one's secret.—**to give over**, to cease.

gizzard (giz'ard) *n.* [O. F. *gessier*, fr. L. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry] the strong, muscular part of the alimentary canal in birds.

glacé (glá-sá') *a.* [F. *glacer*, to freeze] glossy, iced; frozen.

glaciate (glá'shu-át) *v. t.* to convert, or turn, to ice.—**glaciation** (glá-si-áh'shun) *n.* act of freezing, congelation.—**glacial**, *a.* pert. to ice or its action, pert. to glaciers; icy; frozen.

glacier (glá'sher) *n.* [F. fr. *glace*, fr. L. *glacies*, ice] an immense mass of ice, or snow and ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

glacis (glá'sis) *n.* [O. F. *glacer*, fr. *glace*, ice] a sloping bank serving as a parapet to the covered way [Fort.]

glad (glad) *a.* [A. S. *glæd*] happy; well contented; joyous; pleased;—*v. t.* to make glad, to cheer; to gladden.—**gladly**, *adv.*—**gladness**, *n.*—**gladsome**, *a.* joyful, cheerful.—**gladsomely**, *adv.*—**gladsomeness**, *n.*—**gladden**, *v. t.* to cheer; to please, to exhilarate;—*v. i.* to rejoice.

glade (glád) *n.* [Scand] an open passage or cleared space in a forest.

gladiator (glád'i-á-ter) *n.* [L. = a swordsman, fr. *gladius*, a sword] a sword-player; in ancient Rome, one who fought in the arena with men or beasts for the entertainment of the people.—**gladiatorial** (glád'i-á-tō'r'i-ál) *a.* pert. to gladiators.

gladiolus (glá-di-ō'lus) *n.* [L. dim. of *gladius*, sword] the sword-lily or its flowers, of the iris family.

glair (glár) *n.* [O. F. *glavre*, fr. Late L. *clarus* om, white of egg, fr. L. *clarus*, clear] the white of an egg; any similar substance;—*v. t.* to smear with the white of an egg.—**glairy**, *a.* like glair.

glave (gláv) *n.*—See *glava*.

glamour (glám'er) *n.* [Corr. of *grammar*, meaning grammar, and then enchantment] witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making them see things differently from what they really are; witchery.—**glamorous** (glám'er-us), also **glamorous**, *a.* full of glamour.

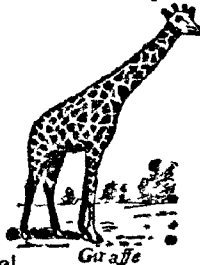
glance (glans) *n.* [fr. Teut] a sudden shoot of light; a quick turn of the eye; a glimpse; an indirect striking;—*v. t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely;—*v. s.* to fly off in an oblique direction; to snatch a hasty view; to allude; to strike indirectly.

gland (glánd) *n.* [F. *glande*, fr. L. stem, *glánd-*, of *glans*, acorn] a cell, or collection of cells, having the power of secreting some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids; a cellular duct which secretes oil or aroma, as in orange peel.—**glandular**, *a.* containing glands; consisting of glands.

glanders (glán'derz) *n.* a disease of the mucous membrane in the nostrils of horses.

glare (glár) *n.* [Cp. A. S. *glær*, amber] a bright, dazzling light; a fierce, piercing look;—*v. s.* to shine with a bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes.—**glaring**, *a.* clear; brilliant, open and fierce.

glass (glas) *n.* [A. S. *glás*] a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed by fusing silica with fixed alkalis; a looking-glass; a drinking glass, or the quantity held



Giraffe

therein, a telescope; a spyglass; a barometer;—a made of glass;—*v. i.* to cover with glass; to glaze.—**glasses**, *n. pl.* spectacles.—**glassing**, *n.* a method of finishing or dressing leather.—**glassy**, *a.* made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass.—**glassware**, *n.* articles or utensils made of glass.—**glassblower**, *n.* one whose business is to blow and fashion glass.—**glass snake**, a large limbless lizard, so called from the fragility of its tail.—**glass spinning**, the art of drawing out threads of hot glass to make spun glass.—**shatterproof glass**, a kind of window glass made by placing two sheets of glass together with a transparent adhesive material between, and used esp. in automobiles.

glaucous (glaw'kus) *a.* [*L. glaucus*, fr. *G. glaukos*] of a sea-green color; covered with a fine bloom, as that of a blue plum or a cabbage leaf.

glave (glāv) *n.* [*O.F. glaive*, fr. *L. gladius*, gladius a sword] a broadsword; a curved cutting weapon on the end of a pole, formerly used by infantry in repelling cavalry. Also *glaiue*.



Glave

glaze (glāz) *v. t.* [*M.E. glazen*, fr. *A.S. glaz*, glass] to furnish with glass, as a window; to cover or overlay with a thin surface, as earthenware;—*n.* the vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; **glazing**; rain that has frozen on the ground.—**glazing**, *n.* the art of setting window glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance; enamel; glaze.—**glazer**, *n.* a workman that glazes pottery, etc.

glazier (glā'zhēr) *n.* a dealer in glass; one who sets glass.

gleam (glēm) *n.* [*A.S. glæm*, brightness.—See **glimmer**] a shoot of light;—*v. i.* to shoot or dart, as rays of light; to shine; to flash.—**gleaming**, **gleamy**, *a.* flashing.—*Syn.* a beam; a ray; brightness, splendor.

glean (glēn) *v. i.* [*O.F. gleaner*, glean = *F. glaner*, fr. *Teut.*] to gather after a reaper, as grain; to collect with patient labor; to cull the best or fairest portion of;—*v. i.* to gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

glebe (glēb) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. gleba*, a clod, soil] soil; ground; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

glee (glē) *n.* [*A.S. gleo*, mirth] joy; merriment; mirth; a composition for three or more voices; a part song; a catch; a round.—**gleeful**, *a.* merry; gay; joyous.—**gleefully**, *adv.*—**gleesome**, *a.* joyous.—**glee club**, a choral society.

gleet (glēt) *n.* [*O.F. glete* a flux] slime; mucus; a thin ichor running from a sore; a mucous discharge from the urethra.

glen (glēn) *n.* [*Gael. gleann*] a secluded and narrow valley worn by a river; a dale.

glib (glīb) *a.* [*D*] smooth; fluent; fippant.—**glibly**, *adv.*—**glibness**, *n.*

glide (glīd) *v. i.* [*A.S. glidan*, to slide; cp. *Ger. gleiten*] to move gently or smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily; to operate a glider;—*n.* a sliding movement.—**glider**, *n.* an airplane without an engine; a swinging seat, esp. for more than one person.



Airplane Glider

glim (glīm) *n.* [*A.S. gleomu*; cp. *Ger. glimmen*] a light.

glimmer (glīm'er) *v. i.* [*M.E. glimeren*, fr. *Scand.*] to give feeble rays of light; to shine faintly and unsteadily;—*n.* a faint light.—**glimmering**, *n.* a faint gleam of light; a notion or faint idea

glimpse (glīm'ps) *n.* [*M.E. glimsen*, shine faintly; variant of **glimmer**] a weak, faint light; a brief, passing view; a faint notion; an inkling.

glint (glīnt) *n.* [*Scand.*] a glimpse; a glance; a gleam; a flash;—*v. i.* to glance; to gleam.

glissade (glīs-sād', -sād') *n.* a gradual slope of snow-covered terrain; a gliding step, as in a dance;—*v. s.* to slide or glide.

glisten (glīs'n) *v. i.* [*M.E. glisien*, fr. *A.S. glisnian*] to sparkle or shine.

glister (glīs'tēr) *n.* glitter; luster,—*v. i.* to sparkle; to shine.

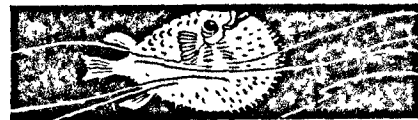
glitter (glīt'er) *v. i.* [*M.E. gliteren*] to sparkle with light; to be showy, or striking;—*n.* a bright, sparkling light; brilliancy; splendor; luster.

gloaming (glō'ming) *n.* [*A.S. glōmung*, akin to **gloom**] the fall of the evening; dusk; twilight.

gloat (glōt) *v. i.* [*Scand.*] to gaze with eagerness, or deare; to see with evil satisfaction.

globose, **globated** (glō'bāt, -bā-ted) *a.* [*L. (part.) globatus*, of *globare*, to form into a ball, fr. *globus*, a ball] having the form of a globe.

globe (glōb) *n.* [*L. globus*, ball] a spherical body; an orb; a ball; a sphere; a body, every part of whose surface is equidistant from the center; the earth; *pl.* two spheres of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surfaces is drawn a map or figure of the earth, or of the heavens, called *ter-*



Globefish

restrial and celestial globes.—**globefish**, *n.* a fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to globular shape.—**globe**

lightning, lightning that assumes a spherical shape.—**globe-trotter**, *n.* one who travels.

globe (glob'ul) *n.* [L. dim. of *globus*] a little globe; small particle of matter of a spherical form.—**globular** (glob'-ū-lar) *a.*—**globulous** (glob'-ū-lus) *a.*

globulin (glob'-ū-lin) *n.* the main ingredient of blood globules, any of several proteins soluble in neutral salt solutions but not in water.

glomerate (glom'-er-rāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *glomerātus*, of *glomerāre*, fr. stem, *glomer*, of *glomus*; a clew of yarn] to gather into a ball.—*a.* gathered into a heap.—**glomeration** (glom'-er-ā-shun) *n.* the act of forming into a ball

gloom (gloom) *n.* [A S. *glōm*] thick shade; partial or total darkness; heaviness of mind;—*v. s.* to shine obscurely; to appear dark; to be dejected.—**gloomy**, *a.* dark; dejected, downcast.—**gloomily**, *adv.*—**gloominess**, *n.*—*Syn.* melancholy; sadness; moroseness, sullenness.

glorify (glō'-ri-fī) *v. t.* [L. *gloria*, and *facere*, make] to exalt; to praise, esp. to extol in worship; to make eternally blessed.—**glorifier**, *n.*—**glorification** (glō'-ri-fī-kā-shun) *n.* act of giving glory.

gloriol (glō'-ri-ōl) *n.* a glory or circle of rays.

glory (glō'-ri) *n.* [O F. *glorie*, fr. L. *gloria*] brightness; honor; renown; praise and adoration due to God; the happiness of the redeemed; ground of honorable pride; [Paint.] circle of rays round a head or figure;—*v. s.* to be proud of.—**glorious**, *a.* entitled to highest adoration; illustrious; noble.—*Syn.* splendor; honor; magnificence; fame; praise;—of "glorious," excellent, renowned; splendid, magnificent.

gloss (glos) *n.* [Scand.] brightness, from a smooth surface; polish; a specious appearance.—*v. t.* to make smooth and shining, to render plausible.—**glossy**, *a.* smooth and shining.—**glossily**, *adv.*—**glossiness**, *n.*

gloss (glos) *n.* [L. *glossa*, a word to be explained, fr. G. *glossa*, tongue] an explanatory note upon some word or passage in a text, written on the margin or between the lines.—*v. t.* to explain by a note; to render plausible.

glossary (glos'-ā-ri) *n.* a vocabulary of obscure or antiquated terms; a vocabulary to a book.—**glossarist**, *n.* a writer of glosses, or of a glossary; a commentator.—**glossarial** (glo-sā'-ri-āl) *a.* containing explanation.

glossographer (glos-og'-rā-fer) *n.* [G. *glossographos*] one who writes glosses; a glossarist.

glossology (glo-sol'-ō-jī) *n.* [G. *glōssa*, tongue, and *logos*, discourse] science of language; comparative philology.—Also **glottology**.—**glossological** (glos-ō-loy'-i-kal) *a.*—**glossologist**, *n.*

glottal (glot'-al) *a.* pert. to the glottis.—**glottic** (glot'-ik) *a.* glottal; pert. to language.

glottis (glot'-is) *n.* [*glōtta*, *glōssa*, the tongue] the narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.

glottology (glo-tol'-ō-jī) *n.* the science of language; glossology.—**glottologic**, **glottological** (glot-ō-loy'-ik, -i-kal) *a.*—**glottologist** (glo-tol'-ō-jist) *n.*

glove (gluv) *n.* [A.S. *glōf*] a cover for the hand;—*v. t.* to cover with a glove.—**glover**, *n.* one that makes, or sells, gloves.



Types of Gloves

glow (glō) *v. i.* [A.S. *glōwan*] to shine with an intense or white heat; to be bright or red; to feel hot, as the skin; to burn; to rage;—*n.* white heat.—**glowworm**, *n.* a firefly or fire beetle.—*Syn.* of *n.* brightness; redness, excitement; eagerness; ardor.

glower (glou'-er) *v. s.* to scowl; to look at angrily

glaze (glāz) *v. i.* [M.E. *glosen*] to talk smoothly; to smooth over;—*n.* specious show.—**glazer**, *n.* a lawer.

glucose (glou'-kōs) *n.* [G. *glukos*, sweet] a sugar obtained from grapes and other fruits.

glue (glū) *n.* [O.F. *glu*, fr. Late L. *glus*, *glutis*, glue, fr. *gluere*, to draw together] a brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals;—*v. t.* to join with glue; to unite.—**gluey**, *a.* viscous.

glum (glum) *a.* [M.E. *glommen*, to frown] sullen; moody.—**glumly**, *adv.*

glut (glut) *v. t.* [L. *gluttre*, to swallow] to swallow greedily; to oversupply;—*n.* overmuch; superabundance.

gluten (glou'-ten) *n.* [L. *gluten*, fr. stem, *glut*, of *glus*, glue] the viscid, nitrogenous substance found in grain, which gives adhesiveness to dough.—**gluten bread**, bread rich in gluten.

glutinate (glou'-ti-nāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *glutinātus*, of *glutināre*] to cement.—**glutinative**, *a.* tenacious, viscous; glutinous.—**glutinous**, *a.* resembling glue; viscous; viscid.—**glutinousness**, *n.*—**glutination** (glou'-ti-nā-shun) *n.* the act of uniting with glue.

glutton (glou'-tish'un) *n.* the act of swallowing.

glutton (glut'n) *n.* [O.F. *gloton*, fr. L. *gluttire*, devour] one that eats voraciously; a gourmandizer; a carnivorous mammal of the weasel family; the wolverine.—**gluttony**, *n.* excess in eating.—**gluttonize**, *v. s.* to eat to excess.—**gluttonous**, *a.* belonging to gluttony.—**gluttonously**, *adv.*

glycerine (glis'-er-in) *n.* [G. *glukeros*, fr. *glukos*, sweet] a sweet, colorless, inodorous, viscid liquid formed from fatty substances, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

glyptic (glip'-tik) *a.* [G. *gluphein*, to carve] figured; pert. to engraving.

glyptography (glip-tog'-rā-ī) *n.* [G. *gluptos*, carved, and

graphen, write] a description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

G-man (jɛ'man) *n.* [slang] an agent of the U.S. Department of Justice.

gnarl (nɑ:rl) *n.* [Teut.] a knot in wood.—**gnarled**, **gnarly**, *a.* knotty; full of knots.—**gnarling** (nɑ:rl'ɪŋ) *n.* roughened ridging on the edge of a set screw.

gnash (nɑ:ʃ) *v.t.* [M.E. *gnasten*] to strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain;—*v.i.* to grind the teeth.

gnat (nat) *n.* [A.S. *gnæt*] a small, biting fly; in England, the mosquito.—**gnat-catcher**, *n.* an American songbird.

gnaw (naw) *v.t.* [A.S. *gna-*

gan] to wear away by scraping with the teeth; to chew at with the teeth, as a dog a bone; to bite in pain or in rage; to fret;—*v.i.* to use the teeth in biting; to cause steady pain.

gneiss (nɪs) *n.* [Ger.] a crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

gnome (nɒm) *n.* [G. *gnōmē*, an opinion, fr. *gnōnā*, *gignōskein*, to know] an imaginary being supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, etc.—**gnomic**, **gnomical** (nɒ'mɪk, -mɪ-kəl) *a.* sententious; containing maxima.

gnomon (nɒ'mɒn) *n.* [G. *gnōmōn*, interpreter, fr. *gnōnās*, 'know] the style or pin of a sundial; a geometrical figure.

gnostic (nɒs'tɪk) *n.* [G. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing, fr. *gignōskein*, to know] one of a sect in the first ages of Christianity, whose system was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with Christianity;—*a. pert.* to the Gnostics.—**gnosticism**, *n.* the doctrine taught by the Gnostics.

gnu (noo) *n.* [Hottentot *gnu* or *nyu*] a South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse.

go (gō) *v.s.* [A.S. *gān*, fr. *gangan*, go; cp. Ger. *gehen*] to pass from one place or condition to another; to proceed; to be in motion; to reach; to fare; to depart; to pass away.

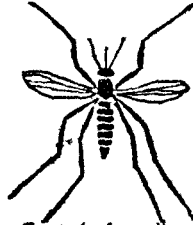
—**go-by**, an intentional slight.—**gocart**, *n.* a baby carriage; a framework on casters, for teaching infants to walk.—**go-getter**, one who is aggressive in achieving his ends [slang].—**going forth**, an outlet.—**goings-on**, activity.—**to go about one's business**, to do one's own work; to be off.—**to go down**, to founder; to be believed.—**to go for**, to attack.—**to go under**, to fail.

goad (gōd) *n.* [A.S. *gād*] a pointed instrument to urge on a beast;—*v.t.* to prick; to urge forward.

goal (gōl) *n.* [F. *goule*, pole] the point set to bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose; in football, the space marked by two upright posts and a crossbar, or the line 10 yards in front of them; the act of putting a ball past or over the goal.—**goalkeeper**, *n.* a

soccer or hockey player whose duty it is to prevent the ball or puck from being thrown or struck through the goal.

goat (gōt) *n.* [A.S. *gā*] a quadruped having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud.—**goatherd**, *n.*—**goatish**, *a.* resembling a goat in any quality.—**goatishly**, *adv.*—**goatishness**, *n.*—**goatkin**, *n.* dressed leather from the skin of the goat.



Gnat (enlarged)



Goat

goatee (gō-tē) *n.* a tuft of beard, like that of a goat, on the chin, while the rest of the face is shaven.

goatsucker (gōt'sukər) *n.* a nocturnal bird (so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats).

gob (gɒb) *n.* [Gael.—mouth] a small quantity; a mouthful.

gob (gɒb) [slang] *n.* a sailor in the U.S. Navy.

gobbet (gɒb'et) *n.* [O.F. *gobet*, fr. Gael.] a small piece; a lump.

gobble (gɒb'l) *v.t.* [O.F. *gobler*, to devour] to swallow hastily;—*v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey;—*n.* the loud rattling noise made by the turkey cock.—**gobbler**, *n.* a greedy eater; a turkey cock.

goblet (gɒb'let) *n.* [O.F. *gobelet*] a drinking vessel without a handle.



Goblets

goblin (gɒb'lɪn) *n.* [O.F. *gobelin*, fr. Laté L., fr. G. *mobalos*, a mischievous spirit] an evil spirit; an elf.

God (gɒd) *n.* [A.S.; cp. Ger. *Gott*] the Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Divinity;—**god**, *n.* any deity; an idol; a person idolized; any object esteemed as the chief good;—*n. pl.* false deities; idols.—**goddess**, *n.* a female deity or idol.—**godly**, *a.* reverencing God; pious; holy; devout; religious;—*adv.* piously; devotedly; holily.—**godliness**, *n.*—**godless**, *a.*—**godward**, *adv.* toward God.—**godchild**, *n.* one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.—**godson**, *n.* one for whom another has been sponsor at the font.—**goddaughter**, *n.* a girl for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.—**godfather**, *n.* a man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.—**godmother**, *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.—**godhead**, *n.* deity; divinity;

the deity; God; the Supreme Being.—**godhood**, *n.* divine character or quality.—**godlike**, *a.* resembling God; divine.—**godsend**, *n.* an unexpected piece of good fortune.—**godship**, *n.* deity, divinity; rank or character of a god.—**godspeed**, *n.* success, prosperous journey.

godwit (god'wit) *n.* [A.S. *gōd*, good, and *wīt*, creature] a bird resembling the curlew, and having long legs and a long, flexible bill.

goffer (gof'er) *v.t.* [O.F. *gaufrer*, fr. *goffre*, a wafer] to plait or flute, as lace, etc.—**goffering iron**, a cramping iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, etc.

goggle (gog'l) *v.t.* [Gael. *gog*, a nod] to strain or roll the eyes;—*a.* full and rolling (said of the eyes);—*n.* a strained rolling of the eyes; *pl.* spectacles to protect the eyes, or to cure squinting; blinds for horses.—**goggle-eye**, a prominent squinting or staring eye.

goglet (gog'let) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a globular jar of porous earthenware, with a long neck, in which water is cooled by the evaporation of moisture on the sides.



Goggles

goiter (gō'ter) *n.* [F., fr. L. *guttur*, throat] enlargement of the thyroid gland.

gold (gōld) *n.* [A.S.] a precious metal of a bright yellow color, remarkable for its ductility and malleability; money, riches, wealth; a bright yellow color;—*a.* made of gold; golden.—**golden**, *a.* made of gold, having the color of gold; yellow; precious; excellent, as the golden rule; pure and simple in manners, as the golden age.—**goldless**, *a.*—**goldbeater**, *n.* one who beats gold for gilding.—**gold brick**, something purchased and found to be spurious.—**gold certificate**, a certificate redeemable in gold at the U.S. Treasury.—**gold dust**, gold in very fine particles.—**golden pheasant**, a bird of China, esteemed the most beautiful of its genus.—**golden rule**, the rule that we should do to others as we would have them do to us.—**gold field**, a region where gold mining is carried on.—**goldfinch**, *n.* a beautiful singing bird, so named from its color.—**goldfish**, *n.* a small fish so named from its color (a native of China).—**gold-leaf**, gold beaten into a thin leaf.—**gold mine**, a place where gold is, or may be, mined; anything productive of great wealth.—**goldsmith**, *n.* one who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.—**gold standard**, a standard of economic value expressed in terms of gold.—**goldyllocks**, *n.* a plant having tufts of yellow flowers; a ranunculus.

goldenrod (gōl'den-rod) *n.* any of a family of tall, slender plants bearing yellow, and occasionally white, flowers and blooming in the summer or fall.

golf (golf) *n.* [D.] a game played with a small hard ball and a club-headed stick;—*v.t.* to play at golf.—**golfer**, *n.*—**golf club**, an implement for driving the ball in golf; an organized company of golfers.

golosh (gō-losh') *n.* [fr. *galosh*] a rubber overshoe. See *galosh*.

gonad (gon'ad) *n.* one of the essential sexual glands.

gondola (gon'dō-lā) *n.* [It.] a flat-bottomed boat used at Venice on the canals, about 30 ft. long by 4 ft. broad; a pleasure boat with oars.



Gondola and Gondoliers

gondolier (gon-dō-lēr) *n.* a man who manages a gondola.

gone (gon) *v.* past part. of *go*;—*a.* lapsed; lost; beyond recovery; weak and faint.

gonfalon (gon'fā-lon) *n.* [O.F.] a pennon attached to a lance or spear.

gong (gong) *n.* [Malay] a circular plate producing, when struck, a sonorous and piercing sound.

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-ter) *n.* [G. *gōna*, angle, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring angles, esp. of crystals.—**goniometry**, *n.* the art of measuring solid angles.

gonorrhœa (gon-o-rē'ā) *n.* [G.-fr. *gonos*, seed, and *rheîn*, to flow] a contagious, inflammatory condition of the genito-urinary tract.

good (gōod) *a.* [A.S. *gōd*; cp. Ger. *guf*] virtuous; honest; just; suitable; affectionate; unblemished; solvent; pleasant; full, as weight; skillful (followed by *at*);—*n.* that which possesses desirable qualities; welfare; advantage; *pl.* wares, commodities, and merchandise; freight;—*adv.* well; right; so be it.—**goodly**, *a.* pleasant; agreeable; comely; graceful, large;—*adv.* goodness, *n.*—**goodness**, *n.*—**goodish**, *a.* pretty good.—**good book**, the Bible.—**goodman** (good-man') *n.* a familiar appellation of civility; a husband; master of a house.—**goodwife** (good-wif') *n.* the mistress of a household.—**goody**, *n.* [probably fr. *goodwife*] goodwife; *pl.* sweetmeats, bonbons, and the like;—*a.* sentimentally good; weakly benevolent or pious (often in form *goody-goody*).—**goodness**, *n.*—**good-bye**, farewell.—**good day**, a term of salutation at meeting or parting.—**good-fellowship**, companionableness.—**good-for-nothing**, *a.* worthless; idle; shiftless;—*n.* an idle person.—**good humor**, a cheerful state of mind.—**good morning**, a form of salutation in the morning.—**good nature**, natural kindness of disposition.—**good night**, a form of salutation in parting for the night.—**good-will**, *n.* benevolence; the custom of any trade or business.—**Good Friday**, a fast kept on the Friday of Passion Week.

goofy (goof'i) [slang] *a.* nonsensical; foolish.—**goofily**, *adv.*—**goofiness**, *n.*

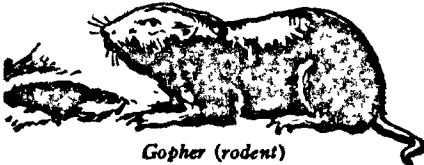
goose (gōos) *n.* [A.S. *gōs*; cp. Ger. *gans*] a well known aquatic fowl; a tailor's smoothing iron; a simpleton.—**goose egg**, a zero, indicating failure to score, in athletic and other contests.—**goose flesh**, a rough condition of the skin, induced by

cold, fear, etc.—**gooseneck**, *n.* something curved like a goose's neck, as a kind of squash.—**goose quill**, the large feather of a goose, a pen made from it—**goose step**, among soldiers, the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without advancing; the straight-legged step used in parade by certain infantry, esp. German.

gooseberry (gōōs'ber-i) *n.* [O.F. *grobs-tele*, fr. M.H. Ger. *kruis*] one of several shrubs, or the fruit used for preserves.

gopher (gō'fer) *n.* [H.] a species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark; cypress.

gopher (gō'fer) *n.* a small burrowing rodent of the western plains; also, a burrowing land turtle.



Gopher (rodent)

gorcock (gawr'kok) *n.* [fr. *gorse*, furze] the moor cock or red grouse.

gore (gōr) *n.* [A.S. *gor*, blood, dirt] blood; thick or clotted blood.—**gory**, *a.*

gore (gōr) *n.* [A.S. *gōr*, spear with triangular blade] a wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewed into a garment, etc.;—*v. i.* to piece with a spear or with horns.

gorge (gawrj) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *gurgas*, whirl-pool] the throat; the gullet; a narrow defile, as between mountains;—*v. i.* to swallow with greediness; to glut; to satiate;—*v. i.* to feed greedily.

gorgeous (gawr'jus) *a.* [O.F. *gorgas*, beautiful, fr. *gorge*, the throat] showy; splendid; magnificent.

gorget (gawr'jet) *n.* [F. *gorgette*, fr. *gorge*, throat] a piece of armor for defending the neck; an ornament formerly worn by officers when on duty.

gorgonzola (gawr-gon-zō'lā) *n.* a kind of Italian ewe-milk cheese.

gorilla (gō-ril'ā) *n.* [Afr.] an ape, the largest of the anthropoids, inhabiting western Africa, remarkable for its strength.



Gorilla

gorman (gawr'mand) *n.* See **gourmand**.

gorse (gawrs) *n.* [A. S. *gorst*, furze] a thick, prickly shrub bearing yellow flowers; furze; whin.—*gorsy*, *a.*

goshawk (gos'-hawk) *n.* [A.S. *goshāfoe*, fr. *gōr*, goose, and *hafoc*, hawk] a short-winged bird of the hawk family.

gosling (gos'ling) *n.* [A.S. *gōs*, and double dim. *-ling*] a young goose.

gospel (gos'pel) *n.* [A.S. *god-spell*, fr. *god*, good, and *spell*, story] glad tidings, esp. the good news concerning Christ; one of the narratives of the life and sayings of Christ; the word of God, doctrine, divinity; any general system of truth;—*a. pert.* to, in accordance with, the gospel;—*v. i.* to teach the truths of Christianity to.—**gospeller**, *n.* an evangelist; a priest who reads the gospel at the altar during communion service.—**gospel truth**, doctrines made known in the gospel; sure and certain truth.

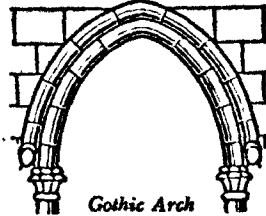
gossamer (gos'a-mgr) *n.* [M.E. *gossamer*, fr. *goose* and *summer*] a filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, or stretched from blade to blade along the grass; the delicate webs of a species of spider or moth.—**gossamery**, *a.* flimsy.

gossip (gos'ip) *n.* [M.E. *gossib*, fr. *god*, God, and *sib*, related] a sponsor; a comrade; an idle tattler; tattler; groundless rumor;—*v. i.* to prate; to run about and tattle.—**gossiper**, *n.*—**gossipy**, *a.* chatty; entertaining by a light, pleasing style of talk.

gossoon (go-soon') *n.* [F. *garçon*, boy] a young attendant; a lad.

got (got) past tense and past participle of the verb *get*.—**gotten**, past participle of *get*.

Goth (gōth) *n.* [L. *Gothi*] one of an ancient Teutonic tribe who overran the Roman empire, founding kingdoms in Italy, France and Spain; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person; one destitute of taste.—**Gothic**, *a. pert.* to the Goths; pert. to a style of architecture with high and sharply pointed arches, clustered columns, etc.;—*n.* the language of the Goths.—**Gothicism**, *n.* conformity to the Gothic style of building.



Gothic Arch

Gothamite (gō'thā-mīt) *n.* [*Gotham*, in Nottinghamshire, Eng.] a simpleton; [*Gotham*, N. Y. City] a New Yorker

gouda (gou'dā) *n.* a well-known kind of cheese, from Gouda, in Holland.

gouge (gouj) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *gubia*, chisel] a chisel with a semi-cylindrical blade;—*v. i.* to scoop out with a gouge; to force out, as the eye.



Gourd Dipper

gourd (gōōrd) *n.* [O.F. *gourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita*] a fleshy, many-seeded

fruit, as the melon, cucumber, etc.; the dried shell, used as a vessel or dipper for liquids.

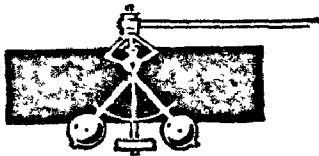
gourmand (goor'mand) *n.* [F.] a greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.—Also **gormand** (gaw'mand).—**gourmandism**, *n.* the habits or practices of the gourmand.

gourmet (góór-má', góór'met) *n.* a nice feeder; an epicure; a connoisseur of foods.

gout (gout) *n.* [O.F. *goutte*, fr. L. *gutta*, drop] a painful constitutional disease; inflammation of the joints.—**gouty**, *a.* diseased with, or subject to, the gout.—**goutiness**, *n.*

goût (goo) *n.* [F., fr. L. *gustus*, taste] taste; relish.

govern (guv'ern) *v.t.* [O.F. *gouverner*, fr. L. *gubernare*, to steer a ship] to regulate by authority; to influence; to keep in subjection; [Gram.] to require to be in a particular case;—*v.i.* to exercise authority; to administer the laws.—**governable**, *a.*—**government**, *n.* exercise of authority; system of polity in a state, territory over which rule is exercised; administrative body; the executive power; the ministry; [Gram] the relation of one word as depending on or construed by another.—**governmental** (guv-ern-men'tal) *a.* pert. to government; sanctioned by government.—**governmentally**, *adv.*—**governor**, *n.* one invested with supreme authority in a state; a ruler; a magistrate; a father; a guardian; a tutor; head manager or director; a regulator in machinery



Mechanical Governor

that controls speed by regulating the admission of steam or the explosive mixture.

—**governess**, *n.* a private instructress of children.—**governorship**, *n.* the office of governor.—**governance**, *n.* control; management.—**governor-general**, a governor who has under him deputy governors; a viceroy.—*Syn.* of "government," regulation; control; restraint; empire; kingdom; state; commonwealth.

gowk (gouk) *n.* [Scand.] a fool; a simpleton.

gown (goun) *n.* [M.E. *goune*, fr. W. *gwn*, gown] a loose, flowing upper garment; the ordinary outer dress of a woman; the official robe, called also cap and gown, of professional



Cap and Gown

men and scholars;—*v.t.* to dress in a gown;—*v.i.* to put on a gown.—**gownsmen**, *n.* one whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine, or lawyer, or student; a student of an English university.

goy (goi) *n.* [H., nation] in Yiddish and Hebrew usage, a person who is not a Jew.—Also **gol**.—**goyim** (go'im) *n.* *pl.* nations not Jewish.

grab (grab) *n.* [Scand.] a sudden grasp;—*v.t.* and *t.* to grip suddenly; to seize; to clutch.—**grabber**, *n.*

grabble (grab'bl) *v.t.* to grope; to grab.

grace (grás) *n.* [F., fr. L. *gratia*, favor, fr. *gratus*, agreeable] favor; kindness; the free gift of God; sanctification; natural excellence; a short prayer before or after meat; the title of a duke, archbishop, etc.; *pl.* the three attendants of Venus; ornamental musical trills or shakes;—*v.t.* to adorn, to dignify; to honor.—**graceful**, *a.*—**gracefully**, *adv.*—**gracefulness**, *n.*—**graceless**, *a.* deprived; degenerate; corrupt.—*Syn.* mercy; pardon; salvation; beauty; ornament; elegance.

gracile (gras'il) *a.* [L. *gracilis*, slender] slender; thin; gracefully slight.

gracious (grá'shus) *a.* [L. *gratiosus*, fr. *grata*, favor, fr. *gratus*, agreeable] favorable; kind; friendly; proceeding from divine grace.—**graciously**, *adv.*—**graciousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* benevolent; merciful; good; condescending.

grackle (grak'l) *n.* an American blackbird with shining plumage.

grade (grád) *n.* [F., fr. L. *gradus*, fr. *gradí*, to step] a step or degree in any series or order; in a railroad or highway, the rate of ascent or descent; a gradient;—a division of students in a school;—*v.t.* to reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.—**grade crossing**, a crossing, as of a railroad, at grade—meaning on the same level as the road.—**gradation** (grá-dá'shun) *n.* act of progressing by regular steps; any degree in a series.

gradient (grád'yent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *gradient-*, of *gradí*] moving by steps, rising or descending by regular degrees;—*n.* rate of ascent or descent in a road, etc.

gradual (graj'ü-ál) *a.* proceeding by steps or degrees; progressive.

graduate (graj'ü-át) *v.t.* to mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps or intervals; to admit to a certain grade or degree, esp. to an academic degree;—*v.t.* to receive an academic degree; to complete a school or college course;—*n.* (graj'-ü-át, -át) one who has graduated; a graduated vessel for measuring liquids.—**graduator** (graj'ü-á-tér) *n.* one that graduates; an instrument for dividing any line into small regular intervals.—**graduation** (graj'ü-á'shun) *n.* act of conferring or receiving an academic degree or completing an academic course; act of dividing into definite parts.



Graduate

gradus (grā'dus) *n.* [L. contr. of *gradus ad Parnassum*, a stair to Parnassus] a dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing verses; [Mus.] a work full of exercises of increasing difficulty.

graft (graft) *n.* [O.F. *graffe*, fr. L. *graphium*, a style for writing with, fr. G. *graphēn*, write] a small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree;—*v.t.* to insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another, to implant, as a bud upon a stem;—*v.t.* to insert scions from one tree into another.

graft (graft) *v.t.* to use an official position for personal profit, as through bribery;—*n.*—**grafter**, *n.*

graham (grā'am) *a.* made of **graham** flour, a kind of whole wheat flour.

grail (grāl) *n.* [O.F. *grail* or *grail*, flat dish, fr. Late L. *gradale*, a flat dish, perh. fr. *cratella*, dim. of *crater*, a bowl] in legends of the Middle Ages, a dish or cup supposed to have been used by Christ at the Last Supper, also called the Holy Grail.

grain (grān) *n.* [F., fr. L. *granum*, seed] a kernel, esp. of corn, wheat, etc.; the fruit of certain kindred plants, viz., corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the like—used collectively; any small, hard particle; a small portion; the 20th part of a scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy; that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness; direction of the fibers of wood—hence, natural temper, disposition;—*v.t.* to paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to form into grains, as powder, sugar and the like;—*v.t.* to form grains, or assume a granular form—**grainer**, *n.*—**grainy**, *a.* full of grains; granular; full of kernels.—**grain alcohol**, ethyl alcohol.—**grain leather**, dressed horsehide, etc., blacked on the grained side, for shoes, etc.

gram (gram) *n.* Also **gramme**. [F., fr. G. *gramma*, a letter, a small weight] the French unit of weight, equivalent to 15.43 troy grains.

gramercy (grā'mer-si) *int.* [O.F.] an old exclamation of thanks or surprise.

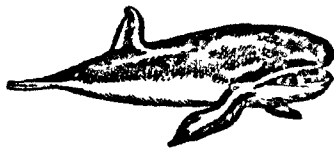
gramineal (grā-min'ē-ā) *a.* pert. to grass, grassy.

graminivorous (grā-in'iv'ō-rus) *a.* [L. stem, *gramin-*, of *gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to eat greedily] feeding on grass and like food.

grammar (gram'ar) *n.* [O.F. *gramaire*, fr. G. *gramma*, writing, fr. *graphēn*, write] the science of language; a system of general principles for speaking and writing according to the forms and usage of a language; a textbook in teaching the elements of a language; an outline of any science or art.—**grammarian** (grā-mā'r-i-ān) *n.* a philologist; one who teaches grammar.—**grammatical** (grā-mat'ik-ā) *a.* belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar.—**grammatically**, *adv.*—**grammar school**, an elementary school.

gramophone (grān'ō-fōn) *n.* [trade-mark] a talking machine or phonograph.—**gramophonic** (grā-ō-n'ik) *a.*—**gramophonist** (grā-ō-n'ist) *n.*

grampus (gram'pus) *n.* [Corr. of It. *gran pesce*, great fish, fr. L. *grandis piscis*, great fish] a fish of the cetaceous order, allied to the dolphin.



Grampus

granary (gran'ar-i) *n.* [L. *granaria*, fr. *granum*, grain] a storehouse for grain after it is threshed.

grand (grand) *a.* [F., fr. L. *grandis*, great] great; illustrious; splendid—**grandly**, *adv.*—**grandness**, *n.*—**grandam** (gran'dam) *n.* an old woman; a grandmother—**grandchild**, *n.* a son's or daughter's child—**grandson**, *n.* the son of a son or daughter.—**granddaughter**, *n.* the daughter of a son or daughter.—**grandparent**, *n.* the parent of a parent.—**grandfather**, *n.* a father's or mother's father.—**grandsire**, *n.* a grandfather—**grandmother**, *n.* the mother of one's father or mother.—**grandmotherly**, *a.* resembling a grandmother.—**grandee** (gran-dē') *n.* [Sp.] in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank.—**grand duke**, a sovereign prince—**grand jury**, a special jury which inquires if there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial.—**grandstand**, *n.* the principal stand on a racecourse, etc.

grandeur (gran'jūr) *n.* [F.] splendor of appearance, majesty, magnificence.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent) *a.* [L. *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, speak] pompous; bombastic—**grandiloquence**, *n.* lofty words or phrases, pomposity of speech.

grandiose (gran-di'ōs') *a.* imposing; flaunting; turgid; bombastic.—**grandiosely**, *adv.*

grange (grānj) *n.* [O.F.—a barn, fr. L. *granum*, grain] a granary, a barn; a farm, with its stables, etc.; a secret farmers' association (U S Hist.).—**granger**, *n.* a member of a secret farmers' association.

grangerize (grānj'ēr-iz) *v.t.* [fr. James Granger, who, in 1769, did this] to illustrate a book with engravings, etc., from other books.

graniferous (grā-nif'er-us) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *ferre*] bearing seeds like grain.

granite (gran'it) *n.* [It. *granito*, grained, fr. L. *granum*, grain] an igneous rock, consisting of quartz, felspar, and mica.

granny (gran'i) *n.* a grandmother.

grant (grant) *v.t.* [O.F. *granter*, to promise, as fr. Late L. *credentare*, fr. *credere*, to believe] to allow; to yield; to concede; to bestow; to give the possession or title of;—*n.* admission of something as true; concession; a gift; an allowance; a boon; [Law] a transfer of property by deed or writing.—**grantable**, *a.*—**grantor**, *n.* the person by

whom a grant or conveyance is made [Law]
—grantee (gran-tē') *n.* one to whom a grant is made.

granule (gran'ūl) *n.* [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, grain] a little grain, a small particle.—**granular**, *a.* consisting of grains or granules.—**granularly**, *adv.*—**granulate**, to form into grains; make rough on the surface;—*v.s.* to be formed into grains, —*a.* granulated—**granulation** (gran-ū-lā'shun) *n.* development of small granule cells in a sore.—**granulous**, **granulose**, *a.* full of granular substances.

grape (grāp) *n.* [O.F. *grappe*, bunch of grapes] the fruit of the vine; a single berry of the vine—**grapeless**, *a.*—**grapey**, *n.* a building for the cultivation of grapes.—**grapefruit**, *n.* a kind of large citrus fruit.—**grapeshot**, *n.* a number of shot or iron balls put together by means of circular iron plates at the top and bottom, scattering when fired from a cannon.



Grapes on Vine

graph (graf) *n.* [G. *graphein*, write] a representation by means of lines of the variation of some phenomenon according to stated conditions;—*v.t.* to show the variation of some phenomenon by means of lines.

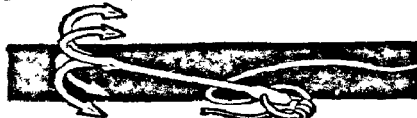
graphic, **graphical** (graf'ik, -i-kal) *n.* [G. *graphē*, a writing, fr. *graphein*, write] truly descriptive; forcible; telling, pert. to writing; well delineated or described—**graphica**, *n.* the art of drawing, esp. mechanical drawing.

graphiology (graf-i-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *graphē*, and *logos*, discourse] a treatise on written characters—the science of forms in writing, graving, etc.

graphite (graf'it) *n.* plumbago; black lead.

graphology (graf-ol'ō-jī) *n.* the study of handwriting as an index of character.

grapnel (grap'nel) *n.* [O.F. *grappin*, fr. *grappe*, a hook, with dim. suff. -el] a small anchor with four or five flukes, used to hold small vessels.



Grapnel

grapple (grap'l) *v.t.* [O.F. *grappil*, fr. *grappe*, a hook] to seize; to lay fast hold on, with the hands or with hooks;—*v.s.* to contend in close fight;—*n.* a hand-to-hand fight; an iron hook by which one ship may fasten onto another—**grappling irons**, irons used as instruments of grappling.

grasp (grasp) *v.t.* [M.E. *graspēn*=*grapsēn*] to seize and hold;—*v.i.* to catch; at;—*n.* grip of the hand; possession; hold, mental power or capacity—**grasping**, *a.* greedy of gain; miserly.—**graspingness**, *n.*—**grasper**, *n.*

grass (gras) *n.* [A.S. *grās*, *gers*] herbage; an endogenous plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, and the seed single;—*v.t.* to cover with grass; to graze; to bring down to grass, as game.—**grassy**, *a.* covered with grass; green.—**grassiness**, *n.*—**grassless**, *a.*—**grass widow**, a wife separated from her husband.

grasshopper (gras-hop'er) *n.* a jumping insect, related to locusts, feeding on grass, leaves, etc. See also *Metamorphosis*, *illus.*



Grasshopper

grate (grät) *n.* [Late L. *grata*, fr. L. *crates*, hurdle] a kind of latticework, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters, a frame of iron bars for holding coals used as fuel. See *Grating*, *illus.*

grate (grät) *v.t.* [O.F. *grater*, scrape] to rub harshly, as one body against another; to wear away by rubbing; to tret;—*v.t.* to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.—**grater**, *n.* an instrument for grating down a body.

grateful (grät'fool) *a.* [L. *gratus*] agreeable, having a due sense of benefits; thankful; pleasing to the taste.—**gratefully**, *adv.*—**gratefulness**, *n.*—*Syn.* agreeable; acceptable; delicious.

gratify (grät'fi) *v.t.* [L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful, and *facere*, make] to give pleasure to.—**gratifier**, *n.*—**gratification** (grät-i-fikā'shun) *n.* act of pleasing—*Syn.* to indulge; humor; requite; recompense.

grating (grät'ing) *n.* a partition of parallel or cross bars, a grate.



Grating

gratis (grät'is) *adv.* [L., contr. of *gratias*, ablative pl. of *gratus*, favor] for nothing.

gratitude (grät-i-tūd) *n.* good will and kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness.

gratuity (grät-ū'i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *gratuūdi-em*, fr. *gratus*, pleasing] a free gift; a present; a donation.—**gratuitous**, *a.* free; voluntary; granted without claim, merit, or proof.

gravamen (grāvā'men) *n.* [L. fr. *gravis*, heavy] stress laid on a part; burden of a charge or accusation.

grave (grāv) *n.* [A.S. fr. *grafan*, dig; cp. Ger. *graben*] a place of burial; tomb, sepulcher;—*v.t.* to carve or cut; to engrave;—*v.i.* to practice engraving.—**graver**, *n.* —**graveless**, *a.* —**gravestone**, *n.* a stone set upon or near a grave, as a memorial.—**graveyard**, *n.* a yard for the interment of the dead; a cemetery; a necropolis.—**graveclothes**, *n. pl.* the dress in which the dead are interred.—**gravedigger**, *n.* a sexton.

grave (grāv) *a.* [F., fr. L. *gravis*, heavy] weighty; important; momentous; [Mus.] slow; low in tone; deep;—*n.* the grave accent or its sign (as over the letter *è*).—**gravely**, *adv.*—**graveness**, *n.*—**Syn.** solemn; serious; plain; severe; stern.

grave (grāv) *v.t.* [Scand.] to clean a ship's bottom by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and covering it over with patch.—**graving dock**, a dry dock in which ship's bottoms are graved.

gravel (grav'el) *n.* [O.F. *gravele*, sand = F. *gravier*, fr. Celt.] sand consisting of small pebbles; a disease produced by small concretions in the kidneys and bladder;—*v.t.* to cover with gravel; to puzzle.

gravitate (grav'i-tāt) *v.t.* to obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward the center of attraction.—**gravitation** (grav-i-tā'shun) *n.* the tendency of bodies to be drawn to the center of the earth; the attractive tendency of satellites to planets, planets to each other and to the sun as their center, etc.—**gravitational**, *a.* — **gravitationally**, *adv.*

gravity (grav'i-ti) *n.* [F. *gravité*, fr. L. (acc.) *graviū-em*, fr. *gravis*, heavy] weight; heaviness; sobriety of conduct; critical state; tendency of a mass of matter toward a center of attraction; the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth.—**specific gravity**, the relative weight of any body considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of a standard substance, which is water for solids or liquids, air or hydrogen for gases.—**Syn.** seriousness; solemnity; importance; enormity; atrocity.

gravy (grā'vi) *n.* [Probably fr. *graveas*] the juices obtained from meat in cooking.

gray, grey (grā) *a.* [A.S. *græg*; cp. Ger. *grau*] hoary; white mixed with black; ashy;—*n.* any mixture of white and black; an animal of gray color;—*v.t.* to cause to become gray;—*v.s.* to become gray.—**grayish**, *a.* somewhat gray.—**graybeard**, *n.* an old man; a coarse earthen jar for holding liquor.

grayling (grā'ling) *n.* a native fish of the genus *Salmo*; the umber.

graywacke (grā'wak-e) *n.* [Ger. *grau*, and *wacke*, a flint] a conglomerate of grit rock.

graze (grāz) *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to rub lightly in passing; to abrade; to scrape the skin from;—*v.t.* to touch lightly in passing;—*n.* a slight scratch in passing.

graze (grāz) *v.t.* [A.S. fr. *grasa*] to feed, as cattle, with grass; to tend grazing cattle;—*v.t.* to eat grass or herbage.—**grazing**, *n.* pasture.—**grazer**, *n.* an animal that grazes.

grazier (grā'zher) *n.* one who pastures cattle for the market.

grease (grēs) *n.* [O.F. *gresse*, fatness, fr. *gras*, fat, fr. L. *crassus*, gross] fat; tallow; lard; animal fat in a soft state; an inflammation of the heels of a horse;—*v.t.* to smear with grease; to bribe.—**greasy**, *a.* oily; fat; unctuous.—**greasily**, *adv.*—**greasiness**, *n.*—**greaser** (grē'zer) *n.* one who greases; a Mexican.—**grease box**, the axle box of a railway truck.—**grease wood**, a low-growing, tough-fibered shrub of western U.S.

great (grāt) *a.* [A.S.] large in bulk or number; big; long in time or duration; teeming with young; denoting relationship, older or younger, as *great grandfather*.—**greatly**, *adv.*—**greatness**, *n.*—**great circle**, a circle on the surface of a sphere, the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere.—**greatcoat**, *n.* an overcoat.—**great-hearted**, noble.—**great seal**, the principal seal of a state, kingdom, etc.—**great Dane**, a large, strong dog with a smooth coat.—**Syn.** numerous; superior; commanding; strong; powerful; noble; eminent; distinguished; weighty; important.

graveas (grēvz) *n. pl.* [O.F. fr. *grève*, shin bone] ancient armor for the legs.

grebe (grēb) *n.* [F., fr. Celt.] an aquatic bird having short wings, and expert at diving.

Grecian (grē'shan) *a.* [F. *Grec*, fr. L. *Græcus*, Greek, fr. G. *Grækos*] pert. to Greece;—*n.* a native of Greece; a Greek; one well versed in Greek.

Greco-Roman (grē-kō-rō'man) *a.* pert. to both Greece and Rome. Also **Græco-Roman**.

gree (grē) *n.* [O.F. *grē*, fr. L. *gratus*, pleasing] pleasure; favor; the prize; honor.

greed (grēd) *n.* [A.S. *grædig*, hungry] an eager desire; avarice.—**greedy**, *a.* having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious.—**greedily**, *adv.*

Greek (grēk) *a.* pert. to Greece; Grecian;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Greece; a Grecian; the language of Greece.—**Greek cross**, an upright cross with arms of equal length—the cross of St. George.

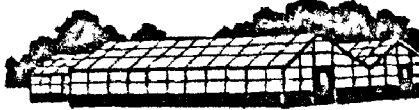
—**Greek fire**, a combustible once used in warfare—said to be composed of asphalt, niter, and sulphur, and not extinguishable by water.



Greek Cross

green (grēn) *a.* [A.S. *grēne*—allied to *grow*; cp. Ger. *grün*] having the color of grass when fresh and growing; composed of blue and yellow rays; containing its natural juices; sickly; wan;—*n.* the color of growing plants; a grassy plain or plat; *pl.* leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food.—**greenly**, *adv.*—**greenness**, *n.*—**greenish**, *a.* somewhat green.—**greenishness**, *n.*—**greenery**, *n.* a mass of plants or foliage.—**greening**, *n.* a sort of apple of a green color.—**greeny**, *a.* greenish.—**greenback**, *n.* paper money, the back being green, first issued in 1862 by the United States.—**greengage**, *n.* a kind of plum.—**greengrocer**, *n.* a retailer of vegetables or fruits in

their fresh state.—**greenhorn**, *n.* a raw youth; one easily imposed on.—**greenhouse**, *n.* a house for preserving tender plants during



Greenhouses

cold weather.—**greenroom**, *n.* the retiring room of actors in a theater.—**greensand**, *n.* a sandstone of a greenish hue, the coloring of which is caused by a silicate of iron and potash.—**greensnake**, *n.* one of two different kinds of grass snakes in the United States.—**greenstone**, *n.* a rock of the trap formation, consisting of crystals of hornblende and feldspar.—**greensward**, *n.* turf green with grass.—**greenwood**, *n.* trees in spring or summer;—*a. pert.* to greenwood.—**green crop**, a crop of grasses, turnips, etc.—**green-eyed**, jealous.—**green hand**, one that is raw and inexperienced.—**green tea**, tea having a greenish color.—**green vitriol**, sulphate of iron, used as a caustic.—*Syn.* verdant; emerald, flourishing; new; recent; immature; young; raw

greet (*grēt*) *v.t.* [A.S. *grētan*, to go to meet; cp. Ger. *grüssen*] to salute, to hail;—*v.i.* to give salutations.

gregarious (*gre-gā'ri-us*) *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. (acc.) *greg-em* of *grex*, flock] having the habit of living in a group or herd.—*gregariously, adv.*

grenade (*gre-nād'*) *n.* [F. fr. Sp. *granada*, fr. L. *granatus*, full of seeds, fr. *granum*, grain] a hollow ball, or shell, filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse; a bombshell.

grenadier (*gren-ā-dēr'*) *n.* formerly, a soldier who threw grenades, one of a company of soldiers that took post on the right of a battalion, and led it in action.

grenadine (*gren-ā-dēn'*) *n.* [F.] a thin silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, etc.; a fruit sirup mixed with various liquors.

grew (*grōō*) *v.* past tense of the verb *grow*.

grewsome (*grōō'sum*) *a.* See *gruesome*.

grey (*grā*) *a., v., and n.* See *gray*.

greyhound

(*grā'hound*) *n.* [M.E. *greshund*, fr. Scand.] a tall, slender dog, remarkable for its keen sight and swiftness.

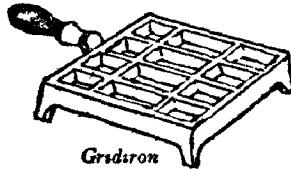
grid (*grid*) *n.* a gridiron; an electrode in an electron tube, a lead plate in a storage battery.

griddle (*grid'l*) *n.* [O.F. *grēdīl*, fr. Late L. *craticulum*, dim. of L. *cratis*, a grate] a flat iron plate for baking cakes.—*griddlecake, n.*



Greyhound

gridiron (*grid'ī-ern*) *n.* [M.E. *gredure*, a griddle] a grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over the fire; the football playing field.



Gridiron

grief (*grēf*) *n.* [F. fr. L. *gravis*, heavy] sorrow; pain; distress of mind; repenting pain; cause of sorrow or distress;—*Syn.* regret, sadness, anguish; grievance.

grieve (*grēv*) *v.t.* [O.F. *grēver*, fr. L. *grāvare*, fr. *gravis*, heavy] to occasion grief to; to afflict; to vex; to offend;—*v.s.* to feel grief; to be in pain of mind, to mourn.—**griever**, *n.*—**grievance**, *n.* a cause of grief or uneasiness; just ground of complaint; wrong done and suffered.—**grievous**, *a* painful, heavy; oppressive; burdensome.—**grievously, adv.**—**grievousness, n.**—*Syn.* of "grievance," grief; affliction; oppression; hardship; injury; injustice.—of "grievous," distressing; atrocious; flagitious; offensive; hurtful; destructive.

griffin (*grif'in*) *n.* [F. *griffon*, fr. L., fr. G. *grupos*, hook-nosed] a fabled animal with the body and paws of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle; a duenna.



Griffin

grig (*grig*) *n.* [imit.] the sand eel; a merry little body; a cricket.

grill (*gril*) *v.t.* [F. *griller*, fr. *gril*, a gridiron, fr. L. *craticula*, a small gridiron, fr. *cratis*, a grate] to broil on a gridiron; hence, to question severely, as regarding a crime;—*n.* a grated utensil for broiling meat.—**grill room**, a restaurant where chops, steaks, etc., are grilled to order.

grille (*gril*) *n.* an iron grating.

grilse (*grils*) *n.* [Scand.=gray salmon] a young salmon on its first return to fresh water.

grim (*grim*) *a.* [A.S.] stern; fierce.—*grimly, adv.*—**grimness, n.**

grimace (*grī-mās'*) *n.* [F.] a distortion of the face to express some feeling, a smirk;—*v.t.* to distort the countenance.

grimalkin (*grī-māl'kin*) *n.* [fr. *gray*, and *malikin*, a hare, a dim. of *Moll*=Mary] an old cat, esp. female; an old woman.

grime (*grim*) *n.* [Scand.] foul matter; dirt;—*v.t.* to sully—*grimy, a.*

grin (grin) *v.i.* [A.S. *grennian*] to show the teeth, as in laughter or pain;—*n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them.

grind (grind) *v.t.* [A.S. *grindan*] to reduce to powder by friction; to polish or sharpen by friction; to prepare for examination; to oppress by severe exactions;—*v.i.* to perform the operation of grinding; to be polished or sharpened by friction; to drudge;—*n.* act of grinding, or turning a mill, etc.; hard or tedious work.—**grinder**, *n.* one of the double teeth used to masticate the food; a molar; *pl.* the teeth.—**grindstone**, *n.* a flat circular sandstone used for sharpening tools.

gringo (gring'gō) *n.* a deprecatory name applied by Latin Americans to Americans or Englishmen.

grip (gríp) *v.t.* [A.S. *grípan*] to catch with the hand; to seize and hold fast;—*v.i.* to hold or pinch;—*n.* a grasp or pressure of the hand; a fraternal grip; tenacious bite of pinners or other tool; hold; clutch; gripe;—*v.t.* to grasp and squeeze; to nip, bite, and hold fast.—*Syn.* to clutch; compress; squeeze.

gripe (gríp) *v.t.* to grip; to distress; to pain the bowels of;—*v.s.* to suffer pain in the bowels;—*n.* a device for gripping.—**gripes**, *n. pl.* sharp pains in the bowels.

grippe (gríp) *n.* [F.] influenza; epidemic catarrh.

grisette (grí-zet') *n.* [F.=a gray gown, fr. *gris*, gray] the wife or the daughter of a tradesman, so called because of the gray woolen gown that was usually worn by that class; a gay young Frenchwoman.

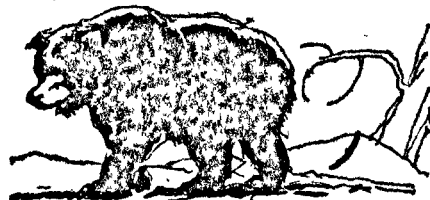
grisly (griz'li) *a.* [A.S. *gríslic*, fr. *grísan*, to shudder] frightful; horrible.

grist (gríst) *n.* [A.S.=a grinding] that which is ground at one time; profit; gain.—**gristmill**, a mill for grinding grain.

gristle (grís'l) *n.* [A.S. fr. *gríst*] a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage.

grit (grít) *n.* [A.S. *grēol*, bran, dust] the coarse part of meal; oats or wheat coarsely ground; sand or gravel; a coarse-grained silicious sandstone; spirit; resolution;—*v.t.* to grind; to grate;—*v.i.* to give forth a sound, as of sand under the feet; to grind.—**gritty**, *a.* consisting of sand or grit.

grizzle (griz'l) *n.* [M.E. *grisel*, fr. F. *gris*, gray] gray; a gray color.—**grizzled**, *a.*



Grizzly Bear

grizzly (griz'li) *a.* somewhat gray;—*n.* a large, fierce bear of western America, usually brownish yellow in color, and sometimes with hairs having white or gray tips.

groan (grōn) *v.i.* [A.S. *grōnian*] to give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow;—*n.* a low, moaning sound, usually uttered in pain, sometimes in derision.—**groaner**, *n.*

groat (grōt) *n.* [Old Low Ger. *grota*, a coin of Bremen] an old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; any small sum.

groats (grōts) *n. pl.* [A.S. *grōlan*] oats or wheat deprived of the hulls or outer coating.

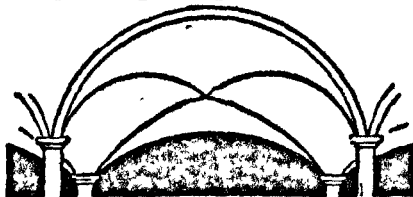
grocer (grō'ser) *n.* [Formerly written *grosser*, one who sells by the gross, or wholesale] a retailer who deals in staple foods, as tea, sugar, coffee, fruits, etc.—**grocery**, *n.* a grocer's store; *pl.* the commodities sold by a grocer.

grog (grog) *n.* [fr. "Old Grog," the nickname of Admiral Vernon, who introduced it about 1745; he wore *groggram* breeches] a mixture of spirits and cold water.

groggy (grog'gi) *a.* overcome with grog; tipsy; moving in a hobbling manner (said of a horse).—**grogginess**, *n.*

groggram (grog'gram) *n.* [O.F. *gros-grain*, of a coarse texture] a coarse stuff made of silk and mohair.

groin (grōin) *n.* [Scand.] the depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh; [Arch.] the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches;—*v.t.* to fashion into groins; to adorn with groins.—**groining**, *n.* any system of



Groined Ceiling

vaulting—**groined roof**, an arched roof or ceiling formed by the junction of two opposite sets of intersecting or groined vaults (marked by ribs or beads leading up to the apex).

groom (grōóm) *n.* [Prob. fr. A.S. *guma* (in bridegroom), a man] a servant, esp. a man or boy who has the charge of horses; one of several officers of the English royal household, a bridegroom.—*v.t.* to tend, as a horse.—**groomsman**, *n.* an attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

groove (groov) *n.* [D a channel; cp. E. grave] a furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool; fixed routine in life;—*v.t.* to cut a groove or channel in.

grope (grōp) *v.t.* [A.S. *grōpsan*, seize—alleged to gripe] to search out by feeling in the dark;—*v.i.* to attempt to find something by feeling.

grosebeak (grōs'bēk) *n.* [fr. *gross* and *beak*] one of several small birds having large, thick bills.

groschen (grō'shen) *n.* [Ger., fr. L. *grossus*, thick] formerly a

silver coin in Germany, worth a little over two cents.

gross (grōs) *a.* [O.F. *gros*, fr. L. *grossus*, thick] coarse; rude, rough, as work; dull, as perception; total;—*n.* the bulk; the number of twelve dozen.—*grossly*, *adv.*—*grossness*, *n.*—*In gross*, in bulk; wholesale.—*Syn.* vulgar, indelicate; low; impure; enormous; shameful; bulky; fat; corpulent.

grot (grōt) *n.* [F. *grotte*, fr. G. *krupit*, vault] a grotto.

grotesque (grō-tesk') *a.* [F., fr. It. *grotta*] wildly formed; irregular in design or form;—*n.* whimsical figure; caricature.—*grotesquely*, *adv.*—*grotesqueness*, *n.*—*Syn.* whimsical; extravagant, ludicrous; antic.

grotto (grōt'ō) *n.* [It. *grotta*, fr. L. *crypta*, fr. G. *krupien*, to hide] a cave; an artificial structure in gardens.

grouch (grōuch) *n.* a person of ill temper;—*v. i.* to sulk (coll.).—*grouchy*, *a.*

ground (grōund) *n.* [A.S. *grund*] the surface of the earth; dry land; territory; [Art] the surface on which an object is represented; *pl.* sediment; dregs; lees;—*v. t* to set on the ground; to set, as on a foundation; to instruct in elements;—*v. i.* to run aground.—*groundless*, *a.*—*groundling*, *n.* a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; a spectator in the pit of a theater—hence, a low, mean, vulgar person.—*groundwork*, *n.* foundation; basis; essential part.—*ground bait*, bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish.—*ground floor*, the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.—*ground hog*, the woodchuck.—*ground ice*, ice formed at the bottom of a river or other body of water; anchor ice.—*ground ivy*, a common trailing plant.—*groundnut*, *n.* the peanut.—*ground pine*, a club moss somewhat resembling small pine branches.—*ground pink*, moss pink.—*ground plan*, the surface representation of the divisions of a building.—*ground rent*, rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.—*ground squirrel*, the chipmunk.—*ground swell*, a broad, deep swell of the ocean, caused by a long-continued gale.—*ground tackle*, a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, etc., used for securing a vessel at anchor.—*Syn.* land; estate; possession; floor; basis; foundation; reason; cause; origin.

ground (grōund) past tense and past participle of the verb grind.

groundsel (grōund'sel) *n.* [A.S. *grund*, and *swelgan*, to swallow] a plant with yellow flowers, the seeds of which are a common food for birds.

groundsel, groundsill (grōund'sel, -sil) *n.* [A.S. *grund*, and *syll*, sill] the timber of a building next to the ground.

group (grōop) *n.* [F. *groupe*, cluster] a cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage; [Mus.] a number of eighth, sixteenth, etc., notes tied together;—*v. t.* to form a group; to arrange in a group or order.—*grouping*, *n.* the relative arrange-

ment of figures or objects in drawing, painting, and sculpture.

grouse (grōus) *n.* [Prob. fr. O.F. *gruesche*, gray] any of several gallinaceous game birds.



Ruffed Grouse

grout (grōut) *n.* [A.S. *grāt*] coarse meal; lees; grounds; a thin cement used in masonry work for filling up small voids, cracks, joints, etc.;—*a.* consisting of grout;—*v. i.* to fill up with grout, as the joints between stones.

grove (grōv) *n.* [A.S. *grāf*, grove] a cluster of trees shading an avenue; a group of trees smaller than a forest, a wood of small extent.

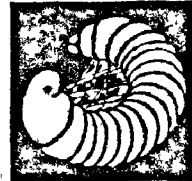
grovel (grōv'l) *v. i.* [M.E. *adv. groveling*, flat on the ground, fr. Scand.] to creep on the earth; to be low or mean.—*groveler*, *n.*

grow (grō) *v. i.* [A.S. *grōwan*. Conn with green] to cause to grow; to produce; to raise;—*v. s.* to enlarge in bulk or stature; to be produced or augmented by vegetation; to proceed from; to become attached or fixed.—*growable*, *a.*—*grower*, *n.*—*growa*, *v.* past part. of *grow*;—*a.* mature; adult—*Syn.* to extend; thrive; flourish; swell, increase.

growl (grōul) *v. i.* [D.] to utter an angry, grumbling sound;—*n.* the snarl of a cross dog.—*growler*, *n.* a grumbler; a four-wheeled cab (Eng.).

growth (grōth) *n.* process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; produce; product; advancement; improvement.

grub (grub) *v. i.* [M.E. *grobben*, allied to grave, engrave] to dig up;—*v. t.* to dig in, or under, the ground;—*n.* a fleshy, dingy-colored larva; a larva of a beetle; that which is grubbed up for food; victuals.—*grubber*, *n.*—*grubby*, *a.* dirty; unclean, as if from grubbing.—*grub saw*, a hand saw for cutting marble.



Grub (larva)

grudge (grudj) *v. i.* [M.E. *grochen*, fr. O.F. *groucer*, grumble] to envy; to give or take reluctantly;—*v. t.* to complain; to be covetous or envious;—*n.* a cherished feeling of resentment toward another; malevolence.—*Syn.*

of *n.* ill-will; envy; enmity; aversion; dislike; spite, hatred.

gruel (gróo'el) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *grutum*, meal] a light food, made by boiling meal in water; punishment;—*v.t.* to punish.

gruesome, grewsome (gróó'-som) *a.* [Scand.] causing one to shudder; repulsive.

gruff (gruf) *a.* [D.] rough or stern.—*gruffly, adv.*—*gruffness, n.*

grumble (grum'bl) *v.i.* [O.D. *grommelen*, to keep muttering on] to murmur with discontent; to growl; to snarl;—*n.* the act of grumbling; a grumbling speech.—*grumbler, n.*

grumpy (grum'pi) *a.* [O.D. *grommelen*, to keep on muttering] surly; *gruff*.—*grumpily, adv.*—*grumpiness, n.*

grundyism (grun'di-izm) *n.* prudish conventionalty.

grunt (grunt) *v.i.* [imit., A.S. *grunian*, allied to L. *grunnire*] to make a deep guttural noise, like a hog;—*n.* a deep, guttural sound.—*grunter, n.* a pig; a grumbler.—*grunting, n.* a young hog.

guano (gwa'nó) *n.* [Sp. *guano* or *huano*, fr. Peruv.] the excrement of certain sea fowls, used as a manure.

guarantee (gar-án-tē') *n.* [O.F. (part.) *garantie*, of *garantir*, to warrant] a promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person who is primarily liable; a promise to reimburse for detective goods;—*v.t.* to warrant; to stand ready to answer for; to secure.

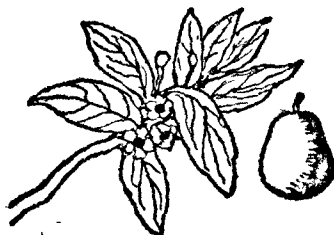
guarantor (gar-án-taw'r) *n.* a surety; a warranter; a cautioner; one that undertakes that the promises of another shall be fulfilled.

guaranty (gar-án-ti) *n.* a warrant or surety.

guard (gárd) *v.t.* [O.F. *garder*, guard; A.S. *weardian*. See *ward*] to protect from danger; to accompany for protection; to protect the edge of;—*v.i.* to watch by way of caution or defense; to be in a state of defense or safety;—*n.* that which guards or secures; caution in statement; a man, or men, on guard; in football, one of the two players flanking the center; a railway conductor; part of a sword hilt which protects the hand; a chain or cord for fastening a watch to one's person; a posture of defense in fencing.—*guardable, a.*—*guardless, a.*—*guardian, n.* one who guards or secures; a warden; one who has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs.—*a. guarding; protecting.*—*guardianless, a.*—*guardianship, n.* the office of a guardian.—*guard duty, n.* the duty performed by a guard or sentinel.—*guardhouse, n.* a building in which a military guard is stationed; a place for the detention of prisoners under guard.—*guard ring, n.* a plain ring worn to prevent a valuable one from slipping from the finger; a keeper.—*guardrooms, n.* a room for the accommodation of guards.—*guardsman, n.* a soldier of the guards.—*Syn.* of *n.* protection; security;

defense; vigilance; watchfulness; a watch; a sentinel.

guava (gwa'va) *n.* [Sp.] a tropical tree or its pear-shaped fruit.



Guava Leaves and Fruit

gudgeon (guf'un) *n.* [O.F. *goujon*, fr. L. (acc.) *gobion-em*, fr. G. *kobnos*] a small freshwater fish, allied to the carp; a bait; allurement; a person easily cheated;—*v.t.* to cheat; to impose on.

gudgeon (guf'un) *n.* [O.F. *goujon*, pin of the axis of a wheel] the large pivot of a pulley; a pin for securing together two blocks of stone.

guerdon (ger'don) *n.* [O.F., corr. fr. Teut.] a reward; requital, recompense.

guerilla, guerrilla (ger-ri'l'a) *n.* [Sp fr. *guerra*, war, F. *guerre*, fr. Teut.] a participant in an irregular or predatory war;—*a. pert.* to guerillas.

Guernsey (gern'si) *n.* [fr. *Guernsey*, one of the Channel Islands; cp. *Jersey*] a breed of dairy cattle; [not cap.] a close-fitting knitted woolen shirt.

guess (ges) *v.t.* [M.E. *gessen*, fr. Scand.] to conjecture; to judge at random; to suppose; to think; to hit upon by accident;—*v.i.* to make a random judgment;—*n.* judgment without sufficient evidence or grounds.—*guessable, a.*—*guesser, n.*—*guesswork, n.* work performed at hazard; result obtained by conjecture.

guest (gest) *n.* [A.S. *gest*, *gest*; cp. Ger. *gast*] a visitor entertained for a short time.—*guest chamber, a.* a room for guests.

guffaw (gu-taw') *n.* [imit.] a loud burst of laughter.

guide (gid) *v.t.* [F. *guider*, allied to A.S. *witan*, to know] to lead or direct; to manage, as one's own affairs; to regulate, to superintend, as the actions of others;—*n.* one who leads another in his way; a conductor; one that directs or regulates; that which instructs and influences.—*guidance, n.* direction; government; mode of conducting.—*guidebook, n.* a descriptive handbook for the use of travelers.—*guidepost, n.* a post to direct travelers in the way.

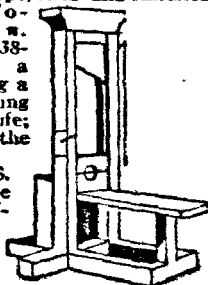
guild, gild (gid) *n.* [A.S. *gild*, money, fr. *gildan*, to pay] a corporation; a society of merchants or craftsmen.—*guildhall, n.* the hall where a guild or corporation assembles—hence, the town hall.

guilder, gilder (gi'der) *n.* a Dutch silver coin of the value of 40.2 cents.

guile (gil) *n.* [O.F.=deceit; cp. A.S. *wil* craft; cunning.—*Syn.* artifice; duplicity; deceit.

guillemot (gil'e-mot) *n.* [F.] a marine diving bird, allied to the penquins, auks, and divers, and found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia and America.

guillotine (gil'o-tèn) *n.* [F. fr. *Guillotin* (1738-1814), the inventor] a machine for beheading a person by the descending stroke of a heavy knife; —*v.* to behead with the guillotine.



Guillotine

guilt (gilt) *n.* [A.S. *gyll*, crime (orig. fine for an offense), fr. *gildan*, to pay] criminality and consequent liability to punishment; crime, offense; in civil law, exposure to forfeiture or fine, etc.—*guilty*, *a.* criminal; sinful, wicked; evil—*guiltily*, *adv.*

guimpe (gamp) *n.* [F.] a chemise worn with a low or square-necked dress.

guinea (gin'i) *n.* [Fr. *Guinée* in W. Africa] a gold coin formerly current in Great Britain=21 shillings or \$5 11.—**guinea fowl**, a gallinaceous bird, with plumage of a dark gray color spotted with white, and a fleshy excrescence on each side of the head, orig. from Africa.—**guinea pig** [for *Guianapig*] a small Brazilian rodent, somewhat resembling a small pig.

guipure (gè-poor') *n.* [F.] a lace in imitation of antique; any lace having no mesh.

guise (giz) *n.* [O.F.; cp. Ger. *weise*, away] external appearance; garb, —*v.* to dress as a guiser.—**guiser**, *n.* a person in disguise; a mummer or masker.

guitar (gi-târ) *n.* [F. *guitare*, fr. L. *uthara*, fr. G. *kithara*, a lyre or lute] a stringed instrument of music resembling the violin but larger, and having six strings that are plucked with the fingers.



Guitar

gulch (gulch) *n.* [Elym. unknown] a ravine; gully.

gulden (goof'den) *n.* [Ger] the Austrian florin, worth 48 1 cents; the unit of the Dutch monetary system, worth 40 2 cents (also called *gulder*); a silver coin of Danzig.

gules (gülz) *n.* [F. *gueules*, fr. Pers. *ghul*, a rose, or fr. L. *gula*, the throat] a red color; red in heraldic shields.

gulf (gulf) *n.* [F. *golfe*, Late Gr. *kolpōs*, fr. G. *kolpos*, the bosom] a large bay; a sea extending widely into the land; an abyss; a deep chasm; anything insatiable.—**gulf-**

weed, *n.* a coarse, olive seaweed, found in the Gulf Stream.

gull (gul) *n.* [Celt] a web-footed seafoam; —*v.* [fr. above, as the *gull* was formerly considered to be stupid] to deceive; to trick; to defraud;—*n.* a trick; one easily cheated; a dupe.—**guller**, *n.*—**gullish**, *a.* stupid.—**gullible**, *a.* easily imposed on.

gullet (gul'et) *n.* [O.F. *goulet*, fr. L. *gula*, throat] the throat, the passage in the animal neck through which food enters into the stomach; the esophagus.

gullibility (gul-i-bu'li-ti) *n.* quality of being gullible; credulity

gully (gul'i) *n.* [O.F. *goulet*, cp. *gullet*] a channel worn in the earth by a current of water; a ditch, a gutter.

gulp (gulp) *v.* [D.=a great draft] to swallow eagerly; to swallow up,—*n.* as much as is swallowed at once.

gum (gum) *n.* [A.S. *gōme*, jaws] the hard, fleshy substance investing the teeth.—**gumboil**, *n.* a small abscess on the gum.

gum (gum) *n.* [O.F. *gomme*, fr. L. *gummi*, fr. G. *gommi*] a juice which exudes from trees, and thickens on the surface (used for stiffening and adhesive purposes); chewing gum;—*v.* to unite or stiffen by gum.—**gummy**, *a.* viscous; adhesive—**gummy-ness**, *n.*—**gum arabic**, a gum obtained from various species of the acacia, the best kind coming from Arabia.—**gumdrop**, *n.* a piece of gummy candy made from gelatin, etc., and covered with sugar.—**gum resin**, a juice drawn from various plants by incision—as aloes, myrrh, gamboge, scammony, etc.—**gum tree**, a gum-yielding tree such as the eucalyptus, sour gum, etc.

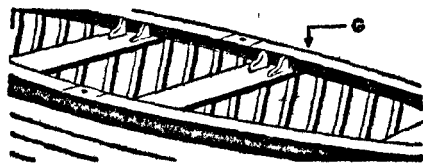
gumption (gump'shun) *n.* [Prob. A.S. *gū-mān*, observe] capacity; shrewdness.

gun (gun) *n.* [M.E. *gonne*, fr. Welsh=a bowl] a tube or barrel for discharging balls shot, or other missiles, a firearm in general (the larger kinds are called cannon, and the smaller, musket, carbine, rifle, towing-piece, etc.).—**gunner**, *n.*—**gunnery**, *n.* the art or science of firing guns.—**gunboat**, *n.* a small vessel of light draft, fitted to carry one or more guns.—**gun-cotton**, *n.* a highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, etc., in nitric and sulphuric acids.—**gun-powder**, *n.* a mixture of saltpeter sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated and dried; a fine kind of green tea.—**gunshot**, *n.* the distance of the point-blank range of a cannon shot; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun so as to be effective,—*a.* made by the shot of a gun.—**gunsmith**, *n.*—**gun barrel**, the barrel of a gun.—**gun captain**, the chief of a gun's crew.—**gun carriage**, a heavy frame on which cannon are placed.—**gun deck**, formerly, a lower deck of a ship for the guns.—**gunflint**, *n.* a piece of flint fixed in the lock of a gun, to strike against the cap and ignite the charge.—**gunman**, *n.* one who carries a gun, esp. a thug.—**gun metal**, an alloy of copper and tin formerly used for cannon, etc.—**gunstock**, *n.*—**gun metal**, an alloy of copper and tin formerly used for cannon, etc.—**gunstock**, *n.* the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun

is fixed.—**gun tackle**, formerly, the tackle for placing a gun in position.—**gun wad**, a circular piece of cardboard or felt, formerly used to keep the ammunition in place in the gun barrel or shell.

gunny (gun'i) *n.* [Hind.] strong, coarse sacking.

gunwale, gunnel (gun'w) *n.* [fr. gun and wale] the upper edge of a ship's or boat's side.



Gunwale (G)

gurgitation (ger-ji-tā'shun) *n.* [fr. L. *gurgitare*, to flood] surging rise and fall; bubbling, as of boiling water.

gurgle (ger'gl) *v.i.* [Through It. fr. L. *gurgere*] to flow in a broken, noisy current;—*n.* a gush or flow of liquid.

gurnard, gurnet (ger'nard, -net) *n.* [O.F. *gorn-guard*, fr. *grogner*, to grunt, fr. L. *grogere*, to grunt] a sea fish with large and spiny head, with mailed cheeks.

gush (gush) *v.i.* [D.] to flow copiously;—*n.* a sudden and violent issue of a fluid.—**gusher**, *n.* an oil well.—**gushing**, *a.* emitting copiously, as tears—hence, soft-hearted.

gusset (gus'et) *n.* [F. *gousset*, armpit] a piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part.

gust (gust) *n.* [Scand.=a blast] a sudden squall of wind; a violent burst of passion.—**gusty**, *a.* equally; windy.

gustatory (gus'ta-tō-ri) *a.* pert. to the sense of taste.

gusto (gus'tō) *n.* [It.] nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish.

gut (gut) *n.* [A.S. *gut*, *gōtan*, to pour; cp. Ger. *gosse*, a drain] the intestinal canal of an animal; the stomach; a preparation of the intestines used for violin strings, in angling, etc.; *pl.* the intestines;—*v.t.* to take out the bowels from.

gutta-percha (gut'a-per'cha) *n.* [Malay] a sap obtained from various trees found in the Malay Archipelago.

gutter (gut'er) *n.* [O.F. *goutiere*, fr. L. *gutta*, a drop] any passage for water; a tube or pipe for conveying rain from the eaves of a building; a channel for conveying water (usually on the side of a road or street);—*v.t.* to form into small, longitudinal hollows.—**guttersnipe**, *n.* a street arab.—**gutterspout**, *n.* the spout through which the water from the eaves of a house passes off.

guttural (gut'er-əl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *guttur*, throat] pert. to the throat; formed in the throat;—*n.* a sound pronounced

in the throat, as *ch* in the Scottish *loch*, or in the German *sich*.

guy (gi) *n.* [O.F. *guie*, a guide] a rope used to steady other parts of a ship's tackle [Naut.];—*v.t.* to steady.

guy (gi) *n.* [fr. *Guy Fawkes*] a grotesque effigy; a caricature; a dowdy; a fellow;—*v.t.* to make fun of.

guzzle (guz'l) *v.t.* [O.F. *desgoussiller*, to swallow down, fr. *gousser*, the throat] to swallow much or often; to eat or drink inordinately;—*v.i.* to swallow liquor greedily;—*n.* drink; a debauch.—**guzzler**, *n.*

gymkhana (jim-ká'na) *n.* [Hind.=ballhouse] a place for athletic games; a meeting for such sports.

gymnasium (jim-nā'zi-um) *n.* [L., *gymnos*, naked] fr. G. *gymnasion*, fr. *gymnos*, naked] a place where athletic exercises are performed; in Europe, a school for the higher branches of literature and science.

gymnast (jim'nast) *n.* one who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises; the manager of a gymnasium.—**gymnastic** (jim-nas'tik) *a.* pert. to athletic exercises.—**gymnastics**, *n.* the art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

gynecocracy (jin-ē-kok'rā-si) *n.* [G. *gynē*, *gynaikeos*, woman, and *kratesis*, to rule] government administered by a woman.

gynecology (jin-ē-kol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. *gynē*, woman, and *logos*, discourse fr. *legein*, to speak] the science of the disease peculiar to women.—**gynecologist**, *n.*

gypsum (jip'sum) *n.* [L., fr. G. *gypsos*, chalk] a mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and 21 per cent. of water, and which, when burned and ground up, forms plaster of Paris.

gypsy, gipsy (jip'si) *n.* [Corr. fr. *egyptian*] one of a former nomadic tribe of India, now spread over Europe, that came by way of Egypt in the 14th century—called Bohemians because they entered Western Europe from Bohemia, Zingari in Italy, and Gitanos in Spain, language of gypsies; playful name for a woman, suggesting artifice or wile;—*a.* pert. to gypsies.—**gypsydom**, *n.*—**gypsy moth**, a moth of European origin of which the larva is very destructive to tree foliage (see *Cocoon*, *illus.*).

gyrate (jī'rāt) *v.s.* [L. (part.) *gyrātus*, of *gyrāre*, to move in a circle] to revolve round a central point; to move spirally.—**gratory**, *a.* moving in a circle, or spirally.—**gyration** (ji-rā'shun) *n.* act of turning or whirling around a fixed center; a spiral motion; rotation.

gyrfalcon (jer'faw-kn) *n.* See *gerfalcon*.

gyrocompass (jī'rō-kum-pus) *n.* a compass built on the principle of the gyroscope, so that it points to the true rather than the magnetic north pole.

gyromancy (jī'rō-man-si) *n.* [G. *gyros*, ring, circle, and *mantia*, divination] divination performed by drawing a circle, and walking in or around it.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp) *n.* [G. *gyros*, circle, and *skopos*, view] a rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies etc.—**gyroscopic** (jī-rō-skōp'ik) *a.*—**gyroscopically**, *adv.*—**gyrostat**, *n.* (jī-rō-stā'ti-lī-zēr) a device with an ever spinning gyroscope to steady a ship or airplane.

gyrostat (jī'rō-stat) *n.* [G. *gyros*, round, and *statikos*, static] an instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation.—**gyrostatics**, *n.* the study of rotating bodies.

gyve (jiv) *n.* [M.E. fr. A. S. *gives*] a shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter.

H

H, h the 8th letter of the English alphabet, and usually classed as the 6th consonant. Sometimes before vowels it is mute, as in *honest*, and also when allied with *g*, as in *bright*, *light*; when preceded by *w* it is pronounced before the *w*, as in *what*, *where*.

ha (há) *int.* an exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief.

habeas corpus (há-be-gs kaw'r'pus) *n.* [L.=have the body, fr. *habere*, to have, and *corpus*, the body] a writ to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another.

haberdasher (hab'er-dash-er) *n.* [O. F. *haperias*, of uncert. etym.] a retailer of stuffs, as silks, lace, etc., or of small wares; one who sells men's furnishings.—**haberdashery**, *n.*

habergeon (há-ber'jun) *n.* [E. *haubergeon*, dim. of O.F. *hauberc*] defensive armor descending from the neck to the middle.

habiliment (há-bil'i-ment) *n.* [F. fr. *habiller*, to dress, fr. L. *habilis*, ready; fr. *habere*, to have] a garment.

habilitate (há-bil'i-tāt) *v.t.* to fit to equip; to dress.—**habilitation** (há-bil-i-tā'shun) *n.* qualification.

habit (hab'it) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *habitus*, attire, fr. *habere*, to have] dress; an upper coat worn by ladies; a coat with a long skirt worn in riding; custom; particular state or condition of the body; tendency to repeat an action or act;—*v.t.* to dress.—**habitual** (há-bich'ü-äl) *a.* customary.—**habituate**, *v.t.* to accustom to a practice.

habitable (hab'it-ä-bl) *a.* [L. *habitabilis*, fr. *habitare*, to dwell, fr. *habere*, to have] capable of being dwelt in.—**habitably**, *adv.*—**habitableness**, *n.*

habitat (hab'i-tat) *n.* the natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.

habitation (hab-i-tā'shun) *n.* place of abode.—**habitant** (hab'i-tant) *n.* an inhabitant.

habitude (hab'i-tüd) *n.* external condit^on of a body; confirmed practice.

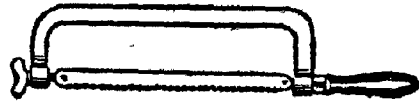
habitué (há-bich'ü-ä) *n.* [F.] a frequenter, a hanger on.

hachure (hash'ür) *n.* [F. Same as *hatching*] a short line used in delineating surfaces, esp. mountains.

hacienda (há-si-en'dá) *n.* [Sp.] a large estate, esp. in Spanish America.

hack (hak) *v.t.* [A. S. *haccian*] to cut irregularly; to notch, to mangle;—

v.t. to make an effort to raise phlegm;—*n.* a cut.—**hack saw**, a narrow-bladed saw, for cutting metal.

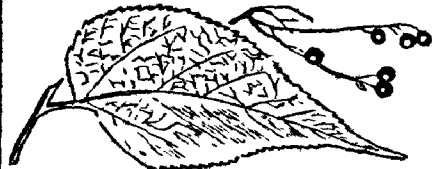


Hack Saw

hack (hak) *n.* [Contr. fr. *hackney*] a horse, or coach, let out for hire; a literary drudge;—*a.* hackneyed; hired.

hack (hak) *n.* [fr. *hatch*] a rack for feeding cattle; a frame for drying fish.

hackberry (hak'ber-i) *n.* [Scand.] a tree bearing sweet, edible fruit.



Hackberry Leaf and Fruit

hackle (hak'l) *v.t.* [D] to separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine;—*n.* an instrument for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine; a fly for angling.—**hackler**, *n.*

hackney (hak'ni) *n.* [O.F. *haquenee*, a pacing-horse] a horse for riding or driving; a horse kept for hire; a horse and carriage kept for hire;—*a.* let out for hire; much used;—*v.t.* to make commonplace.

had (had) past tense and past participle of the verb *have*.

haddock (had'ok) *n.* [M.E.] a sea fish allied to the cod.

Hades (há'déz) *n.* [G., the unseen, fr. *a. not*, and *dein*, to see] the habitation of the dead; the state of departed souls.

hafnium (haf'ni-um) *n.* a heavy metallic element discovered in 1922.

haft (haft) *n.* [A.S. *haeft*; cp. Ger. *heft*] a handle, as of a knife, sword, or dagger; hilt.

hag (hag) *n.* [fr. A. S. *hæglesse*, a witch; cp. Ger. *hexe*] an ugly old woman.—**hagridden**, *a.* ridden by hags; afflicted with nightmare.—**hagweed**, *n.* broom.

haggard (hag'ard) *a.* [O.F. *hagard*] lean and ghastly;—*n.* a hawk.

haggis (hag'is) *n.* [Perh. fr. *hag*, to chop] a dish made of the pluck of a sheep or lamb, chopped with herbs, suet, and oatmeal, etc., seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw.

haggle (hag'l) *v.t.* [Freq. of *hag*, chop] to worry;—*v.i.* to be difficult in bargaining; to chaffer.—**haggler**, *n.*

hagiography (hag-i-og'ra-fi) *n.* [G., fr. *hagios*, holy, and *graphein*, to write] the study of saints' lives.

hagiolatry (hag-i-ol'ə-tri) *n.* [G. *hagios*, holy, and *latreia*, worship] the worship of saints.

hagiology (hag-i-ol'ə-ji) *n.* [G. *hagios* and *logos*, discourse] a narrative of the lives of the saints.

hah (hā) *int.* an exclamation expressing surprise; ha.

hail (hāl) *n.* [A.S. *hagol*; cp. Ger. *hagel*] frozen rain.—**hailstone**, *n.* a frozen raindrop.—**hailstorm**, *n.*

hail (hāl) *int.* [Scand.=health] an exclamation of respectful salutation.—

hail-fellow, an intimate companion.—to **hail from**, to belong to or come from.

hair (hār) *n.* [A.S. *hær*; cp. Ger. *haar*] a small filament growing from the skin of an animal; fur; down; bristles.—**hairy**, *a.* covered with, made of, or resembling hair.

hairbreadth, *n.* the breadth of a hair.—

haircloth, *n.* cloth made wholly or partly of hair.—**haircut**, *n.* the process of haircutting.—**hairdresser**, *n.* a barber.—**hair line**, a very fine line, made of hair, used in fishing; a fine line in writing, printing, etc.—**hair-splitting**, *n.* minute distinctions in reasoning.—**hair-spring**, the fine hairlike spring on the balance wheel of a watch.—**hair stroke**, a fine upstroke in penmanship.—**hair trigger**, a firearm trigger so set that it can be tripped by a slight pull.

hake (hāk) *n.* [Scand.] a sea fish of the cod family.

hakenkreuz (hā'ken-kroits) *n.* [Ger.] the swastika as a Nazi symbol in Germany.

halberd (hal'berd) also **halbert** (hal'bert) *n.* [O.F. *halebarde*, fr. Teut.] a long shaft having a steel-pointed head, and a steel cross piece with a cutting edge.—**halberdier** (hal-ber-der') *n.* one armed with a halberd.

halcyon (hal'si-on) *n.* [L., fr. G. *alkyōn*, wrongly derived fr. *hals*, sea, and *kyōn*, to breed] the kingfisher;—*a.* pert. to the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests floating on the sea, which remained calm during the period of incubation—hence, calm.—**halcyon days**, the seven days before, and as many after, the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood; days of peace.

hale (hāl) *a.* [M.E. *hal*] sound; healthy.—**haleness**, *n.*

hale (hāl) *n.* [variant of haul] a haul;—*v.t.* to drag.

half (haf) *n.*; *pl.* halves (havz) [A.S. *healf*; cp. Ger. *halb*] one of two equal parts of a thing.—**halfback**, *n.* on a football team, a backfield player.—**halfpenny** (hā'pen-i) *n.* an English copper coin of the value of half a penny.—**half-baked**, only partly baked; hence, incomplete or lacking in necessary qualities.—**half-blood**, relation between persons born of the same father or the same mother, but not of both.—**half-bound**, of a book bound with leather only on back and corners.—**half-breed**, one with parents of different races.—**half brother**, a brother by one parent only.—**half-caste**, a person of mixed parentage, esp. of different races.—**half dollar**, a U.S. coin—fifty cents.—**half eagle**, a five-dollar U.S. gold piece.—**half-hearted**, not with full enthusiasm.—**half hitch**, a kind of noose that is easily untied.—

half-mast, the position of a flag lowered half-way down from the head of the staff.—**half-moon**, the moon when half its disk appears illuminated.—**half note**, a minim, in value one-half of a semibreve.—**half sister**, a sister by one parent, but not by both.—**half-tone**, a photo-engraving shaded by means of dots, which are produced by photographing the original subject through a screen.—**half-truth**, a statement only partly true.—**halfway**, *adv.* in the middle.—**half-wit**, a fool.—**half-yearly**, *a.* occurring twice in the year.—**better half**, a wife.

halibut (hal'i-but) *n.* [M.E. *hali*, holy, and *butle*, flounder, that fish being much eaten on fast days] a sea fish allied to the turbot and flounder.

halidom (hal'i-dom) *n.* [A.S. *hālig*, holy, and suff. *-dom*] holy state.

halitosis (hal-i-tō'sis) *n.* condition of having an unpleasant breath.

hall (haw) *n.* [A.S. *heal*, fr. *helan*, to cover] a passageway at the entrance of a house; a place of public assembly.—**hallmark**, *n.* the stamp of purity put on articles made of precious metals.—**hallway**, *n.* a corridor.

hallelujah (hal-e-lōd'ya) *n.* and *int.* [H.=praise ye, and *Jāh*, Jehovah] an exclamation used in songs of praise to God.

haliard (hal'yard) *n.* See halyard.

halloa (ha-lō') *int.* an exclamation to call attention.

halloo (ha-lou') *v.t.* [imit] to encourage with shouts; to shout to;—*int.*

hallow (hal'ō) *v.t.* [A.S. *hālig*, holy] to make holy.—**Halloween**, *n.* the evening preceding All Hallows or All Saints' day.—**Hallowmas**, *n.* the feast of All Souls, All Saints, or All Hallows (1st. Nov.).

hallucination (hā-lōo-si-nā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *hallucinatio*-em, fr. *hallucinari*, to wander in mind] delusion.—**hallucinatory** (hā-lōo'si-nā-tō-rī) *a.* partaking of, or producing, hallucination.

halo (hāl'ō) *n.* [L., fr. G. *hālōs*, threshing floor, and also the disk of the sun or moon] a luminous circle round the sun or moon; a corona; in art, a luminous circle



Halberd

around the head of a holy person; a nimbus; hence, figuratively, the light surrounding anything of strong sentimental significance;—*v.t.* to invest with a halo.



Halos

halt (hawit) *v.t.* [A S. *healtian*, to limp] to cause to cease marching;—*a.* lame.

halter (haw/ter) *n.* [A S. *halftre*] a rope for leading a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors.

halve (häv) *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts.—halves, *n.*, pl. of *half*.

halyard (hal'yard) *n.* [fr. *hale* or *haul*, and *yard*] a rope for hoisting yards or sails. Also halitard.

ham (ham) *n.* [A.S. *hamm*] the hind part of the knee, the thigh of any animal, esp. that of the hog smoked or cooked for food.

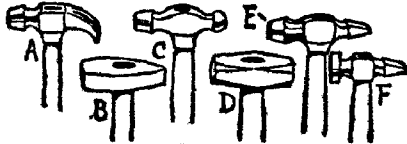
hamadryad (ham'a-dri-ad) *n.* [G., fr. *hama*, together, and *drys*, oak tree] a wood nymph.

hames (hämz) *n. pl.* [D.] the carved pieces of wood or metal by which the traces of a horse are attached to the collar.

Hamite (ham'it) *n.* a descendant of Ham, son of Noah; an African; a Negro.—*Hamitic* (ha-mit'ik) *a.* pert. to Ham.

hamlet (ham'let) *n.* [O.F. *hamel*, and dim. *-let*; cp. Ger. *ham*; A.S. *häm*, a dwelling] a small village.

hammer (ham'er) *n.* [A.S. *hamor*] an instrument for driving nails, beating metals and the like.



Hammers

(A, claw; B, spalling; C and E, machinist's; D, sledge; F, shoemaker's)

hammock (ham'ok) *n.* [Sp. *hamaca* (of West Indian origin)] a kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of canvas, gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords from hooks.—to lash a hammock, to roll a hammock up smoothly.—to sling a hammock, to fasten it up ready for use.

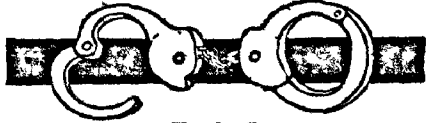
hamper (ham'per) *n.* [Fr. *hanaper*, fr. O.F. *hanap*, a drinking cup] a large basket.

hamper (ham'per) *n.* [A.S. *hamelian*, to maim] a fetter;—*v.t.* to shackle; to fetter; to impede.

hamshackle (ham'shak-l) *v.t.* [fr. *hamper* and *shackle*] to fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the forelegs.

hamstring (ham'string) *n.* a large tendon or group of tendons behind the knee;—*v.t.* to cut these tendons; to disable. See *Horse*, *illus.*

hand (hand) *n.* [A.S.] the outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers.—index of a dial; a measure of the hand's breadth; four inches; side; agency; service.—form of writing; cards held in a game.—handy, *a.* skilful in using the hand; ready to hand.—handcuff, *n.* [a cuff for the hand] a fastening for the hands



Handcuffs

of prisoners; a manacle.—handicraft, *n.* manual occupation.—handicraftsman, *n.*—handiwork, *n.* work done by the hands.—handbarrow, *n.* a flat oblong wooden frame with handles at each end.—handbill, *n.* a loose printed sheet.—handbook, *n.* a manual.—hand-in-hand, unteled. —handmaiden, *n.* a maid who waits at hand.—handrail, *n.* a rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases.—hands down, easily.—hand-to-hand, in personal encounter.—hand-to-mouth, precarious.—handwriting, *n.* the form of writing peculiar to each person.—second-hand, not new.—a cool hand, a person not easily daunted.—at hand, within reach or call.—to bear a hand, to give assistance.—to be hand in glove, to be very intimate.—to change hands, to become the property of another.—to have a hand in, to bear a share.—to hold in hand, to restrain.—to take in hand, to undertake.—with a heavy hand, oppressively.—with a high hand, boldly.—with clean hands, blameless.

handicap (han'di-kap) *n.* a race in which the horses are weighted, according to their age and character, for speed, etc.; an allowance of time or distance in starting, granted to inferior competitors;—*v.t.* to place at a disadvantage.—handicapper, *n.* one who determines the amount of the handicaps.

handkerchief (hang'ker-chif) *n.* [fr. hand and kerchief] a piece of silk or linen carried about the person.

handle (han'dl) *v.t.* [A.S. fr. hand] to touch; to use or hold with the hand; to manage; to discourse on;—*n.* that part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used; instrument or means for effecting a purpose.—handler, *n.*

handsel (hand'-, han'sel) *n.* [A.S. *hand-selen*] a giving into the hands of another; the first act of using any new thing;—*v.t.* to use for the first time.

handsome (han'sum) *a.* [A.S. fr. hand and suff. -sum] having a pleasing appearance; well proportioned.

hang (hang) *v.t.* [A.S. *hangian*] to suspend; to fix from above and leave

free to swing or move below; to kill by suspending from a rope round the neck; to ornament with curtains, pictures, etc., fastened to the wall, to set on hinges, as a door.—**hanger**, *n.* a girdle or belt by which a sword was attached to the person; a short broad sword.—**hangman**, *n.* a public executioner.—**hangdog**, *n.* a degraded fellow.—**hang-nail**, *n.* a piece of loose skin near a fingernail.—**to hang back**, be reluctant to proceed.—**to hang fire**, to hesitate.—**to hang in the balance**, to be in doubt or suspense.—**to hang together**, to be closely united.

hangar (hang'gár) *n.* a large shed, esp. for sheltering aircraft.

hangbird (hang'berd) *n.* a bird, the Baltimore oriole, so called from its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree.

hank (hangk) *n.* [Scand. = a hasp] a parcel of skeins of yarn or thread tied together; a single skein.

hanker (hang'ker) *v.t.* [Freq. of hang] to desire vehemently.

hanse (hans) *n.* [O.H. Ger. *hansa*, a band of men] a league; a corporation of merchants.

hansom (han'som) *n.* [fr. *Hansom*, the inventor, 1803-1882] a two-wheeled cab with the driver's seat behind.



Hansom

hap (hap) *n.* [Scand. = good luck] that which happens unexpectedly.—**hap-ly**, *adv.*—**hapless**, *a.* luckless.

haphazard (hap-haz'ard) *n.* chance;—*a.* random.

happen (hap'n) *v.t.* to come by chance; to take place.

happiness (hap'i-nes) *n.* state of being happy.

happy (hap'i) *a.* [fr. hap] favored by hap, luck, or fortune; enjoying good of any kind.—**happily**, *adv.*—**happi-ness**, *n.*—**happy-go-lucky**, taking things as they come.

hara-kiri (há'ra-ké'ri) *n.* [Jap. *hara*, belly, and *kiri*, cutting] voluntary or involuntary suicide by disemboweling.

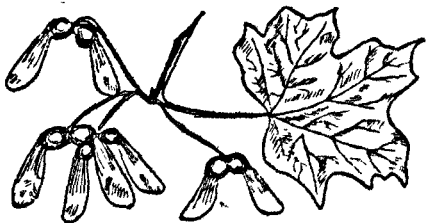
harangue (há-rang') *n.* [O.F., fr. O.H. Ger. = a ring of auditors] a public address.—**haranguer**, *n.*

harass (har'as) *v.t.* [F. *harasser*] to fatigue; to tease.—**harasser**, *n.*

harbinger (há'bin-jér) *n.* [M.E. *herbergeour*. See harbor] a forerunner;—*v.t.* to announce.

harbor (há'ber) *n.* [M.E. *herberwe*, fr. A.S. *here*, an army, and *beorgan*, to protect; ep. Ger. *herberge*] a refuge for ships;—*v.t.* to protect, as a ship from storms;

—*v.t.* to lodge or abide for a time.—**har-borage**, *n.* shelter.—**harbor dues**, charges to which a ship or its cargo is liable when in harbor.—**harbor master**, an officer who carries out the regulations respecting harbors.
hard (hárd) *a.* [A.S. *heard*; cp. Ger. *hart*]
hard firm; resistant; solid, difficult; strenuous, as work; vigorous; severe; unfeeling; coarse, as food; vulgar; wicked; containing mineral salts, as **hard water**;—*adv.* strenuously; diligently; with difficulty; severely; tightly; securely; scarcely; speedily.—**hard-by**, close at hand—**hard cash**, coin, silver or gold.—**hard-fisted**, niggardly.—**hard-headed**, strong in intellect.—**hard-hearted**, cruel.—**hard maple**, a variety of the sugar maple.—**hard-tack**, ship biscuit.—



Hard Maple Fruit and Leaf

hard up, in great want of money.—**hard-wood**, wood of a close and hard texture, as oak, etc.—**hard and fast**, strict.—**to die hard**, to die after a fierce struggle.

harden (hárd'n) *v.t.* to make hard;—*v.t.* to become hard.

hardihood (hárd'i-hood) *n.* firmness; endurance.

hardly (hárd'li) *adv.* scarcely, barely; severely; with difficulty.

hardness (hárd'nes) *n.* state of being hard, opp. of *softness*.

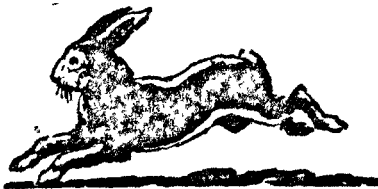
hardpan (hárd'pan) *n.* an extremely hard layer of soil.

hardship (hárd'ship) *n.* a hard condition; troublous circumstances.

hardware (hárd'wár) *n.* ware made of metal, as cutlery, etc.

hardy (hárd'i) *a.* [O.F. *hardi*] bold; able to bear adversity.

hare (há'r) *n.* [A.S. *hara*; cp. Ger. *hasz*] a swift rodent, having long hind legs, and a divided upper lip.—**harebrained**, *a.* harum-scarum; lacking good judgment.—**to hold with the hare and run with the hounds**, to play a double game.



Hare

harebell (hárb'bel) *n.* the bluebell of Scotland, a common flower.

harelip (här'lip) *n.* a cleft lip, like that of the hare.

harem (hä'rem, hä'rem) *n.* [A. = sacred] the apartments allotted to women in the East; the women collectively.

haricot (har'ikō) *n.* [F.] the kidney bean.

hark (härk) *v. i.* [fr. *hearken*] to listen.—to hark back, to return to some previous point.—*harken*, see *hearken*.

harlequin (har'le-kwin) *n.* [F., perh. of Teut. origin] a buffoon.—*harlequinade*, *n.* exhibitions of harlequins.

harlot (här'lot) *n.* [O.F. *arlot*, a base fellow] a prostitute.—*harlotry*, *n.* prostitution.

harm (harm) *n.* [A.S. *hærm*] injury; —*v. i.* to injure. — harmful, *a.* — harmfulness, *n.* — harmless, *a.* — harmlessness, *n.*

harmonic (här-mon'ik) *a.* a musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other.—*harmonical*, *a.* musical.—*harmonically*, *adv.*—*harmonica*, *n.* the doctrine or science of musical sounds; *pl.* harmonious sounds.

harmonica (här-mon'ika) *n.* a mouth organ containing metallic reeds, which are sounded by the breath.



Harmonica

harmonist (här'mō-nist) *n.* a musical composer.

harmonium (här-mō'ni-um) *n.* a keyed musical instrument.

harmony (här'mō-ni) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *harmōnia*, fr. *harmos*, fitting, fr. *arēn*, to fit] adaptation of parts to each other; peace.—*harmonious* (här-mō'ni-us) *a.* symphonious, living in peace and friendship. — *harmoniously*, *adv.* — *harmoniousness*, *n.*—*harmonize* (här'mō-niz) *v. i.* to agree in vocal or musical effect;—*v. t.* to set an air to music.—*harmonizer*, *n.*

harness (här'nes) *n.* [O.F. *harnets*, armor] the trappings of a horse or, formerly, of a soldier;—*v. i.* to equip with harness.—*harnesser*, *n.*—*harness room*, a room where harness is put away.—*to die in harness*, to continue life to the last in one's work.

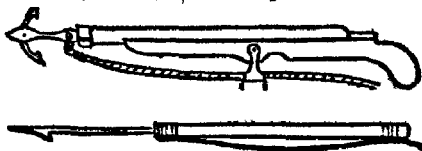


Harp

harp (härp) *n.* [A.S. *hærp*; cp. Ger. *harfe*] a stringed instrument of music;—*v. i.* to play on the harp; to dwell

teduously in speaking or writing.—*harper*, *n.*—*harpist*, *n.* a player on the harp.

harpoon (har-poon') *n.* [F. *harpon*, *harpe*, a clamp, fr. L. *harpa*, fr. G. *harpe*, a sickle] spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales;—*v. t.* to strike, or kill, with a harpoon.



Harpoons

harpichord (härp'si-kawrd) *n.* [F. *harpechorde*] a kind of early piano.

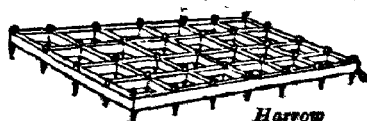
harpy (här'pi) *n.* [O.F. *harpie*, fr. L. *harpys*, fr. G. *harpēs*, to snatch] a fabulous winged monster; an extortioner.

harquebus (har'kwē-bus) *n.* an arquebus; a kind of hand gun.

harridan (har'i-dan) *n.* [O.F. *harridelle*, a worn-out horse] a worn-out old woman; a hag.

harrier (har'i-er) *n.* [fr. *hare*] a kind of hound for hunting hares; a beagle;—[fr. *harry*] a kind of hawk.

harrow (har'ō) *n.* [A.S. *hærg*] an instrument drawn over plowed land to level it;—*v. t.* to level.—*harrower*, *n.*—*under the harrow*, in a state of misery.



Harrow

harry (har'i) *v. t.* [A.S. *hærgan*, ravage, fr. *here*, army] to strip; to pillage;—*v. i.* to ravage.

harsh (härsh) *a.* [M.E. *harsk*, fr. Scand.] rough to the touch; rugged.—*harshen*, *v. t.* to make rough or rugged.

hart (härt) *n.* [A.S. *heort*, literally, the horned animal; cp. Ger. *hirsch*] a stag.

hartebeest (har'te-bēst) *n.* [D.] a large African antelope.

hartshorn (härts'hawrn) *n.* the horn of the hart.

harum-scarum (har'um-skar'um) *a.* [fr. *hare*, fr. its unreasoning haste and fright, and *scare*, terror] giddy;—*n.* a giddy, harebrained person.

harvest (här'vest) *n.* [A.S. *hærfest*; cp. Ger. *herbst*] the season of gathering a crop of any kind, that which is reaped;—*v. t.* to reap or gather.—*harvester*, *n.*—*harvestman*, *n.* a harvester; the spiderlike daddy longlegs.—*harvest home*, the song sung at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself.—*harvest moon*, the moon near the full at the time of harvest.—*harvest mouse*, a small fieldmouse.

has (has) third pers. sing., pres. tense, of have.

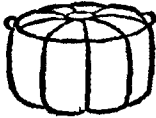
has-been (has'bin) *n.* a thing of the past; one who has lost his powers.

hash (hash) *v. t.* [*F. hacher, fr. hache, hatchet*] to chop into small pieces; —*n.* that which is hashed or chopped up; a miscellany.

hashish, hasheesh (hash'esh) *n.* [A.] the tops and tender parts of Indian hemp, from which a narcotic is made.

hasp (hasp) *n.* [A.S. *hæpse*; cp. Ger. *haspe*] a clasp.

hassock (has'ok) *n.* [A.S. *hassuc*, tuft of coarse grass] a cushion for kneeling on in church; a small stool covered with carpet, leather, etc., with or without legs.



Hassocks

hastate, hastated (has'tāt, -tāted) *a* [L. *hastātus, fr. hasta, spear*] spear-shaped [Bot.]

haste (hāst) *n.* [*F. haste = F. hâte, fr. Teut*; cp. Ger. *hast*] speed.—**hasty, a.** quick; rash; passionate.

hasten (hā'en) *v. i.* to urge forward;—*v. t.* to be speedy.—**hastener, n.**

hat (hat) *n.* [A.S. *hæt*] a covering for the head.—**hatter, n.**—to pass round the hat, to ask for money.—**mad as a hatter, violently angry; insane.**

hatch (bach) *v. t.* [Ety. unknown] to produce from eggs by incubation; to plot;—*v. i.* to produce young;—*n.* a brood.—**hatcher, n.**—**hatchery, n.** a place for hatching eggs, esp. of poultry or fish.

hatch (hach) *n.* [A.S. *hæc, hurdle*] a door with an opening over it; the frame of crossbars laid over the opening in a ship's deck.—**hatchway, n.** an opening in a deck or floor.—**under hatches, in confinement.**

hatch (hach) *v. t.* [*F. hacher, cut*] to mark with cuts or lines.—**hatching, n.**

hatchet (hach'et) *n.* [*F. hachette, dim. of hache, an ax*] a small ax with a short handle and hammer-like head; a tomahawk.



Hatchet

hatchment (hach'ment) *n.* [Corr. fr. achievement] a frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse, at funerals, or in a church [Hcr.]; an ornament on the hilt of a sword.

hate (hāt) *v. t.* [A.S. *hete, fr. haitian*] to dislike intensely; to detest;—*n.* hatred.

hatred (hā'tred) *n.* very great dislike; extreme aversion.

hauberk (haw'berk) *n.* [O.F. *hauberg, fr. O. H. Ger. hals, neck, and bergan, protect*] a tunic of mail.

haughty (haw'ti) *a.* [O.F. *hautain, fr. haut, high, fr. L. altus, high*] lofty.—**haughtily, adv.**—**haughtiness, n.**

haul (haul) *v. t.* [Same as hale] to pull with force; to steer a vessel closer to the wind;—*n.* a pulling with force; a draft of a net.—**haulage, n.** charge for hauling a ship or boat.—**hauler, n.**

halm (hawm) *n.* [A.S. *healm*] the stem or stalk of grain of all kinds, stubble. Also **halm**.

haunch (haw'uch) *n.* [O.F. *hanche, fr. O. H. Ger.*] the hip; that part of an arch between the vertex and the ground.

haunt (hawnt) *v. t.* [O.F. *hanter*] to resort to frequently; to visit as a spectator;—*n.* a place to which one resorts.

hautboy (hō'boi) *n.* [*F. hautbois, fr. haut, high, and bois, wood*] a wind instrument of music; an oboe.

huteur (haw'ter) *n.* [*F.*] haughty spirit.

haut gout (hō-gōd') *n.* [*F.*] high taste or relish; high seasoning.

Havana (ba-van'ə) *n.* a fine quality of cigar.

have (hav) *v. t.* [A.S. *habban*; cp. Ger. *haben*] to possess.—to have at, to attack.

haven (hā'vn) *n.* [A.S. *hæfen*; cp. Ger. *hafen*] a harbor or shelter.

haversack (hav'er-sak) *n.* [*F. havresac, fr. Ger. habersack, orig. a soldier's bag for rations*]—hence, a bag worn at the side and slung from the shoulders.

havoc (hav'ok) *n.* [O.F. *havot, plunder*] devastation.

haw (haw) *n.* [A.S. *haga, an inclosure*] the berry and seed of the hawthorn.

haw (haw) *n.* [imit.] a hesitation of speech;—*v. i.* to stop, in speaking, with a **haw-haw, v. s.** to laugh boisterously.

hawk (hawk) *n.* [A.S. *hafoc*] a rapacious bird of the falcon family;—*v. i.* to catch birds by means of hawks.—**hawk moth, a quick-darting insect, which hovers over flowers like a hawk.**

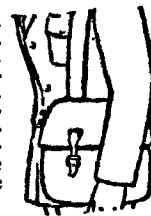
hawk (hawk) *v. t.* [imit.] to raise by hawking, as phlegm;—*v. s.* to cough;—*n.* an effort to force up phlegm from the throat.

hawk (hawk) *v. t.* [O. L. Ger.] to carry about and call wares for sale.—**hawker, n.** a peddler.

hawse (hawz) *n.* [Scand. *hals, neck*] the situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the port bow.—**hawsehole, hawsepipe, n.** a passage through which the anchor passes, in the bow of a ship.—**hawser, n.** a small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

hawthorn (haw'thawrn) *n.* [A.S. *hæg-thorn*] a small round-leaved and much branched tree.

hay (hā) *n.* [A.S. *hæg*; cp. Ger. *heu*] grass cut and dried for fodder;—*v. s.* to dry



Haversack

grass for preservation—**haycock**, *n.* a conical pile of hay in the field.—**hay fever**, **hay asthma**, a catarrhal affection caused by inhalation of pollen from plants.—**haymow**, *n.* part of a barn in which hay is stored.—**hayrick**, **haystack**, *n.* a stack of hay.—to make hay while the sun shines, to seize the favorable opportunity.

hazard (haz'ard) *n.* [F. *hasard*, fr. A. through Sp.] a game of dice; risk;—*v.t.* to expose to chance;—*v.i.* to stand a chance.—**hazardous**, *a.* exposed to risk of loss or injury.—**hazardously**, *adv.*—**hazardousness**, *n.*

haze (hāz) *n.* a fog or thin smoke in the air; (of the mind) somewhat clouded or not clear; [O.F. *haser*, to insult] to heckle by abuse or pranks, esp. in schools, colleges, etc.—**hazy**, *a.* thick with vapor; vague.—**haziness**, *n.*—**hazing**, *n.* extra work put on as heckling; a form of heckling in schools, etc.

hazel (hā'z'l) *n.* [A.S. *hæsel*; cp. Ger. *hasel*] a small tree bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the filbert or hazelnut;—*a.* of a light brown color.



American Hazel

he (hē) *pron.* [A.S.] the male person named before.

head (hed) *n.* [A.S. *hēafod*; cp. Ger. *haupt*] the top; the principal part; the highest part of the human body; a leader; the first place; spring; crisis; the hair of the head;—*a.* chief;—*v.t.* to lead;—*v.i.* to spring from.—**heady**, *a.* wilful.—**headily**, *adv.*—**headiness**, *n.*—**heading**, *n.* title.—**header**, *n.* a leap head foremost into the water.—**headless**, *a.*—**headlong**, *adv.* with the head foremost.—*a.* steep.—**headache**, *n.* [G. *achas*, pain] pain in the head.—**headachy**, *a.*—**headland**, *n.* a cape.—**headlight**, *n.* a large lamp on the front of a locomotive, automobile, steamer, etc.—**headman**, *n.* a chief.—**headsman**, *n.* an executioner.—**headmost**, *a.* most advanced.—**headquarters**, *n. pl.* the quarters of one in command.—**headrace**, *n.* the race that leads water to a water wheel.—**headship**, *n.* authority or dignity.—**headstone**, *n.* the principal stone in a foundation; the stone placed at the head of a grave.—**headstrong**, *a.* resolute to have one's own way.—**headway**, *n.* progress or success of any kind.—**headgear**, *n.* any covering for the head.—**headline**, *n.* the line at the top of the page.—**headpiece**, *n.* a helmet.—**headress**, *n.* any covering, useful or ornamental, for the head; a coiffure.—**headhunter**, a savage who beheads his enemies and preserves their skulls.—**head and ears**,

completely.—**head and shoulders**, by the height of the head and shoulders.—**heels over head**, in a somersault.—**off one's head**, crazy.—to come to a head, to suppurate; to come to a crisis.—to head off, to intercept.—to lose one's head, to become confused or excited.—to make head against, to withstand.

heal (hēl) *v.t.* [A.S. *hælan*, fr. *hāl*, whole; cp. Ger. *heil*. See *hail*, *hale*, *whole*] to make whole; to cure;—*v.i.* to grow sound.—**healer**, *n.*—**healable**, *a.*

health (helt'h) *n.* [A.S. *hæth*, fr. *hāl*, whole] whole] state of being sound, or whole; a wish of health and happiness.—**healthy**, *a.* enjoying health; hale; salubrious.—**healthily**, *adv.*—**healthiness**, *n.*—**healthful**, *a.* wholesome; promoting health; salutary.—**healthfully**, *adv.*—**healthfulness**, *n.*—**healthsome**, *a.* wholesome.—**health officer**, a medical superintendent of sanitation in a town or district.

heap (hēp) *n.* [A.S.] a pile or mass; a crowd; a throng;—*v.t.* to pile up.

hear (hēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *hýran*; cp. Ger. *hören*] to perceive by the ear; to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties;—*v.i.* to have the faculty of perceiving sound, to receive by report.—**hearing**, *n.* the sense by which sound is perceived; a listening to facts and evidence, with a view to adjudication.—**hearer**, *n.*—**hearsay**, *n.* rumor.—**hearsay evidence**, evidence at second hand.

hearken (hār'kn) *v.t.* [A.S. *hýrcnian*, fr. *hýran*, hear] to listen. See *hark*.

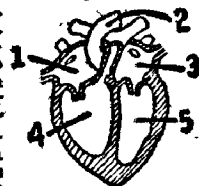
hearse (hērs) *n.* [O.F. *herce*, fr. L. *herpes*, harrow] a carriage for carrying the dead to the grave;—*v.t.* to lay in a hearse.

heart (hārt) *n.* [A.S. *heorte*; cp. Ger. *hers*] a hollow muscular organ serving to keep up the circulation of the blood; the seat or source of life; the inner part; the seat of the affections and passions; a playing card pip, or its shape (see *Pips*, *illus*)

—**heartily**, *adv.*—**heartiness**, *n.*—**heartless**, *a.*—**heartlessly**, *adv.*—**heartlessness**, *n.*—**hearten**, *v.t.* to encourage.—**heartener**, *n.*—**heartache**, *n.* sorrow.—**heartsome**, *a.* inspiring the heart with courage.—**heart-blood**, blood in the heart.—**heartbreak**, *n.* overpowering sorrow.—**heartburn**, an acid, burning sensation in the stomach.—**heartburning**, *n.* discontent.—**heart's-ease**, a species of violet.—**by heart**, by rote.—**heart of oak**, a brave heart.—to wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to expose one's feelings.

hearth (harth) *n.* [A.S. *hearth*; cp. Ger. *herd*] pavement in a house, on which the fire or the fire grate is laid; the fire-side; the home.

heat (hēt) *n.* [A.S. *hætu*, fr. *hāt*, hot] the force in nature upon which depends the state of bodies as solid, fluid, or aeriform; the sensation of warmth; a single effort, as in a



Human Heart
(Cross section: 1, left auricle; 2, aorta; 3, right auricle; 4, left ventricle; 5, right ventricle)

race; rage;—*v.t.* to make hot; to excite;—*v.i.* to grow warm.—**heater**, *n.*—**heatless**, *a.*

heath (hēth) *n.* [A.S. *hæth*; cp. Ger. *heide*] a plant bearing beautiful flowers; a place overgrown with heath; a wasteland.—**heathy**, *a.*—**heath bell**, the flower of a species of heather.—**heath cock**, the English black grouse.

heathen (hē'th'n) *n.* [A.S. *hæthen*, lit. a pagan; a barbarous person;—*a.* gentle; pagan.—**heathenish**, *a.* savage.—**heathenishly**, *adv.*—**heathenishness**, *n.*—**heathenism**, *n.* paganism.—**heathendom**, *n.* that part of the world where heathenism prevails.

heather (hek'ēr) *n.* heath.—**heathery**, *a.* abounding in heather.

heave (hēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *hebban*; cp. Ger. *haben*] to move upward; to lift; to throw; to force from the breast, as a sigh;—*v.s.* to rise and fall with alternate motions;—*n.* an upward motion;—**heaver**, *n.*—**to heave in sight**, to become visible.—**to heave to**, to bring a vessel to a standstill.

heaven (hev'n) *n.* [A.S. *heofon*, orig. ceiling; conn. with **heave**] the sky; the atmosphere (often used in *pl.*); the dwelling place of God; the home of the blessed; God; supreme happiness.—**heavenly**, *a.* pert. to heaven; supremely blessed.—*adv.* in a manner resembling that of heaven.—**heavenliness**, *n.*—**heavenward**, *adv.*—**heavenborn**, *a.* divinely created or inspired.

heavy (hev'i) *a.* [A.S. *hefig*, fr. **heave**] weighty; sad; stupid; large in amount, as a debt; swelling, as the sea; copious, as rain, etc.; clayey, as land;—*adv.* with great weight.—**heavily**, *adv.*—**heaviness**, *n.*—**heavy-laden**, sorrowful.—**heavyweight**, *n.* a person whose weight exceeds the average; a boxer of the heaviest class.

hebdomadal (heb-dom'ā-dal) *a.* [L. fr. G. *hebdomas*, fr. H. = those across Euphrates], one of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine, the Hebrew language.

hecatomb (hek'ā-tom, -tōm) *n.* [G. fr. *hekatombē*, 100, and *bous*, ox] a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large number of victims.

heckle (hek'l) *n.* [E.] an instrument for cleaning flax, etc.;—*v.t.* to comb, to question severely.—**heckler**, *n.*

hectare (hek'tār) *n.* [F.] metric unit of surface, containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, and equivalent to 2.4711 acres.

hectic (hek'tik) *a.* [G. *hektikos*, orig. habitual, fr. *hexis*, habit, fr. *hex-ō*, I shall have] slow, but long continued; habitual; affected with hectic fever; exciting; tumultuous.

hectogram (hek'tō-gram) *n.* [F.] in the metric system, a weight containing a hundred grams, or 3 527 ounces.

hectograph (hek'tō-graf) *n.* a device for making copies of anything written, by using a gelatine pad and special ink.

hectoliter (hek'tō-lī-ter) *n.* [F.] a unit of capacity for liquids, containing 100 liters—nearly 26.42 U.S. gallons.

hectometer (hek'tō-mē-ter) *n.* [F.] a unit of length, equal to 100 meters, equivalent to 109.3633 yards.

hector (hek'ter) *n.* [fr. G. *Hektor*, the Trojan hero] a blustering fellow, —*v.t.* to bluster;—*v.i.* to play the bully.

hedge (hej) *n.* [A.S. *hecg*; cp. Ger. *hecke*; *hau*] a thicket of bushes;—*v.t.* to hem in;—*v.i.* to skulk; to bet on both sides.—**hedger**, *n.*

hedgehog (hej'hog) *n.* a small quadruped covered on the upper part of its body with prickles or spines, and endowed with the power of rolling itself into a ball; the American porcupine.

hedonism (hē'dō-nism) *n.* [fr. G. *hēdonē*, pleasure] the doctrine that pleasure is the highest good.

heed (hēd) *v.t.* [A.S. *hēdan*] to mind; to take notice of;—*v.i.* to consider;—*n.* attention.—**heedful**, *a.*—**heedfully**, *adv.*—**heedfulness**, *n.*—**heedless**, *a.*—**heedlessly**, *adv.*—**heedlessness**, *n.*

heel (hēl) *n.* [A.S. *hēla*] the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a shoe, boot, or stocking; a spur;—*v.t.* to use the heels in, as in dancing, running;—*v.i.* to follow, as a dog.—**down at heel**, seedy; slipshod.

heel (hēl) *v.t.* [A.S. *hēlan*] to lean on one side, as a ship;—*n.* a heeling over.

hefty (hef'ti) [slang] *a.* solid; weighty; a trifle heavy [colloquial].

hegemony (hē-jem'ō-ni) *n.* [G. fr. *hēgemon*, leader] leadership; predominance.

hegira (hē-jī'ra) *n.* [A. = flight] the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, July 16, 622, A.D., from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans.

heifer (heif'ēr) *n.* [A.S. *heahfore*] a young cow.

heigh-ho (hī'hō) *int.* [imit] an exclamation expressing weariness, etc.

height (hīt) *n.* [for *hight*, fr. A.S. *hēdhtu*, fr. *high*] altitude; an eminence; a hill or mountain; elevation in excellence of any kind.—**heighten**, *v.t.* to raise higher; to augment in violence or evil.

heinous (hē'nus) *a.* [O.F., fr. *haine*, hate, fr. *hav*, fr. Teut. *hāf*, hateful, odious; very bad.—**heinously**, *adv.*—**heinousness**, *n.*

heir (hīr) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *hērē*, fr. *hērēdem*. See **hereditary**] one who inherits property after the death of its owner;—*v.t.* to inherit; to succeed to; *ferm.* **heirless**.—**heirship**, *n.* right of inheriting.—**heir apparent**, the person who, during the life of the present possessor, is first in the line of succession to an estate, crown, etc.—**heir-at-law**, the legal heir.—**heir presumptive**, the person who is nearest of kin, and next in succession to the present occupant, but whose claim

to inheritance may be set aside, as by the birth of a child, or other contingency.

heirloom (ār'loom) *n.* [fr. *loorn*—a belonging] any piece of personal property which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.

held (held) past tense and past participle of the verb hold.

heliacal (hē-lī'ā-cal) *a.* near, or pert. to, the sun.

helicopter (hel'i-kop-ter) *n.* an aircraft supported in the air by propellers revolving horizontally.

heliograph (hē'lī-ō-graf) *n.* [fr. G. *hēlios* and *graphem*, write] a mirror used in signalling, etc., to flash a beam of light to a distance;—*v.t.* to communicate by means of a heliograph.

heliometer (hē-li-om'e-ter) *n.* [fr. *meter*] an instrument for measuring the apparent magnitude of the sun.

helioscope (hē'lī-ō-skōp) *n.* [fr. G. *skōp-ein*, to look] a form of telescope adapted for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes.

heliotherapy (hē-lī-ō-ther'ā-pī) *n.* the sun treatment for diseases.

heliotrope (hē'lī-ō-trōp) *n.* [G. *hēliotropion* (fr. its turning to the sun); fr. *tropos*, a turn] the sunflower; the turnsole.

helium (hē'lī-um) *n.* one of the inert constituents of the earth's atmosphere—a gaseous chemical element.

helix (hē'liks) *n.* anything that is spiral-shaped.

hell (hel) *n.* [A.S. *hel*, orig. that which hides] the place of the dead; the lower regions; the place of the damned after death; any place of misery; a gambling house.—*hellish*, *a.* infernal.—*hellishly*, *adv.*—*hellishness*, *n.*—*hellbroth*, *n.* magic broth prepared for malignant purposes.—*hell-fire*, the torments of hell.—*hellhound*, *n.* a fiend of hell.

hellebore (hel'ē-bōr) *n.* [O F., fr. L., fr. G. *helleboros*] an herb of several genera, some of which have poisonous roots.



Hellebore

Hellenic (he-len'ik) *a.* [G.] pert. to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece. Also *Hellenian*, *Hellenistic*.—**Hellenism** (hel'en-izm) *n.* a Greek idiom, or character.—**Hellenist**, *n.* a Greek scholar.—**Hellenistic**, *a.* Hellenic.—**Hellenize**, *v.t.*

hello (he-lō') *int.* and *n.* an exclamation of greeting or surprise.

helm (helm) *n.* [A.S. *helma*] the instrument by which a ship is steered.—**helmless**, *a.*—**helmsman**, *n.* the steersman.

helm (helm) *n.* [A.S. *helm*] a helmet.

helmet (hel'met) *n.* [Dim. fr. *helm*] defensive armor for the head, as that worn in ancient and medieval times; any covering designed to protect the head; a headpiece.—Also *helm*, *n.* and *v.t.*



Helmet

helot (hē'lot, hel'ot) *n.* [L., fr. G. *heilōs*, pl. *heilōtes*] a slave in ancient Sparta—hence, a slave, or serf.—**helotiam**, *n.*

help (help) *v.t.* [A.S. *helpan*; cp. Ger. *helfen*] to aid; to assist;—*v.i.* to lend aid;—*n.* aid; relief; a domestic servant.—**helper**, *n.*—**helpful**, *a.*—**helpfulness**, *n.*—**helpless**, *a.*—**helplessly**, *adv.*—**helplessness**, *n.*—**helpmate**, *n.* an assistant; a companion; a wife. Also **helpmeet**.

helter-skelter (hel'ter-skel'ter) *adv.* [imit.] in hurry and confusion.

Helvetian (hel-vē'shan) *a.* and *n.* [L.] Swiss.—**Helvetic**, *a.*

hem (hem) *n.* [E.; conn. with *ham*, in place names] the border of a garment doubled and sewed, to strengthen it; fringe;—*v.t.* to fold and sew down the edge of; to border; to edge; to enclose.

hem (hem) *int.* [imit.] an inarticulate utterance, like a suppressed cough, expressing doubt;—*v.i.* to make the sound *hem*; to hesitate.

hematite (hem'ā-tīt) *n.* [G., fr. stem, *haimai-*, of *haima*, blood] an important oxide ore of iron.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr) *n.* [G. *hēmi-*, semi-, half of a sphere; half of the terrestrial globe.—**hemispherical** (hem'i-sfēr'ī-kał) *a.* a half sphere in form.—**Magdeburg hemispheres**, a sphere in halves for testing atmospheric pressure.

hemistich (hem'i-stik) *n.* [L., fr. G., fr. *hēmi-*, semi-, and *stichos*, hne] half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.



Mountain Hemlock (Sprig and Cone)

hemlock (hem'lok) *n.* [A.S. *hymlice*] a plant having active properties which frequently render it poisonous; a coniferous tree of N. America.

hemoglobin (hēm'ō-glō-bin) *n.* a substance, contained in the red corpuscles of the blood, which combines with oxygen in the lungs.

hemophilia (hēm'ō-fī'l'i-ā) *n.* Also **hæmophilia**. — a disease characterized by lack of clotting power in the blood when it is exposed to air, and hence involving the danger of serious bleeding from a slight wound.

hemorrhage (hem'ō-rij) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G., fr. *haima* and *rhēg-nunai*, burst] any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

hemorrhoids (hem'ō-roidz) *n. pl.* [(pl.) *hæmorrhoides*, fr. G., fr. *rhe-ein*, to flow] swellings of veins at the anus; piles. Also **emerods**.

hemostatic (hēm'ō-stat'ic) *n.* a substance that stops bleeding;—*a.*

hemp (hemp) *n.* [A.S. *hæmep*] a plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage.—**hempen**, *a.* made of hemp—**hempsced**, *n.* the seed of the hemp.

hemstitch (hem'stuch) *n.* a mode of sewing by drawing the threads into groups.

hen (hen) *n.* [A.S. *henn*, fr. *hana*, cock; cp. Ger. *henne*, fr. *hahn*] the female of any kind of bird.—**hen coop**, a coop for fowls—**hen roost**, a place where poultry rest at night.

henbane (hen'bān) *n.* [fr. *bane*] a plant which is rank poison, esp. to fowls.

hence (hens) *adv.* [M.E. *hennas*, fr. A.S. *heonan*; *adv.* suff. -s] from this place; from this time; therefore.—**henceforth**, *adv.* from this time forward.—**henceforward** (hens-faw'ward) *adv.* henceforth

hENCHMAN (hENCH'man) *n.* [for *hengesht-man*, fr. A.S. *hengest*, horse] a servant, a follower.

hendecagon (hen-dek'-a-gon) *n.* [G. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, angle] a figure of eleven sides and angles.



Hendecagon

hendiadys (hen-dī'ā-dīs) *n.* [fr. G. =one by two] a theoretical figure representing one idea by two words or phrases.

henna (hena) *n.* a tropical shrub that yields a reddish dye; the color *henna*;—*v.t.* to dye this color;—*a.* reddish.

hepatic (hē-pat'ik) *a.* [G.] pert. to the liver.

heptagon (hep'tā-gon) *n.* [G. *hepta*, seven, and *gōnia*, angle] a plane figure consisting of seven sides and angles.—**heptagonal** (hep-tag'ō-nal) *a.*



Heptagon

heptameter (hep-tam'-e-ter) *n.* [fr. meter] a verse consisting of seven feet or measures.

heptarchy (hep'tar-ki) *n.* [fr. G. *archia*, fr. *archois*, rule] a government by seven persons.

her (her) *pron.* [A.S., fr. *hire* (gen., dat.) *hēo*, she] the objective and possessive case of the pronoun *she*.

herald (her'ald) *n.* [O.F. *heralt*, fr. O.H. Ger. *hari*, army, and *walt-an*, wield] an officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army; a forerunner;—*v.t.* to give tidings of; to usher in.—**heraldic** (he-ra'l'dik) *a. pert.* to heralds or heraldry.—**heraldry** (her'ald-ri) *n.* the art of a herald; emblazonment.—**heraldship**, *n.* the office of a herald.

herb (grb) *n.* [F. *herbe*, fr. L. (acc.) *herbam*] a plant having a soft stem that dies to the root every year.—**herbal**, *n.* a book containing the names and descriptions of plants that possess medicinal properties;—*a. pert.* to herbs—**herbless**, *a.*—**herbalist**, *n.* a person skilled in plants.

herbaceous (her-bā'shus) *a. pert.* to herbs.

herbage (er'bij) *n.* herbs collectively; pasture.

herbarium (her-bā'ri-um) *n.* a classified collection of dried plants; a book for preserving plants.

herbivorous (her-biv'ō-rus) *a.* [fr. L. *-vorus*] eating, or living on, herba.

Hercules (her'kū-lēz) *n.* a hero of great strength in Greek mythology; hence, a man of great strength.—**herculean** (her-kū'le-an) *a.* very great or dangerous; having extraordinary strength.

herd (herd) *n.* [A.S. *heord*; cp. Ger. *herde*]; a group of animals together; [A.S. *hrde*; cp. Ger. *hvie*] a crowd; a herdsman;—*v.t.* to form into a herd;—*v.i.* to go together; to graze together.—**herdsman**, *n.* one who tends a herd.—**herdbook**, *n.* a book giving the pedigree of cattle in famous herds.

here (hēr) *adv.* [A.S. *hēr*; cp. Ger. *hier*] in this place—opposed to there.—

hereabout, **hereabouts**, *adv.* about this place; in this neighborhood.—**hereafter** (hēr-af'ter) *adv.* in time to come; in some future state;—*n.* a future existence.—**hereat** (hēr-at') *adv.* at, or by reason of this.—

hereby (hēr-bī') *adv.* by means of this; by this.—**herein** (hēr-in') *adv.* in this.—**hereinafter** (hēr-in-af'ter) *adv.* afterward in this writing or document.—**heretof** (hēr-ov') *adv.* of this; concerning this.—**hereon** (hēr-on') *adv.* on this; hereupon.—**hereto** (hēr-too') *adv.* to this.—**heretofore** (hēr-too-fōr') *adv.* in times before the present; formerly.—**hereunto** (hēr-un-too') *adv.* unto this, or this time; hereto.—**hereupon** (hēr-u-pou') *adv.* on this; hereon.—**herewith** (hēr-with') *adv.* with this.—**herewithal** (hēr-with-awl) *adv.* herewith.

hereditament (her-ed'i-tā-ment) *n.* law, any heritable property.

hereditary (hēr-ed'i-ter-i) *a.* transmitted from a parent to a child.—**hereditarily**, *adv.*

heredity (hēr-ed'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *hereditatem*, fr. stem, *hērēds-*, of *hērēs*, heir] the transmission of qualities from parents to offspring.

heresiarch (he-rē'si-ark) *n.* [G., fr. *archos*, leader, fr. *arch-ēin*, rule] a leader in heresy.

heresy (her'e-si) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *hæresis*, choice, heresy, fr. G., fr. *hærein*, take] an opinion opposed to the usually received doctrine; any unorthodox opinion in literature, politics, etc.

heretic (her'e-tik) *n.* [G. *hairesitikos*, able to choose] one who holds an opinion contrary to orthodox faith; among Roman Catholics, a Protestant.—**heretical** (he-ret'i-kal) *a.* containing heresy.—**heretically**, *adv.*

heriot (her'i-ot) *n.* [A.S. fr. *here*, army, and *geoluc*, apparel] a payment of arms or military accoutrements, or the best beast.

heritable (her'i-tā-bl) *a.* [fr. F. *hériter*, fr. L. *héréditare*, fall heir to] capable of being inherited.—**heritably**, *adv.*

heritage (her'i-tij) *n.* inheritance; birthright.

heritor (her'i-tor) *n.* an inheritor; a proprietor; a parish landholder.

hermaphrodite (her-maf'rō-dit) *n.* [G.] an animal having both male and female organs; a human being whose sexual organs are imperfect; a flower that contains the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx.—**hermaphroditic** (her-maf'rō-dit-ik) *a.*—**hermaphroditism** (her-maf'rō-dit-izm) *n.*

hermeneutic (her-mē-nū'tik) *a.* [G., fr. *hermēneutēs*, interpreter; conn. with *hermes*] pert. to interpretation. Also **hermeneutical**.—**hermeneutics**, *n.* exegesis; the interpretation of the Scriptures.—**hermeneutically**, *adv.*

hermetic (her-met'ik) *a.* [fr. *Hermēs*, patron of alchemists, who called their science "Hermetic science"] pert. to chemistry; magical; perfectly closed, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape.—**hermetically**, *adv.*

hermit (her'mit) *n.* [F. *hermite*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *herēmitam*. Doublet of *eremite*] one who retires from the world.—**hermitage** (her'mi-tij) *n.* the habitation of a hermit.

hernia (her'nī-ā) *n.* [L.] the protrusion of any internal part through the enclosing structure, as an intestine; rupture.—**hernial**, *a.*

hero (hē'rō) *n.* [O.F. *heroe* (3 syll.) fr. L. (acc.) *hērō-em*, fr. G. *hērōs*] a man of distinguished valor; the principal personage in a poem or a story.—**heroic** (hē'rō-ik) *a.* pert. to a hero; bold, narrating the exploits of heroes, as a poem; noting the measure in such poems; in English the rhymed iambic couplet of ten syllables. Also **heroical**.—**heroically**, *adv.*—**heroism** (hēr'ō-izm) *n.* courage, valor.—**hero-worship**, homage paid to heroes; inordinate admiration of a public character.

heroin (her'ō-in) [Trademark] the narcotic diacetyl-morphine.

heroine (her'ō-in) *n.* a woman hero; the leading female character in a play, etc.

heron (her'on) *n.* [O.F. *hairon*=F. *héron*, fr. O. Ger. *heiger*. See *égret*] a wading bird, with long slender legs, and great length both of neck and bill.—**heronry**, *n.* a place where herons breed.



Heron

herpes (hēr'pēs) *n.* [L., fr. G.] a form of skin inflammation; shingles.

herring (her'ing) *n.* [A.S. *hærīng*; cp. Ger. *haring*] a small fish.—**herringbone**, *a.* resembling the spine or bone-frame of a herring (applied to a kind of cross-stitch);—*v.s.* to sew with a cross stitch.

hers (hgrz) *pron.* [M.E. *hærs*, of *her*] possessive of she; belonging to her.—**herself** (her-self') *pron.* an emphasized form of she.

hesitant (hez'i-tant) *a.* wanting readiness.—**hesitantly**, *adv.*—**hesitancy**, *n.*

hesitate (hez'i-tāt) *v. i.* [L. (part.) *hæsītāns*, fr. *hæsītāre*, stuck fast, fr. (part.) *hæsus*, stuck, fr. *hætere*. See *adhere*] to pause respecting decision or action; to stop in speaking.—**hesitation**, *n.* act of pausing in thought or action.—**hesitative**, *a.*—**hesitatively**, *adv.*

Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an) *a.* western; occidental.

Hessian (hesh'an) *a.* pert. to Hesse, in Germany;—*n.* a native of Hesse.—**Hessian boots**, long boots first worn by Hessian troops.—**Hessian fly**, a small fly, whose larvae are very destructive to young wheat.

hest (hest) *n.* [M.E. *hest*, fr. A.S. *hæs*, fr. *hātan*, call] command; order; behest.

heterodox (het'er-ō-doks) *a.* [fr. G. *hetero-s*, other, and *doxa*, opinion] contrary to the doctrine of Scripture; heretical.—**heterodoxy**, *n.* heresy.

heterodyne (het'er-ō-din) *a.* pert., in radio, to the production of a beat frequency that facilitates amplification of the signals received

heterogeneous (het'er-ō-jē-ne-us) *a.* [fr. G. *hetero-s* and *genos*, kind] differing in kind; dissimilar.—**heterogeneously**, *adv.*—**heterogeneousness**, *n.*—**heterogeneity**, *n.*

heterosexual (het'er-ō-sek'shoo-al) *a.* attracted sexually to one of the opposite sex (as opposed to *homosexual*), pert. to different sexes;—*n.* one who is heterosexual.—**heterosexuality** (het'er-ō-sek'shoo-al'i-ti) *n.*

hew (hū) *v. t.* [A.S. *hēwan*; cp. Ger. *hauen*] to cut with an ax; to cut in pieces; to render smooth, as stone.—**hewer**, *n.*

hexagon (hek'sa-gon) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *gonia*, angle] a figure of six sides and angles.—**hexagonal** (heksag'ō-nal) *a.*



Hexagon

hexahedron (hek-sá-hē'dron) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, base] a solid body having six faces.

hexameter (heks-am'e-ter) *n.* [L., fr. G. *hex*, six, and *metron*, measure] a verse of six feet.

hexapla (hek'sa-pla) *n.* [G. plu. neut. of *hexaplos*, sixfold] a collection of the Scriptures having six versions in parallel columns.

hey (hā) *int.* an exclamation expressive of joy, or to call attention.—**heyday** (hā'dā) *n.* the time of greatest vigor.

hiatus (hi-ā'tus) *n.* [L. *hiāre*, L. (part) *hiātus*, fr. *hiāre*, to gape] a gap; a blank space in manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

hibernate (hi'ber-nāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *hibernātus*, fr. *hibernāre*, fr. *hibernus*, wintry, fr. *hiems*, winter] to winter.

—**hibernation** (hi-ber-nā'shun) *n.* the act of wintering in closed places, as an animal.

Hibernian (hi-ber'n-ian) *a.* [L.] pert. to Hibernia;—*n.* a native of Ireland.

hibiscus (hi-bis'kus) *n.* any of several plants bearing large, beautiful flowers; the rose mallow.

hiccup, hiccough (hik'up) *n.* [imit.; cp. Ger. *hickup*] a spasmodic inspiration, accompanied with a closure of the glottis, producing a sudden sound; the sound itself.

hickory (hik'ō-ri) *n.* [Amer. Indian] a North American tree of several species, the timber of which is tough and elastic.



Hickory Fruit and Leaves

hid (hid) *v.* past tense of *hide*.—**hidden**, past part. of *hide*;—*a.* concealed; secret; occult.

hidalgo (hi-dal'gō) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class.

hide (hid) *n.* [A.S. *higd*] an old measure of land, from 60 to 100 acres.

hide (hid) *v.i.* [A.S. *hgdan*, to hide] to withhold or withdraw from sight; to keep secret;—*v.t.* to lie concealed.

hide (hid) *n.* [A.S. *hyd*, the cover; cp. Ger. *haut*; L. *cutis*] the skin of a

beast, either raw or dressed;—*v.t.* to flog.—**hidebound**, *a.* having the skin stuck so closely as not to be easily loosened; bigoted.

—**hider**, *n.*—**hiding**, *n.* a whipping

hideous (hid'ē-us) *a.* [O.F. *hidus*, *hidus*, hideous] shocking to the eye; ugly; distressing to the ear.—**hideously**, *adv.*—**hideousness**, *n.*

hie (hi) [A.S. *higan*, make haste] to hurry on; to urge on;—*v.i.* to hasten; to repair.

hiemal (hi'e-mal) *a.* [L. *hiems*, winter] pert. to winter.

hierarch (hi'er-ark) *n.* [G. fr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archos*, leader, fr. *archein*, to rule] one who has authority in sacred things; the chief of an order of angels.

—**hierarchy**, *n.* government administered by the priesthood; an order of angels.—**hierarchical** (hi'er-ār'ki-kal) *a.* pert. to a sacred order. Also **hierarchal**.

hieroglyphic (hi'er-ō-glif'ik) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. *hieros* and *glyphein*, carve] an emblem of sacred things; a representation of some material object expressing a spiritual idea—hence, any figure of mysterious significance; *pl.* ancient Egyptian characters or symbols used in place of letters or words; picture-writing;—*a.* symbolical. Also **hieroglyphical**.—**hieroglyphically**, *adv.*



Early Egyptian Hieroglyphics

higgle (hug'l) *v.i.* [Variant of *hagggle*] to dispute, in making a bargain.

higgler, *n.*

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'-l-di) *a.* confused.—*adv.* in confusion.—*n.* a jumble.

high (hi) *a.* [A.S. *heah*; cp. Ger. *hoch*] elevated; distinguished; proud; loud; angry, as words; luxurious, as living; strongly marked, as color; dear; acute; sharp, as tone or voice; tainted, as flesh; remote from the equator, as latitude;—*adv.* in a high manner; to a great altitude.—**highly**, *adv.*—**highball**, *n.* a drink of hard liquor and fruit juice or ginger ale, etc., and served with ice in a tall glass.—**highboy**, *n.* a bureau set on a kind of low table.—**highbrow**, *n.* a person of intellect.—**highjacker, hijacker**, *n.* a thug, esp. one who preys on racketeers and bootleggers.

—**highness**, *n.* altitude; a title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.—**highway**, *n.* a public road.—**highwayman**, *n.* a robber on the highway.—**highland**, *n.* a mountainous region.—**highlander, highlandman**, *n.* an inhabitant of highlands, esp. of the Highlands of Scotland.—**high altar**, the altar where high mass is celebrated in the R.C. church.—**high church**, inclined to magnify ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies.

—**high day**, a feast day.—**highhanded**, *a.* overbearing.—**high jinks**, boisterous play.

—**high life**, style of living among the upper

classes.—**high-pressure**, having a high steam pressure.—**highroad**, *n.* a highway.—**high school**, a school intermediate between elementary school and college; secondary school.—**high seas**, the open ocean.—**high-strung**, in a state of great tension.—**high treason**, treason against the sovereign or government of a country.—**high water**, the highest flow of the tide.—**Highland fling**, a dance peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

hike (hik) *v. i.* to walk or tramp, esp. through the woods;—*v. t.* to raise, as prices (*slang*).—**hiker**, *n.*

hilarious (hi-lar'ee-us) *n.* [O F. fr. L. fr. G. *hilaros*, cheerful] mirthful; jolly.

hilarity (hi-lar'ee-tee) *n.* merriment; gaiety.

hill (hil) *n.* [A S. *hilla*] a natural elevation of land.—**hilly**, *a.*—**hilliness**, *n.*—**hillside**, *n.* the sloping face of a hill.

hillock (hil'uk) *n.* [dim. -ock] a small hill.

hilt (hilt) *n.* [A S.] the handle of anything, esp. of a sword

hilum (hi-lum) *n.* [L.] the eye of a bean or other seed.

him (hum) *pron.* [A S.] the objective (and dative) case of the pronoun *he*.—**himself** (hum-self') *pron.* the emphatic and reflexive form of the pronoun *he*.

hind (hind) *n.* [A S.] the female of the red deer or stag

hind (hind) *n.* [A S. *hina*, genitive plural of *hiwan*, domestics] a peasant.

hind (hind) *a.* [A S. *hindan*, back, *hinder*, backwards] pert. to the part behind.—**hindmost**, *a.* [*superl.* of *hind*] the last. Also **hindermost**.

hinder (hin'der) *v. t.* [A S. *hindrian*; cp. Ger. *hindern*] to stop.

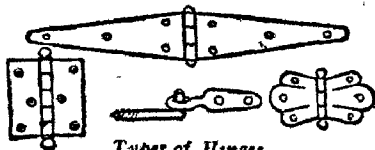
hindquarter (hind'kwawr-ter) *n.* the rear part of an animal; a hindleg.

hindrance (hin'drans) *n.* act of restraining motion.

hindsight (hind'sit) *n.* discernment of the conditions of an event after it has occurred; the rear sight of a gun.

Hindu, Hindoo (hin'doo) *n.* [Skr =Indes] a native of Hindustan who is not of Christian, Mohammedan, or Parsee descent,—*a.* pert. to the Hindu.—**Hinduism, Hindooism**, *n.* the religious principles of the Hindus.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (hin-doo-sta'nee) *a.* pert. to the Hindus or their language;—*n.* the language of the Hindus.



Types of Hinges

hinge (hingi) *n.* [M E. *heng*, fr. *hengen*, to hang] the hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, etc., turns, that on which

anything depends;—*v. i.* to furnish with hinges;—*v. t.* to depend.

hint (hint) *v. t.* [fr. A S. *hentan*, to setze] to bring to mind by a slight allusion;—*v. i.* to make an indirect suggestion;—*n.* a subtle allusion.

hinterland (hint'er-land) *n.* [Ger] a region at the back of a foreign dependency, and considered within its sphere of influence; the district behind that lying along the coast.

hip (hip) *n.* [A S. *hype*] the haunch.—**hip-bath**, a sitz-bath—**hip joint**, the joint connecting the thigh with the body.

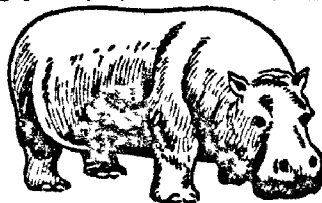
hip (hip) *n.* [A S. *heope*] the fruit of the dog rose or sweet briar

hipped (hipd) *a.* [Corr. fr. *hypochon-driac*] melancholy; disquieted.

hippocras (hip'p-kras) *n.* [*Hippocra-tes*, a Greek physician of 5th century B.C.] wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

hippodrome (hip'p-drom) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *dromos*, a course] a circus, esp. one in which horse-races and chariot races are performed, or an arena for such a performance.

hippopotamus (hip-pot'g-mus) *n.* [G., fr. *hippos*, horse, and *potamos*, river] the second largest living quadruped, found in African rivers.



Hippopotamus

hire (hir) *v. t.* [A S. *hyran*, to hire, fr. *hÿr*, wages; cp. Ger *heuer*] to contract with for wages;—*n.* price for the temporary use of anything; recompense for personal service.—**hirer**, *n.*—**hiring**, *n.* one who is hired.—**on hire**, for hiring.

hirsel (hir'sel) *n.* [Scot] a flock of sheep.

hirsute (her'sute) *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, hairy] rough with hair.

hirundine (hir-run'din) *n.* [L. stem *hirundin-* of *hirundo*, a swallow] pert. to, or like, swallows [Zool.].

his (hiz) *pron.* [A S.] of him; the possessive of *he*, and formerly of it; pert. to a male person.

hiss (his) *v. i.* [imit] to make a sound like that of the letter *s*, esp. in disapprobation.—**hisser**, *n.*

hist (hist) *int.* [imit] hush! be silent! a word commanding silence and attention;—*v. t.* to incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

histology (his-tol'og-ee) *n.* [G., fr. *histos*, tissue, and *logos*, discourse] the science that treats of the minute-structure of the tissues of plants, animals, etc.—**histologist**, *n.* one versed in histology—**histo-**

logical (his-tō-joj'i-kal) *a.* pert. to histology.
—**histologically**, *adv.*

historian (his-tō'ri-ən) *n.* a writer or compiler of history.

historiography (his-tō-ri-og'ra-fi) *n.* the art or employment of a historiographer.—**historiographer**, *n.* a historian.—**historiographical** (his-tō-ri-ō-graf'i-kal) *a.* pert. to historiography.

history (his'tō-ri) *n.* [L., fr. G. *historia*, knowing] a learning by inquiry, fr. *histōr*, knowing] a relation, or account, in order and detail, a record of events in the life of a nation, state, institution, or epoch; a description of animals, plants, minerals, etc., existing on the earth, called **natural history**.—**historic**, **historical** (his-tor'ik, -ikal) *a.* pert. to history; contained in history; **historically**, *adv.*

histrionic (his-tri-on'ik) *a.* Also **histrionical** [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histris*, actor] pert. to the stage, stage-playing, or actors.—**histrionically**, *adv.*—**histrionics**, *n.* theatrical representation; dramatic art.

hit (hit) *v.t.* [Scand.—to meet with] to strike; to reach with a stroke or blow; to reach or attain exactly;—*v.s.* to strike; to reach the intended mark; in baseball, to hit the ball so as to reach a base safely;—*n.* a stroke or blow; a lucky chance; a spectacular success.—**hitter**, *n.*

hitch (hich) *v.t.* [M.E.] to catch as by a hook; to make a rope fast; to raise;—*v.i.* to become entangled by a hook;—*n.* act of catching, as by a hook, etc.; a sudden halt in moving; a defect causing a failure in a scheme or in a performance.

hitchhike (hich'hik) *v.i.* to travel by soliciting rides from motorists [colloquial].

hither (hih'er) *adv.* [A.S. *hider*] to this place;—*a.* being on the side toward the person speaking.—**hithermost**, *a.* nearest in this direction.—**hitherto**, *adv.* up to this time.—**hitherward**, *adv.* toward this place.

hive (hive) *n.* [A.S. *hyy*] a place for a swarm of honey bees; a swarm of bees;—*v.t.* to cause to enter a hive;—*v.i.* to take shelter together; to reside in company.

hives (hivez) *n.* an eruptive disease characterized by itching spots of the skin.

ho, ho (hō) *int.* a call to excite attention.

hoar (hōr) *a.* [A.S. *hār*] white or grayish-white.—**hoary**, *a.* whitish; gray with age; of great antiquity.—**hoariness**, *n.*—**hoar-frost**, *n.* the white particles deposited instead of dew when the air temperature is at or below the freezing point.

hoard (hōrd) *n.* [A.S. *hord*] a hidden stock; a treasure;—*v.t.* to store secretly; to withhold money from circulation;—*v.i.* to lay up a store.—**hoarder**, *n.*

hoarding (hōr'ding) *n.* [D. *horde*, barrier] a wooden erection round a house while builders are at work; a screen of boards on which bills are posted.

hoarse (hōrs) *a.* [A.S. *hās*] having a rough voice, as when affected with a cold.—**hoarsely**, *adv.*—**hoarseness**, *n.*

hoax (hōks) *n.* [Corr. fr. *hocus*] a trick; a practical joke.—**hoaxer**, *n.*

hob (hob) *n.* [Cp. *hub*] the projecting nave of a wheel; the flat part of a grate at the side where things are placed to be kept warm.

hob (hob) *n.* [Corr. fr. *Robin, Robert*] a rustic; an elf.—**hobgoblin**, *n.* a mischievous fairy.—to raise hob, to be in mischief.



hobble (hob'l) *v.t.* [Freq. of *hop*] to clog; to fetter, as a horse.—*v.i.* to walk lamely;—*n.* a halting gait; a fetter.

hobbledehoy (hob'l-dē-hoi) *n.* [Etym. unknown] an awkward youth.

hobby (hob'l) *n.* [M.E. *hobin*, a nag] a nag; a favorite pursuit.—**hobbyhorse**, a figure of a horse on which boys ride.

hobnail (hob'nail) *n.* a thickheaded nail for shoes.

hobnob (hob'nob) *adv.* [A.S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have] to chat with intimately.

hobo (hō'bō) *n.* a wandering workman; a tramp.

hock (hok) *v.t.* Also **hough** [A.S. *hōh*, heel] to hamstring;—*n.* the joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. See **Horse**, *illus.*

hock (hok) *n.* [fr. *Hochheim*, in Germany] a light yellowish Rhenish wine.

hock (hok) [slang] *v.t.* to pawn.

hockey (hok'i) *n.* [Perh. fr. O.F. *hoquet*, a crook] a game, played on ice or on a field, in which are used a small ball or puck and a light club curved at the bottom; shunty.

hocus (hō'kus) *v.t.* [Contr. fr. *hocus-pocus*, the gibberish of a juggler] to cheat.—**hocus-pocus**, *n.* a juggler; a juggler's trick; any trick to confuse the observer.

hod (hod) *n.* [Cp. F. *hotte*, basket] a trough for mortar and bricks.—**hod-carrier**, *n.* a mason's helper.

hodden (hod'n) *s.* [Perh. holden for held] held over; rustic.—**hodden-gray**, cloth made of wool in its natural state without being dyed.

hodgepodge (hōj'pōj) *n.* [F. *hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, pot] hotch-potch; a miscellany.



Hoes

hoe (hō) *n.* [O.F. *houe*] a hand instrument for cultivation;—*v.t.* to loosen the earth about with a hoe;—*v.i.* to labor with a hoe.—**hoecake**, *n.* in the South, a corn meal cake originally baked on a hoe in the ashes of a fire.

hog (hog) *n.* [M.E. *hogge*, *hog*, a gelded hog, a young sheep, *perh. fr. hog*, to cut] a well-known domesticated animal, a swine; a filthy, or gluttonous fellow—*hogfish*, *s.* brutish; gluttonous—*hog-gishly*, *adv.*—*hoggishness*, *n.*—*hogskin*, *n.* leather tanned from the skin of swine.—*hog-fish*, *s.* porpoise.—*hog's lard*, the melted fat of swine.

hogmanay (hog'mā-nā) *n.* [Scot.] the last day of the year.

hogshhead (hogz'hed) *n.* [O.D. = ox-head, a cask] a measure containing 63 wine gallons, a large cask containing 100 to 140 gallons.

hoiden See *hoyden*.

hoi polloi (hoi-po-loi') *n.* the crowd; the common people.

hoist (hoist) *v.t.* [M.E. *hoise*] to raise;—*n.* pulleys and tackle for hoisting; a contrivance for raising or lowering heavy objects.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi-ti) *s.* giddy; flighty;—*int.* an exclamation denoting surprise, with some contempt.

hokum (hō'kum) [*siang*] *n.* bunkum; falsehood intended to excite.

hold (hōld) *v.t.* [A.S. *healdan*] to grasp with the hand; to grip; to restrain; to keep in possession; to solemnize; to support; to bind;—*v.i.* to remain fixed; to endure; to be valid; to derive right or title;—*n.* seizure; grasp; clasp; grip; claim; binding power and influence; a prison; a fortified place; in music, a character placed over or under a note or rest indicating that it is to be prolonged.—*holder*, *n.*—*holding*, *n.* anything held, as lands.—*holdback*, *n.* a check; a hindrance.—*holding company*, a company formed to hold the securities of other companies.—*holdup*, *n.* robbery, esp. at the point of a gun.—*to hold forth*, to preach; to offer.

hold (hōld) *n.* [D.=a hole] the interior cavity of a vessel.

hole (hōl) *n.* [A.S. *hol*] a hollow place; a pit; a den; a perforation; a mean habitation;—*v.t.* to make a hole or holes in; to drive into the pocket in billiards; in golf, to drive the ball in;—*v.s.* to go into a hole.

holiday (hol'i-dā) *n.* [*holy* and *day*] a day of celebration; a time of freedom from labor, for recreation, etc.

holla, hollo, holloa (hol'ā, hol'ō, ho-lō') *int.* [Fr. *hold*, fr. *ho* and *lō*, there] ho, there! an exclamation to call attention;—*n.* a loud call;—*v.t.* to shout to;—*v.i.* to call out to anyone at a distance.

Holland (hol'and) *s.* a kind of linen first manufactured in Holland.—*Hollands*, *n.* gin made in Holland.

Hollander (hol'an-der) *n.* a native of Holland.

hollow (hol'ō) *s.* [A.S. *holh*, a hollow place, fr. *hol*, hole] containing an empty space within; low; faithless; insincere;—*n.* a cavity; a hole; a cavern; a groove;—*v.t.* to make hollow; to evacuate; to hollow.—*hollowly*, *adv.* completely. *hollowness*, *s.*

holly (hol'i) *n.* [A.S. *holegrn*] an evergreen tree or shrub having glossy green leaves and bearing red berries.



American Holly

hollyhock (hol'i-hok) [*Holy*, and A.S. *hoc*, mallows] a tall garden plant bearing flowers of various colors. Called also rose mallow.

holm (hōm) *n.* [M.E. *holin*, holly] the evergreen oak.

holm (hōm) *n.* [A.S. *holm*] a river isle; a flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

holocaust (hol'ō-kawst) *n.* [G. fr. *holos*, whole, and *kautos*, burnt] a burnt offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire; any complete destruction by fire.

holograph (hol'ō-graf) *n.* [G. fr. *holos*, whole, and *graphein*, to write] any writing, as a letter, deed, will, etc., wholly in the handwriting of the maker.

Holstein (hōl'stīn, -stēn) *n.* the largest breed of dairy cattle, more fully called Holstein-Friesian (frē'zhan).

holster (hōl'ster) *n.* [D.] a leather case for a pistol worn on the hip or under the armpit.



Pistol in Holster

holt (hōlt) *n.* [A.S. a wood; cp. Ger. *holz*] a wood, or piece of woodland, esp. a woody hill.

holy (hō'li) *s.* [A.S. *hālig*, healthy, perfect, fr. *hāl*, sound, cp. heal, hail, hale, whole] pious.—*hollily*, *adv.*—*holiness*, *n.* devotion.—*Holy City*, Jerusalem; also name given to Mecca, Rome, Benares, etc.—*Holy Ghost*, *Holy Spirit*, the third person of the holy Trinity.—*Holy Land*, Palestine.—*holy of holies*, the inner division of the Jewish tabernacle.—*Holy One*, an appellation of the Divine Being.—*holy orders*, the office of a clergyman.—*holy rood*, the cross or crucifix.—*Holy Thursday*, the day on which the ascension of Jesus Christ is commemorated.—*holy water*, water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things used for holy purposes.—*Holy Writ*, the Scriptures.—*His Holiness*, a title given to the pope.

homage (hom'i) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *homaticum*, fr. L. *homo*, a man]

an acknowledgment made by a tenant to his lord, that he was his vassal; fealty; respect.

home (hōm) *n.* [A.S. *hām*; cp. Ger. *heim*] the house in which one resides; the place or country in which one dwells; the abode of a family; in baseball, the base where the batter stands.—*adv.* pert. to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic; *adv.* to one's home or country; close.—**homely**, *a.* belonging to home; homelike; of plain features.—**homeliness**, *n.*—**homelike**, **homeless**, *a.*—**homelfelt**, *a.* felt in one's own breast.—**home run**, in baseball, a hit enabling the batter to make a round of the bases.—**homesick**, *a.* depressed in spirits at a separation from home.—**homesickness**, *n.*—**homespun**, *a.* spun at home.—*n.* cloth made at home.—**homestead**, *n.* the grounds, buildings, etc., regarded as the home place.—**home rule**, the right for the citizens of a country to rule it locally or at home.—**at home**, *adv.* in one's own house; prepared to receive visitors;—*n.* a formal reception of callers.

homeopathy (hō-mē-op'ā-thi) *n.* [G. fr. *homōios*, like, and *pathos*, feeling] the theory that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.—**homeopathist**, **homeopath** (hō-mē-op'ā-thist, hō'mē-ō-path) *n.* a believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.—**homeopathic** (hō-mē-ō-path'ik) *a.* pert. to homeopathy.

homer (hō'mēr) *n.* [H.] a Hebrew measure containing, as a liquid measure, seventy-five gallons, and, as a dry, eleven and one-ninth bushels; in baseball, a home run; a homing pigeon.

Homeric (hō-mēr'ik) *a.* pert. to Homer (c. 850 B.C.), the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry.

homicide (hom'i-sid) *n.* [F., fr. L. *homo*, man, and *caedere*, kill] manslaughter; a person who kills another.—**homicide bureau**, a department of police specializing in the investigation of homicides.—**homicidal**, *a.*—**homicidally**, *adv.*

homiletic (hom-i-let'iks) *n.* the art of preaching.—**homiletic**, **homiletical**, *a.* pert. to homiletics.

homily (hom'i-li) *n.* [G. *homilia*, an assembly, a sermon, fr. *homos*, same, and *ilē*, crowd] a plain discourse upon some religious commonplace.—**homilist**, *n.* one that preaches to a congregation.

hominy (hom'i-ni) *n.* [Amer. Indian] maize, hulled and ground, and boiled with water.

homogeneity (hō-mō-jē-nē'i-ti) *n.* participation of the same nature.

homogeneity (hō-mō-jē'nē-us) *a.* [G., fr. *homos*, same, and *genos*, kind] of the same kind or nature.

homologation (hō-mol-ō-gā'shun) *n.* approval [Law].

homologous (hō-mol'ō-gus) *a.* [G., fr. *homos*, same, and

logos, speech] having the same relative position, value, or structure.

homonym (hom'ō-nim) *n.* [F., fr. G., fr. *homos*, the same, and *onoma*, name] a word having the same sound as another but used to express a distinct meaning, as *air*, *heir*, etc.

homo sapiens (hō'mō-sā-pi-ens) *n.* the biological name of mankind.

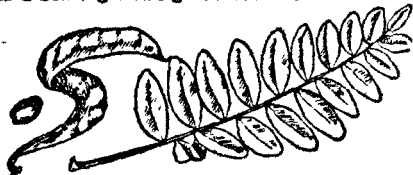
homosexuality (hō-mō-seks-u-āl'i-ti) *n.* abnormal sexual relations between members of the same sex.—**homosexual**, *a.* and *n.*

homunculus (hō-mung'kū-lus) *n.* [L. dim. of *homo*, man] a dwarf.

hone (hōn) *n.* [A.S. *hān*, a stone] a stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

honest (on'est) *a.* [F., fr. L. *honestus*, honorable, fr. *honor*] upright; faithful.—**honestly**, *adv.*—**honesty**, *n.* upright disposition or conduct.

honey (hun'i) *n.* [A.S. *hunig*; cp. Ger. *honig*] a sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from flowers; sweet one;—*a.* sweet; luscious;—*v.t.* to sweeten.—**honeyless**, *a.*—**honey bee**, a bee that produces honey.—**honeymoon**, *n.* the first month after marriage.—**honeysuckle**, *n.* one of several species of climbing flowering plants; woodbine.—**honey bag**, the receptacle for honey in a bee.—**honeycomb**, *n.* a mass of cells formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey.—**honeydew**, *n.* a sweet substance found on plants in small drops like dew; a kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.—**honey locust**, an American locust tree with compound primate leaves and bearing small green flowers.



Honey Locust (seed, seed pod, and leaf)

honk (hongk) *n.* [imit] the cry of geese; the sound of a horn;—*v.t.* and *i.* to cry like a goose; to sound a horn, as that of an automobile.—**honky-tonk** (hong'ki-tonk) *a.* a dive where drinks are sold.

honor, honour (on'er) *n.* [F., fr. L. *honor*] esteem due to worth; high rank; a title of respect or distinction; *pl.* public marks of respect; a mode of drinking healths;—*v.t.* to treat with honor; to accept and pay when due.—**honorable**, *a.* worthy of honor; a title of respect or distinction.—**honorably**, *adv.*—**honorableness**, *n.*—**honorless**, *a.*—an affair of honor, a duel.—**honors of war**, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy.—**word of honor**, an oral promise.

honorarium (on-ō-rā'ri-um) *n.* [L. *honorārium* (donum),

honorary (gift)] a voluntary fee for professional services.

honorary (on'gr-er-i) *a.* [L. *honorarius*, honorarv, fr. *honor*] conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

honorific (on-gr-i'fik) *a.* bestowing or indicating honor and esteem.

hooch (hóoch) *n.* hard liquor, esp. that obtained unlawfully or secretly.

hood (hood) *n.* [A.S. *hōd*, hat; cp. Ger. *haui*] a covering for the head; a covering for an engine, etc.; an appendage to a graduate's gown designating his college and degree; the top of a carriage; a chimney top;—*v.t.* to cover with a hood.—**hoodless**, *a.*

hoodlum (hood'lum) *n.* a rough; a hooligan.

hoodoo (hóo'doo) *n.* a jinx; a nemesis.

hoodwink (hood'wink) *v.t.* [fr. hood and wink] to blind by covering the eyes; to impose on or deceive.

hooley (hóo'i) [slang] *n.* bunk; nonsense.

hoof (hoof) *n.* [A.S. *hōf*; cp. Ger. *huf*] the horny substance that terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, etc.—**hoofless**, *a.*



Hoofs (A, horse; B, deer; C, cow)

hook (hook) *n.* [A.S. *hōc*, hook; cp. Ger. *haken*] some hard material bent into a curve for catching; a scythe or sickle.—*v.t.* to fasten with a hook;—*v.s.* to bend.—**hooks and eyes**, bent metallic clips and catches used for fastening dresses.

hooka, hookah

(hook'a) *n.* [A] a tobacco pipe in which the smoke is made to pass through water.

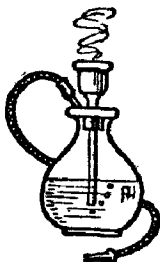
hookup (hook'up) *n.* an electrical circuit; a group of radio stations broadcasting the same program simultaneously; loosely, any connection.

hookworm (hook'worm) *n.* a parasitic worm that causes an intestinal disease.

hooligan (hoo'li-gan) *n.* [A personal name] one of a band of young street roughs; a hoodlum.—**hooliganism**, *n.* the disorderly practices of hooligans.

hoop (hoop) *n.* [A.S. *hōp*] a ring of wood or metal for holding together the staves of casks, etc.; a furlingale;—*v.t.* to fasten with hoops; to clasp.

hoopoe (hoo'pō) *n.* [L. *upupa*, fr. G. *εποπα*, so called from its cry] a European bird with a large, movable crest.



Hookah

hoosegow (hoos'gou) *n.* [slang] a jail.

hoot (hóot) *v.i.* [imit.] to cry out in contempt; to cry as an owl;—*v.t.* to utter contemptuous cries at;—*n.* a cry of shout in contempt; the owl's cry.

hop (hop) *v.s.* [A.S. *hoppian*, to dance; cp. Ger. *hüpfen*] to leap or jump on one leg; to skip as birds do;—*n.* a leap on one leg; a skip; a dancing party.—**hopper**, *n.*—**hopscotch**, *n.* a children's game in which the players hop through the sections of a pattern of lines drawn on the ground.

hop (hop) *n.* [D.] a well-known climbing, bitter plant having a long twining stalk, whose flower scales and fruit are used in brewing and in medicine;—*v.t.* to impregnate or season with hops;—*v.i.* to gather hops.



Hop

hope (hōp) *n.* [A.S. *hōpa*] a desire of some good, accompanied with a belief that it is obtainable;—*v.t.* to desire, with belief in the possibility of obtaining;—*v.i.* to indulge hope.—**hopeful**, *s.*—**hopefully**, *adv.*—**hopefulness**, *n.*—**hopeless**, *a.*—**hopelessly**, *adv.*—**hopelessness**, *n.*—**hope chest**, a box of clothing, etc., collected by a woman for use when she is married.

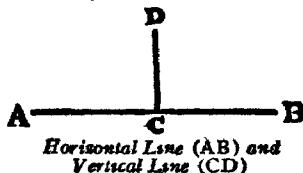
hoplite (hop'lit) *n.* a heavily armed foot soldier in ancient Greece.

hopper (hop'er) *n.* a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill by jolting or shaking; an iron steam barge into which the useless matter raised by the dredging machine in a river or harbor is put, carried out to sea, and dropped by opening the hinges of its bottom; a toilet bowl.

Horatian (hō-rā'shan) *a.* relating to Horace, the Latin poet (65-8 B.C.), or the style of his writings.

horde (hōrd) *n.* [F., fr. Turk.] a wandering troop;—*v.t.* to herd together.

horehound (hōr'hound) *n.* Also **hoarhound** [A.S. *hār*, hoar, white, and *hūne*, horehound] a plant of a whitish appearance which has a bitter taste, used as a tonic; candy flavored with it.



Horizontal Line (AB) and Vertical Line (CD)

horizon (hō-rī'zŏn) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *horisēon*, to bound, fr. *horas*, a limit] the circular line formed by the apparent junction of the earth and sky; anything bounding one's mental vision.—**horizontally**, *adv.*

hormone (hawr'mōn) *n.* a substance contained in a glandular secretion which affects the functioning of various parts of the body.

horn (hawrn) *n.* [A.S.; cp. L. *cornu*, G. *keras*] a hard projecting organ, growing from the heads of certain animals; the antenna of an insect; the feeler of a snail; a wind instrument of music; a drinking cup; a utensil for holding powder.—**horay**, *a.* full of horns; callous.—**hornless**, *a.*—**hornlessness**, *n.*—**hornbill**, *n.* a large bird found in Africa, India, etc., with an enormous, horny bill.—**hornpipe**, *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a wooden pipe with holes, and a horn at each end; a lively air or tune of compound triple time; a sailors' dance; a reel.—**horn owl**, a species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers in its head.

hornblende (hawrn'blende) *n.* [Ger. *horn* (fr. shape of the crystals) and *blenden*, to dazzle] a common mineral consisting of silica, with magnesia, lime, or iron.

hornbook (hawrn'book) *n.* a primer, so called because formerly covered with horn to protect it.

hornet (hawr'net) *n.* [A.S. *nyrnet*, dim. of *horn*] a large, strong, social wasp that stings severely.



Hornet

hornstone (hawrn'stōn) *n.* a silicious stone resembling flint.

hornswoggle (hawrn'swog-gl) *v.i.* to [slang.] deceive; to bamboozle

horologe (hor'ō-loj) *n.* [O.F., fr. L., fr. G., fr. *hōra*, an hour, and *legein*, tell] a timepiece of any kind.

horology (hor-ol'ō-jī) *n.* the science of measuring time by mechanical apparatus.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *hōra* and *skopein*, to observe] an observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claims to foretell the events of his life; the scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole sphere of the heavens is divided for this purpose. — **horoscopy**, *n.*

horrendous (ho-ren'dus) *a.* fearful; horrible.

horrent (hor'ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *horrent-*, fr. *horrens*, to bristle] standing erect, as bristles; bristled.—**horrescent** (ho-res'ent) *a.* shuddering.

horrible (hor'i-bl) *a.* exciting horror.—**horribly**, *adv.* — **horribleness**, *n.*

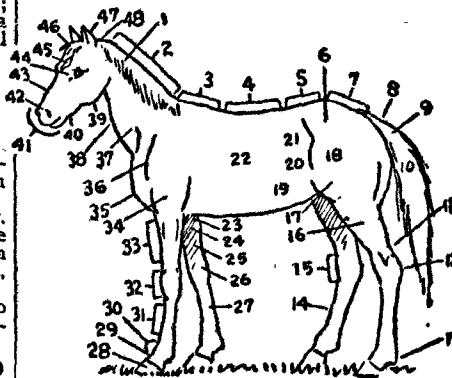
horrid (hor'id) *a.* exciting fear or displeasure.—**horridly**, *adv.*—**horridness**, *n.*

horrify (hor'i-fi) *v.t.* to shock; to inspire fear;—*v.i.*—**horrific**, *a.*—**horrifically**, *adv.*

horror (hor'er) *n.* [L. *horror*, fr. *horrens*, to bristle] a painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence.—**the horrors**, delirium tremens.

hors de combat (aw-de-kaw'n-bá') [F.] disabled from fighting.

hors d'œuvres (aw-dg'vr) *n.* [F., out of work] relishes or appetizers served at the start of a meal.



Parts of the Horse

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mane | 25. Chestnut |
| 2. Crest | 26. Pisiform |
| 3. Withers | 27. Back tendon |
| 4. Back | 28. Hoof |
| 5. Loins | 29. Coronet |
| 6. Haunch | 30. Fetlock joint |
| 7. Croup | 31. Shank or cannon |
| 8. Dock | 32. Knee |
| 9. Buttock | 33. Forearm |
| 10. Tail | 34. Arm |
| 11. Hamstring | 35. Chest |
| 12. Point of Hock | 36. Shoulder |
| 13. Feather or fetlock | 37. Neck |
| 14. Cannon bone | 38. Throat |
| 15. Hock | 39. Lower jaw |
| 16. Gaskin | 40. Chin groove |
| 17. Stifle | 41. Muzzle |
| 18. Thigh | 42. Nostril |
| 19. Belly | 43. Nose |
| 20. Flank | 44. Eye |
| 21. Flank joint | 45. Forehead |
| 22. Ribs | 46. Poll |
| 23. Elbow | 47. Ear |
| 24. Brisket | 48. Forelock |

horse (hawrs) *n.* [A.S.; cp. Ger. *ross*] a well-known hoofed quadruped used for draft or the saddle; mounted soldiery; a wooden machine on which soldiers rode for punishment;—*v.t.* to provide horses for, as stagecoaches;—*v.i.* to get on horseback.—**horsy**, **horsey**, *a.* pert, to or interested in, horses.—**horseback**, *adv.*—**horsehair**, *n.* haircloth.—**horseman**, *n.* a rider on horseback.—**horsemanship**, *n.*—**horsemanship**, *n.* a woman who rides on horseback.—**horseshoe**, *n.* an iron shoe for horses.—**horsehoer**, *n.*—**horsewhip**, *n.* a whip for driving horses;—*v.t.* to strike with a horsewhip.—**horse chestnut**, a large kind of inedible nut.—**horsefly**, *n.* a large, biting fly.—**horsejockey**, a dealer and trainer of horses;

a jockey.—horse latitudes, the regions near 30° N and 30° S latitude.—horse-laugh, *n.* a loud, derisive laugh.—horseleech, *n.* a large kind of leech; a veterinary surgeon.—horse marine, *orig.* an imaginary mounted marine soldier—hence a mounted sailor ashore or a cavalryman aboard ship.—horseplay, *n.* rough, rude play.—horsepower, *n.* the power which a horse is capable of exerting; 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.—horse-radish, an herb, or its peppery root used as a table sauce.—dark horse, a contestant whose points are not known.—to put the cart before the horse, to reverse the usual or the proper order.

hortative, hortatory (hawr'ta-tiv, -tō-n) *a.* advisory; exhortative.

horticulture (hawr'ti-kul-chūr) *n.* [L., fr. *hortus*, garden, and *cultura*, culture, fr. *colere*, to cultivate] the art of cultivating gardens.—horticultural, *a.*—horticulturist, *n.*

hortus siccus (hor'tus sik'us) [L., a dry garden] a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved.

hosanna (hō-zan'a) *n.* [H = save now, I pray] an exclamation of praise to God.

hose (hōz) *n.* [A.S. *hosa*, pl. *hosa*; cp. Ger. *hose*] close-fitting breeches as formerly worn, reaching to the knee, stockings, a flexible pipe for conveying a liquid to any required point.

hosier (hō'zier) *n.* one who deals in hose, or in goods knit or woven like hose.—hosiers, *n.* stockings collectively.

hospice (hos'pis) *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium*, fr. *hospes*, a guest, a host] a place of refuge for travelers, an inn.

hospitable (hos'pi-tā-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *hospes*, guest] receiving and entertaining strangers without reward.—hospitably, *adv.*—hospitableness, *n.*

hospital (hos'pi-tal) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *hospitale*, fr. L. *hospes*, guest] a building for the sick or infirm; a house for disabled seamen or soldiers, etc.

—hospitalize (hos'pi-tā-liz) *v. t.* to place in a hospital for treatment.—hospitalization, *n.*

—hospitalier, *n.* one who lives in a hospital.

hospitality (hos'pi-tā'l-i-ti) *n.* reception of strangers as guests; entertainment of guests.

host (hōst) *n.* [O.F. *hoste*, fr. L. stem *hospit-* of *hospes*] one from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord; *fr.* *hostes*.

host (hōst) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *hostis*, enemy] an army; great number or multitude.

host (hōst) *n.* [L. *hostia*, sacrifice, victim] the consecrated wafer, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice in the R. C. church.

hostage (hōs'tij) *n.* [O.F. = F. *diage*, fr. L. stem *obdis-* of *obdis*, hostage] a person given as a pledge for the performance of conditions.

hostel, hostelry (hōs'tel, -tri) *n.* [O.F. *hostel*] an inn or lodging.—hosteler, hosteller, *n.* an innkeeper; an hostler.

hostess (hōs'tes) *n.* a woman who receives guests. See *Host*.

hostile (hōs'til) *a.* [L. *hostilis*, fr. *hostis*, enemy] unfriendly, as an enemy, pert. to an enemy.

hostility (hōs-til'i-ti) *n.* state of being hostile; *pl.* acts of warfare.

hostler, ostler (hōs'-, os'ler) *n.* one who has the care of horses at an inn.

hot (hot) *a.* [A.S. *hāt*; cp. Ger. *heiss*] having much sensible heat.—hotly, *adv.*—hotness, *n.*—hotfoot, *adv.* with great speed.—hothead, *n.* a violent person.—hotspur, *n.* one who is passionate or precipitate.

—hotbed, *n.* a bed of earth well manured and covered with glass, for raising early plants; a place of fast growth.—hot-blooded, high spirited.—hot dog, a frankfurter (slang).

—hothouse, *n.* a house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air.—hot-pressed, pressed between heated plates or rollers, so as to acquire a smooth surface.

hotchpotch (hoch'poch) *n.* [F. *hochepot*, fr. *hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, pot] a confused mixture; a stew.

hotel (hō'tel) *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *hostel*] a place where food and lodging are sold to travelers; an inn.

Hottentot (hot'en-tot) *n.* one of a S. African savage race, or their language.

hound (hound) *n.* [A.S. *hund*, dog] a dog used for hunting; a low, mean fellow;—*v. t.* to incite, as a hound, to pursuit; to pursue relentlessly.

hour (our) *n.* [O.F. *hora* = F. *heure*, fr. L. *hora*, an hour] sixty minutes; appointed time—hourly, *a.* happening every hour;—*adv.* every hour.—hour hand, the indicator that shows the hour on a clock or watch.—hourglass, *n.* a device in which the falling of sand from an upper to a lower container, connected by a narrow passage, indicates the progress of time.

hour (hoo'ri, hou'ri) *n.* [Perh. fr. A. = having fine black eyes] a nymph of paradise in Mohammedan belief.

house (haus) *n.* [A.S. *has*; cp. Ger. *haus*] a building used as a habitation for animals of any kind; esp. one for the habitation of man; a noble family; a company; a legislative body; the audience at a place of entertainment; a square in a chessboard;—*v. i.* (houz) to shelter;—*v. t.* to dwell—

—houseful, a well-known *fid*—houseful, *n.*—houseless, *a.*—household, *n.* those that compose a family;—*a.* belonging to the house and family; domestic.—householder, *n.* the occupier of a house.—housekeeper, *n.* a housewife; a woman servant in charge of the maintenance of a house.—housekeeping, *n.* care of domestic concerns.—housemaid, *n.* a female servant employed to keep a house clean, etc.—housewife (hous'wif, huz'if) *n.* the mistress of a family; a little case or bag for materials used in sewing, etc.—houseboat, *n.* a boat used as a home.—housebreaking, *n.* burglary.—housewarming, *n.* merrymaking to celebrate entering new house.

housing (hou'zing) *n.* [O.F. *houisse*, mantle] shelters; dwellings; the

building of houses; a cover; a saddle-cloth; pl. the trappings of a horse.

hove (hōv) past tense and past participle of the verb **heave**.

hovel (hov'el) n. [Dim. of A.S. *hof*, a dwelling] an open shed for cattle, etc.; a small, mean house;—*v.t.* to put in a hovel.

hover (huv'gr) *v.i.* [Ety. doubtful] to hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing, to move to and fro in the neighborhood of; to be in suspense.—**hoverer**, n.

how (hou) *adv.* [A.S. *hū*] in what manner or way; by what means; to what degree or extent; for what reason.—**howbeit** (hou-bē'it) *conj.* be it as it may; however.—**however** (hou-ev'gr) *adv.* in whatever manner or degree, at least; notwithstanding.—**howsoever** (hou-sō-ev'gr) *adv.* in what manner soever.

howdah, houdah (hou'də) n. [Hind.] a seat on the back of an elephant or camel.



Howdah

howitzer (hou'it-ser) n. [Ger. *haubitze*, fr. Bohem.] a cannon designed to throw projectiles in low curves.

howl (hou) *v.t.* [imit.; cp. L. *ululāre*, to howl, fr. *ulula*, an owl; cp. Ger. *heulen*] to utter with outcry;—*v.s.* to cry as a dog or wolf; to wail; to roar, as a tempest;—*n.* the cry of a dog or wolf.—**howler**, n. one who howls; a remarkably stupid mistake.

hoy (hou) n. [D.] a coasting vessel rigged as a sloop;—*int.* [imit.] an exclamation to attract attention.

hoyden, hoiden (hou'dn) n. [O.D. = a gipsy] a rude, bold girl; a tomboy.—**hoydenish**, a. bold.

hub (hub) n. [A variant of *hob*] the central part, or nave, of a wheel, a mark at which quoits, etc., are cast.

hubbub (hub'ub) n. [imit.] a tumult; uproar.

huckaback (huk'a-bak) n. [Low Ger.] a kind of linen with raised figures, used for tablecloths, etc.

huckleberry (huk'l-ber-i) n. [A.S. *heorot-berge*] a shrub producing a small, blue edible berry; the blueberry.

hucklebone (huk'l-bou) n. the hip bone.



Huckleberry

huckster (huk'ster) n. [Orig. fem. of *hawker*, fr. O.D. = to stoop, with suff. *-ster*] a retailer of small articles; a peddler;—*v.t.* to deal in small articles.

huddle (hud'l) *v.t.* [M.E. *hodren*; cp. *hide*] to crowd promiscuously; to put on hurriedly and untidily, as clothes;—*v.s.* to press in disorder; to crowd;—*n.* a crowded group; a conference (slang).

Hudibrastic (hū-di-bras'tik) a. sim-ilar in manner to Hudibras, the hero of Samuel Butler's metrical burlesque on the Puritans; burlesque.

Hudsonian (hud-sō'n-an) a. pert. to Hudson River or Bay.

hue (hū) n. [A.S. *hew*] color; tint.—**huesless**, a.

hue (hū) n. [O.F. *huer*, to hoot] a shouting; a legal pursuit of a criminal; an alarm given to the neighborhood or country.

huff (huf) n. [imit.] a fit of petulance, or anger;—*v.t.* to bully;—*v.i.* to bluster.—**huffy**, a. characterized by petulance.—**huffily**, *adv.*—**huffiness**, n.—**huffishness**, n.

hug (hug) *v.t.* [Scand.] to press close in an embrace; to keep close to the wind or the land, as a ship.—*n.* a close embrace.

huge (hū) a. [O.F. *ahuge*, vast] very large; immense.—**hugely**, *adv.*—**hugeness**, n.

hugger (hug'er) *v.t.* [fr. *hug*] to muffle; to conceal.—**huggermugger**, n. privacy; secrecy;—*a.* clandestine; sly; confused.

Huguenot (hū'ge-not, -nō) n. [M.H. Ger. *Hüg*, Hugh; F. *Hugon*] a French Protestant in the 16th century.

hula hula (hōo'la hōo'la) n. an erotic dance of Hawaiian women.

hulk (hulk) n. [Late L. *hulka*, fr. G. *hel-kein*, to draw] the body of a ship; anything bulky or unwieldy.—**hulky**, a. unwieldy.—**hulking**, a. stupid and clumsy.

hull (hul) n. [A.S. *hulin*, covering, husk] the outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the frame or body of a vessel;—*v.t.* strip off hulls of.

hullabaloo (hul'a-bā-lōō) n. uproar.

hum (hum) *v.t.* [imit.; cp. Ger. *hummeln*, *hummen*] to sing with shut mouth;—*v.t.* to make a dull, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight;—*n.* the noise of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, or the like; low, confused noise, as of a crowd;—*int.* ahem; hem; a sound with a pause implying doubt or deliberation.—**hummer**, n.

human (hū'man) a. [F., fr. L. *hūmānus*, fr. *homo*, a man] belonging to man or mankind;—*n.* a human being.—**humanly**, *adv.*—**humanness**, n.—**human-kind**, n. the whole race of man.

humane (hū-mān') a. pert. to man; kind.—**humanely**, *adv.*

humanism (hū'man-izm) n. human-ity; literary culture.—**humanist**, n. one that pursues the study of the humanities or polite literature; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.—**humanistic** (hū-mā-nis'tik) a. pert. to humanity.

humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'ri-ən) *n.* one who believes in the self-determination of human beings; a philanthropist;—*a.* belonging to humanitarians, benevolent.—**humanitarianism**, *n.* the doctrine of the humanitarians.

humanity (hū-man'i-ti) *n.* quality of being human; the nature of man; the human race; kindness; *pl.* the branches of polite learning.

humanize (hū'mān-īz) *v.t.* to render human or humane;—*v.i.* to become more humane.—**humanizer**, *n.*

humble (hum'bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *humilis*, low, fr. *humus*, the earth] thinking little of oneself;—*v.t.* to bring low; to subdue; to make lowly in mind.—**humbly**, *adv.*—**humbleness**, *n.*—**humbler**, *n.*

humblebee (hum'bl-bē) *n.* [Freq. of *hum*] the bumblebee.

humbles (hum'blz) *n. pl.* [O.F.] entrails of a deer. Also **umbles**, or **numbles**.—**humble pie**, a pie made of humbles.—to eat humble pie, to suffer humiliation.

humbug (hum'bug) *n.* a piece of trickery, a hoax, one who deceives;—*v.t.* to deceive; to hoax.

humdrum (hum'drum) *n.* [Prob. fr. *hum*, and *drum*, for *drone*] dull; stupid.

humeral (hū'mer-əl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *humerus*] belonging to the shoulder.

humerus (hū'mer-us) *n.* the long bone of the upper arm

humid (hū'mid) *a.* [F., fr. L. *humidus*, fr. *humere*, to be moist] moist.—**humidity** (hū-mid'i-ti) *n.*—**relative humidity**, the humidity of the atmosphere expressed as a percentage of the maximum humidity possible at the prevailing pressure and temperature.

humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *humiliātus*, fr. L. *humilis*, low] to reduce to a lower position; to humble.—**humiliation** (hū-mil-i-ā'shun) *n.* descent from greatness; mortification; penitence; affront.

humility (hū-mil'i-ti) *n.* modest estimate of one's worth.

hummer (hum'er) *n.* one who or that which hums, a person or thing that is spectacular [slang].

hummingbird (hum'ing-berd) *n.* a small bird of bright plumage whose fast-moving wings produce a humming sound.

hummock (hum'ok) *n.* [Dim. of *hump*] a hillock; a mound.—**hummocky**, *a.* abounding in hummocks.

humor (hū', ū'mer) *n.* [O.F. *humor*=F. *humour*, fr. L. *humere*, be moist] moisture, esp. the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; state of mind; temper; that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a ludicrous or grotesque turn;—*v.t.* to comply with the humor of; to indulge; to fall in with.—**humorous**, *a.* full of humor.—**humorously**, *adv.*—**humorousness**, *n.*—**humorsome**, *a.*—**humorsomely**, *adv.*—**humorless**, *a.*—**humorist**, *n.* a wit; jester,

hump (hump) *n.* [Perh. nasalized form of *heap*] the protuberance formed by a crooked back.—**humpy**, *a.* full of humps.—**humpbacked**, *a.* having a crooked back.

humph (humf) *int.* an exclamation expressive of doubt or dissatisfaction.

humus (hū'mus) *n.* the organic content of soil, soil rich in this material.

Hun (hun) *n.* [Contr. fr. *Hungarian*] one of an ancient Tartar race that overran Europe, 372-453 A.D., and gave its present name to Hungary; a vandal.

hunch (hunch) *n.* [Prov. E. *hunk*, a lump] a hump, a thick piece; a hunk;—*v.t.* to push with the elbow; to crook, as the back.—**hunchback**, *n.* a humpback.

hunch (hunch) *n.* an intuition.

hundred (hun'dred) *n.* [A.S. fr. *hund*, a hundred, with superfluous *red*, a reckoning] the product of ten times ten;—*a.* ten times ten.—**hundredfold**, *a.* a hundred times as much.—**hundredth**, *a.* forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided.—**hundredweight**, *n.* an avoirdupois weight of 100 lbs. (in Great Britain, 112), twenty of which make a ton. Usually written *cwt.*—**long hundred**, six score.

hung (hung) past tense and past participle of the verb *hang*.

Hungarian (hung-gār'i-ən) *a.* pert. to the language, of Hungary, a Magyar.

hunger (hung'ger) *n.* [A.S. *hungor*] a craving for food; any strong desire;—*v.t.* to crave food; to long for;—*v.t.* to make hungry. — **hunger march**, march of destitute persons to the seat of a government to demand work, food, shelter, etc.—**hunger strike**, refusal to eat, in protest against an alleged injustice.

hungry (hung'gri) *a.* having a keen appetite; eager in desire; emaciated.—**hungrily**, *adv.*

hunk (hunk) *n.* [Prov. E.] a large lump or piece.—**hunky**, *n.* a Hungarian, Slavic, or other foreign-born laborer (colloq.).—**hunky-dory**, suited to one's wishes (coll.).

hunt (hunt) *v.t.* [A.S. *hunan*, cp. A.S. *hentan*, to seize] to follow after, as game; to chase; to keep hounds in the chase;—*v.t.* to follow the chase;—*n.* a chase of wild animals for catching them; an association of huntsmen; a pack of hounds — **hunter**, *fem* huntress, *n.* a horse used in the chase; anyone who hunts. — **hunterman**, *n.* a hunter; a servant who manages the hounds in a chase — **huntsmanship**, *n.* the qualifications of a hunter.

hurdle (her'dl) *n.* [A.S. *hyrdel*; cp. Ger. *hürde*] a texture of twigs, osiers,



Runner Leaping
a Hurdle

or sticks; a movable fence on a farm; the obstacle used in a hurdle race.—**hurdle race**, a race in which the competitors are required to jump over hurdles.

hurdy-gurdy (her'di-ger'di) *n.* [Scot.] a stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers; a hand organ.

hurl (herl) *v.t.* [M.E. *hurlen*, Imit.] to send whirling through the air; to utter with vehemence, as language;—*n.* act of hurling, a fling.

hurly-burly (her'li-ber'li) *n.* [O.F. *hurlier*, fr. L. *ululäre*, to yell, and *burily* tumult, bustle.

hurrah, hurra (hu-rá') *int., n.* and *v.i.* [Ger.] *hurza*; a shout of joy.

hurricane (her'ri-kān) *n.* [Sp. *huracan* (fr. Caribbean)] a violent storm characterized by sudden changes.—**hurricane deck**, the upper deck of steamboats.

hurry (her'ri) *v.t.* [M.E. *horien*, Imit] to hasten to; urge onward; to impel to violent action.—**hurry-skurry**, *adv.* in a bustle;—*n.* disorderly haste.

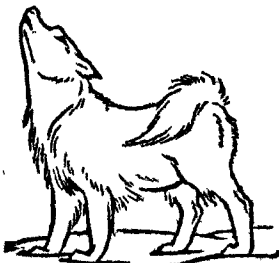
hurt (hert) *v.t.* [O.F. *hurter*=F. *heurter*, to run against] to wound or bruise; to do mischief to; to wound the feelings of;—*n.* a wound; harm; injury; damage.—**hurtful, a.**—**hurtfully, adv.**

hurtle (her'tl) *v.t.* [Freq. of hurt] to clash; to rush violently.

husband (huz'band) *n.* [*husbonda*, fr. Icel. *hús*, house, and *búandi*, inhabiting, fr. *búa*, dwell] a married man; a good manager; a steward;—*v.t.* to manage with frugality; to cultivate, as land; to till.—**husbandless, a.**—**husbandman, n.** a farmer.—**husbandry, n.** farming; thrift.

hush (hush) *n.* [Imit.; cp. *hiss*, *hist*, *whist*] silence; quiet;—*v.t.* to still; to silence;—*v.i.* to be still.—**hush money**, a bribe to secure silence.—**to hush up**, to conceal.

husk (husk) *n.* [Dim. fr. A S *hūs*, house, M.E. *hushke*; cp. Ger. *hulse*] the covering of certain plants;—*v.t.* to remove husks—**husky, a.** rough in tone (fr. dryness of husks); hoarse; burly.—**huskily, adv.**—**huskiness, n.**



Husky

husky (hus'ki) *n.* a sledge dog; an Eskimo dog.

hussar (hoo-zár') *n.* [Slav.=a gooseherd] one of the light cavalry of European armies.

hussy, hussif (huz'f, huz'if) *n.* [Constr. fr. *housewife*] a case for holding needles, thread, etc; an ill-behaved woman or girl.

hustings (hus'tingz) *n.* [A.S.=a council, fr. Scand] the principal court of the city of London, Eng.; the place where the election of a member of Parliament was formerly held, the platform on which candidates stood.

hustle (hus'l) *v.t.* [D.] to handle or urge roughly; to hurry.—**hustler, n.** one who is characteristically busy.

hut (hut) *n.* [F. *hutte*] a small house or cabin.

hutch (huch) *n.* [F. *huche*, a chest, fr. Late L. *huitca*, a box] a chest or box; a corn bin; a box for holding rabbits; a box in which coal is drawn up from the mine;—*v.t.* to lay up, as in a chest.

huzzah, huzza (hoo-zá') *n.* [Ger.] a shout of joy.

hyacinth (hi'á-sinth) *n.* [L. *hyacinthus*, fr. G. *hyakinthos*, Doublet of *jacinth*] a bulbous plant bearing spikes of fragrant flowers; a red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.—**hyacinthine** (hi-á-sin'thin) *a.* resembling hyacinth.



Hyacinth

hyaline (hi'a-lin) *a.* [L. *hyalinus*, fr. G. *hyalos*, glass] glassy; crystalline; transparent.

hybrid (hi'brid) *n.* [F., fr. L. *hibrida*, a mongrel] an animal or plant produced from the crossing of two species; a mule; a word compounded from different languages.—**hybridism, n.** the state or quality of being hybrid.—**hybridize, v.t.** to produce by the union of two different stocks.

hydra (hi'drā) *n.* [L., fr. G. *hydra*, fr. *hydōr*, water] a water serpent having many heads, one of which being cut off was immediately succeeded by two new ones [Myth]; a small polyp found in fresh water; a constellation—**hydra-headed**, having many heads;—difficult to root out.

hydrangea (hi-dran'jē-á) *n.* any of a variety of shrubs bearing opposite leaves and showy clusters of flowers.

hydrant (hi'drant) *n.* [G. *hydōr*, water] a water plug; a fireplug.



Fire Hydrant

hydrate (hi'drát) *n.* [G. *hydōr*, water] a chemical compound of water and another substance.

hydraulic (hi-draw'lik) *a.* [F., fr. G., fr. *hydōr*, water, and *aulos*, pipe] conveying water through pipes; pert. to hydraulics; worked by water.—**hydraulics, n.** the practical application of hydro-dynamics.—**hydraulic press**, a machine for producing an equable and powerful pressure by the agency of a body of water

forcibly driven into a cistern or cylinder by a pipe or tube of smaller dimensions.—**hydraulic ram**, a force pump in which the water is raised to considerable heights above the level of its source by the momentum of a large body of water.

hydrocarbon (hī-drō-kār'bon) *n.* [G. *hydōr*, water, and *carbon*] a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sef'ā-lus) *n.* [G. *kephalē*, head] dropsy of the brain.

hydrochloric (hī-drō-klō'rīk) *a.* denoting an acid of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrocyanic (hī-drō-sī-an'īk) *a.* denoting an acid of hydrogen and cyanogen, also called prussic acid.

hydrodynamics (hī-drō-dī-nam'īks) *n.* the science that treats of the motions and equilibrium of a system wholly or partly fluid.

hydroelectric (hī-drō-ē-lek'trīk) *a.* pert. to the production of electricity by water power.

hydrogen (hī-drō-jen) *n.* [G. *hydōr*, and the stem *gen-*, of *gignōmai*, to produce] an inflammable colorless gas of extreme lightness, which constitutes one of the elements of water and of all organic material.—**hydrogenous** (hī-drō-jē-nus) *a.* pert. to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

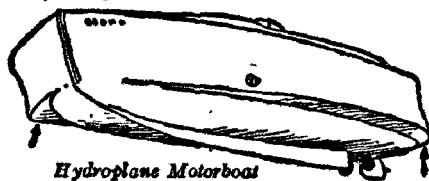
hydrography (hī-drog'rā-fī) *n.* [G. *hydōr*, and *graphein*, to write] art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters.—**hydrographer**, *n.*—**hydrographical** (hī-drō-graf'ī-kāl) *a.*

hydrometer (hī-drom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *hydōr* and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining the specific gravities, and thence the strength, of liquids.

hydropathy (hī-drop'ā-thī) *n.* [G. *hydōr* and *pathos*, suffering, fr. *pathōn*, to suffer] a mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water, both internally and externally.—**hydropathic** (hī-drō-path'īk) *a.* Also **hydropathical**.

hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō'bi-ā) *n.* [G. *hydōr*, and *phobos*, fear] a preternatural dread of water, a symptom of canine madness; the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog.

hydroplane (hī-drō-plān) *n.* [G. *hydōr*, water, and *L. plānus*, level] a motorboat supported, when in motion, by extensions projecting laterally from the hull, a seaplane.



Hydroplane Motorboat

hydropsy (hī'drop-sī) *n.* [G. *hydrōps*] dropsy.

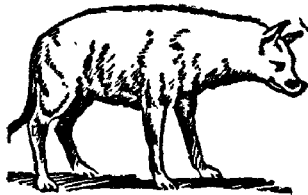
hydrosphere (hī'drō-sfēr) *n.* [G. *hydōr*, and *sphaira*, sphere] the aqueous envelope of the globe.

hydrostatic, hydrostatical (hī-drō-stat'īk, -ī-kāl) *a.* [G. *hydōr*, and *statikos*, causing to stand, fr. *histānōs*, to stand] relating to hydrostatics; in accordance with the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.—**hydrostatics**, *n.* a branch of hydrodynamics.—**hydrostat** (hī'drō-stat) *n.* an apparatus to prevent explosions of steam boilers.

hydrous (hī'drus) *a.* containing water; watery; containing hydrogen.

hydroxide (hī-drok'sīd) *n.* a compound of hydrogen and oxygen with another element.

hyena (hī-ē'nā) *n.* [L. fr. G. *hyaīna*, sow-like, fr. *hūs*, a sow] a carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog.



Hyena

hygiene (hī-jī-ēn) *n.* that department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health.—**hygienic** (hī-jī-ēn'īk) *a.* pert. to health. Also **hygienical**. — **hygienically**, *adv.* — **hygienics**, *n.* — **hygienist**, *n.*

hygrometer (hī-grom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *hygros*, moist, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere, or its relative humidity.

hygroscope (hī'grō-skōp) *n.* [G. *hygros*, wet, and *skopein*, view] an instrument that shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its exact amount.

hymen (hī'men) *n.* [L., fr. G. god of marriage] the maidenhead — **hymeneal** (hī-me-nē'al) *a.* pert. to marriage; nuptial; — *n.* a marriage song. Also **hymenean**.

hymn (hīm) *a.* [L., fr. G. *hymnos*, a festive song] an ode or song of praise; — *v. i.* to praise in song; — *v. t.* to sing in praise. — **hymnal**, **hymnary** (hīm'nāl, -nār-ī) *n.* a hymnbook. — **hymnic**, *a.* relating to hymns. — **hymnology** (hīm-nol'ō-jī) *n.* a collection of hymns. — **hymnologist**, *n.* a student of hymnology.

hypallage (hī-pal'ā-jē) *n.* [G. fr. *hypo*, under, and *allagē*, change, fr. *alassein*, to change] a figure of speech, which consists in inversion of the syntactical relations between two words.

hyperbaton (hī-per'bat-on) *n.* [G. fr. *hyper*, over, and *basistis*,

to go] a figure by which words are placed in an unusual position; transposition or inversion

hyperbola (hi-per'bō-lā) *n* [G.] a geometric curve made by the intersection of a double cone (two similar cones vertex to vertex, one being a continuation of the other) with a plane, such that the curve has two branches—if drawn without the cone, they appear thus (c).



Hyperbola

hyperbole (hi-per'bō-lē) *n*. [Doublet of **hyperbola**] a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration—**hyperbolic** (hi-per-bol'ik) *a* having the nature of the hyperbole. Also **hyperbolical**.—**hyperbolically**, *adv*

hyperborean (hi-per-bō're-an) *a* [G. *Boreas*, the north wind] northern, very far north;—*n* an inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth

hypercritic (hi-per-krit'ik) *n*. [G. *hyper*, over, and *kritikos*, critical] one who is critical beyond measure or reason,—*a*—**hypercritical**, *a* overcritical—**hypercritically**, *adv*—**hypercriticism**, *n*

hypersensitive (hi-per-sen'si-tiv) *a*. oversensitive, easily injured.

hyphen (hi'fen) *n* [G. fr *hypho*, under, and *hen*, one] a mark (-) used to connect syllables or compound words.

hypnosis (hip-nō'sis) *n*. mesmeric sleep

hypnotic (hip-not'ik) *a*. [G. *hypnos*, sleep, coined in 1843] tending to produce sleep.

hypnotism (hip-nō-tizm) *n* the practice of inducing mesmeric sleep.—**hypnotize**, *v t*. to affect with hypnotism—**hypnotizer**, *n*.

hypochondria (hi-pō-kon'dri-ā) *n* [L. fr G. fr *hypho*, under, and *chondros*, a cartilage] a mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, particularly about one's own health. Also **hypochondriasis** (hi-pō-kon-dri'ā-sis)—**hypochondriac**, *a* affected by hypochondria, — *n*. a person affected with hypochondria

hypocrisy (hi-pō'ri-si) *n*. [G. *hyphokrisis*, acting a part, fr *hypho*, and *krisis*, to decide] simulation, pretense, feigning to be what one is not, dissimulation, concealment of one's motives

hypocrite (hip'ō-krit) *n* a false pretender to virtue or piety, a dissembler, one who feigns to be what he is not, a deceiver.—**hypocritical** (hip'ō-krit'ī-

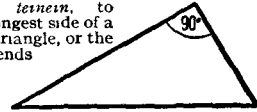
kal) *a* assuming a false character; intending to deceive.—**hypocritically**, *adv*

hypodermic (hi-pō-der'mik) *a* [G. skin] pert to parts underlying the skin,—*n*. a medicine introduced under the skin.—**hypodermically**, *adv*.

hypophosphite (hi-pō-fōs'fit) *n* [G. *phōs*, light, and *phoros*, bearing] a chemical substance containing phosphorus

hypostyle (hi-pō-stil) *n*. a hall with a roof resting on columns.

hypotenuse (hi-pō'tē-nūs) *n* [F., fr G. *hypotenousa* (grammē), (a line) stretching under, fr *hypho*, under, and *temnen*, to stretch] the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. Also **hypothē-nuse** (hi-pōth'ē-nūs)



Hypotenuse (opposite 90° angle)

hypothec (hi-pōth'ek) *n* [F, fr L. *hypotheca*, fr G. *hypothēke*, pledge] a legal security over the effects of a debtor granted to his creditors

hypothecate (hi-pōth'ē-kāt) *v t*. to pledge without giving possession or title [Law]—**hypothecation**, *n*

hypothesis (hi-pōth'ē-sis) *n* [G. *hypothēnai*, to place under] a supposition, a theory assumed to account for known facts

hypothetical (hi-pō-thet'ī-kāl) *a*. Also **hypothetic**, assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning—**hypothetically**, *adv*

hyson (hi'son) *n* [Chin, F, fr. L. *hyssopus*] a species of green tea.

hyssop (his'op) *n* [fr H] a plant whose leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste.

hysteria, hysterics (his-tē'ri-ā, his-ter'iks) *n* [G. *hysteria*, womb] intense, uncontrollable emotional excitement—**hysterical, hysterical** (his-ter'ik, -i-kal) *a* convulsive, fitful—**hysterically**, *adv*

hysteron proteron (his'te-ron prot'er-ron) *n* [G =the last first, fr *hysteros*, the latter, and *proteros*, former] a figure in which the word that should follow comes first, an inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.

I

I, i The 9th letter and the 3rd vowel of the English alphabet. It has two principal sounds—the long sound, as in *pine, fine, ice* and the short sound as in *pin, fit, gift*. In Latin, French, and cognate languages, it has

the sound of *ī*, and the same sound is retained in some words derived from French, as *machine* (ma-shēn'), *ambiguë* (in-trég'). As a Roman numeral, I stands for 1, II for 2, III for 3

KEY a, cat, ā, fate, a, bar, a, ado, e, get, ē, mē, e, hgr, i, pin, i, ride

I (i) *pron* [A S, cp Ger *ich* L *ego*, G *egō*] the pronoun of the first person

iambic (i-am'bi-k) *a* [L, fr G *iambikos* fr *iambos*, an iambic foot, iambic verse, fr *iaptem*, to assail, this meter being first used in satire] consisting of a short or an unaccented syllable followed by a long or an accented one, composed of iambs, — *a* foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented and the second accented (used of verse)

iambus (i-am'bus) *n*, *pl* -buses or -bi, a metrical foot of two syllables, the first short or unaccented, and the second long or accented

Iberian (i-bē'ri-an) *a* [L] pert to Iberia—Spain and Portugal

ibex (i'beks) *n* [L] a species of goat found in the Alps, etc.

ibidem (i-bi-dem) *dem*

adv [L] in the same place (abbr *ibid*).

ibis (i'bis) *n* [L, fr G] a wading bird allied to the stork.

Icarian (i-kā'ri-an) *a*

[fr *Icarus*, who fell into the sea on his flight from Crete, his wings of wax having melted by the sun's heat] *adventurous in flight*

ice (is) *n* [A S *īs*, cp Ger *eis*] water or other fluid congealed, concentered sugar, a frozen fruit juice, — *v t* to cover with ice, to cover with concentered sugar, to frost — **icy**, *a* frosty — **icily**, *adv* — **iciness**, *n* — **iceberg**, *n* [Scand *berg*, a mountain] a vast body of ice floating on the ocean — **ice age**, the glacial period — **iceblink**, *n* a brilliant band over the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice is seen — **iceboat**, *n* a sailboat with runners for ice travel — **ice cream**, cream or milk sweetened and flavored, and congealed by freezing — **ice drift**, masses of floating ice — **ice field**, a vast expanse of sea either frozen or covered with floating masses of ice — **ice floe**, a large mass of floating ice — **ice pack**, a great field of ice packed together — **to break the ice**, to make the first opening in any attempt — **dry ice**, carbon dioxide frozen solid, a trade-mark name for the refrigerant

Icelander (is'land-er) *n* an inhabitant of Iceland — **Iceland moss**, a lichen found in the mountainous districts of Europe — **Iceland spar**, a variety of calcite, or carbonate of lime

ichneumon (ik-nū'mon) *n* [L, fr G *ichneumon*, hunt after *fi ichnos* a tra k] a small carnivorous quadruped that inhabits Egypt — **ichneumon fly**, a kind of fly which lays eggs by means of a long ovipositor, to reach burrowing larvae on which it is parasitic

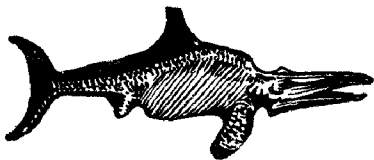
ichthyology (ik-thi-ol'ō-n) *n* [G fr *ichthys*, fish, and *logos*] the science of the classification of fishes

ichthyophagy (ik-thi-ol'ō-n) *n* [G *ichthys*, fish, and *phagēn* eat] the practice of eating fish



Ibis

ichthyosaurus (ik-thi-ō-saw'rūs) *a*. *sauros*, lizard] a fossil marine reptile having an organization intermediate between that of a saurian and a fish.



Ichthyosaurus

icicle (i'sik-l) *n* [A S *īsgicel*, for *īsgicel* = an icicle of ices] a pendant conical mass of ice.

icing (i'sing) *n* frosting, as on a cake.

icon (i'kon) *n* [L, fr G] a sacred image in the Greek church

iconoclast (i-kon'ō-klast) *n* [G *eikōn*, image, and *klasiēs*, breaks] a breaker of images, one who exposes or destroys shams of any kind — **iconoclastic**, *a*. — **iconoclasm**, *n*

iconography (i-kō-nog'ra-fī) *n* [G. *eikōn*, and *graphein*, describe] the description of ancient images, statues, engravings on gems, etc

icy See *ice*. — **icily**, see *ice*.

idea (i-dē'a) *n* [L, fr G, fr *idein*, see] an image or thought in the mind

ideal (i-dē'al) *n* an imaginary model of perfection, — *a* existing in fancy only, perfect — **ideally**, *adv* — **idealize**, *v t*, to give an ideal form or value to, — *v t* to form ideas — **idealism**, *n* in art, etc, the valuing of ideal beauty (opp of *realism*), the metaphysical system which teaches that matter is merely a phenomenon of the mind, adherence to ideals — **idealist**, *n* — **idealistic** (i-dē-a-lis'tik) *a* belonging to, or striving for, an ideal.

identical (i-den'ti-kal) *a* [L *idem*, the same] the same — **identically**, *adv* — **identicalness**, *n*

identify (i-den'ti-fī) *v t* [Fr *identifier*, fr. L *idem* same, and *facere*, make] to make the same, to prove to be the same, to recognize — **identifiable**, *a* — **identification** (i-den-ti-fī-kā'shun) *n*.

identity (i-den'ti-ti) *n* absolute sameness as opposed to similarity

ideograph (i-dē-ō-graf) *n* [G *idea*, an idea, and *graphein*, write] a picture symbol, figure, etc, suggesting an object without naming it. Also **ideogram**. — **ideography** (i-dē-ō-gra-fī) *n* the representation of things by pictures, and not by letters or sound symbols, phonetic art, shorthand writing

ideology (i-dē-ol'ō-n) *n* [G *idea*, idea, and *logos*, discourse] theorizing, a system of thought, the study of ideas. (i-dē) *n pl* [Fr, fr *idus*] the 15th day of

ides March, May July, and October and the 13th day of the other months, in the Roman calendar

id est (id est) [L.] that is (usually written *i. e.*).

idiocy (id'i-ō-si) *n.* the state of being an idiot; foolishness.

idiom (id'i-om) *n.* [L. fr. G. *idiōma*, peculiarity, fr. *idios*, one's own] a peculiar mode of expression; dialect.—**Idiomatically**, *adv.* **Idiomatical** (id-i-ō-mat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* peculiar to a language.—**Idiomatically**, *adv.*

idiosyncrasy (id-i-ō-sing'krā-si) *n.* [G. *idios*, peculiar, and *synkrasis*, a mixing together, fr. *syn*, together, and *krasis*, a mixing] a peculiarity of temperament; eccentricity; individual characteristic.—**Idiosyncratic**, **idiosyncratical** (id-i-ō-sin-krat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* — **Idiosyncratically**, *adv.*

idiot (id'i-ot) *n.* [F., fr. L., G. *idiōtes*, a private person, then an ignorant, or foolish person, fr. *idios*, one's own] a congenital fool; a simpleton.—**Idiotic**, **idiotical** (id-i-ot'ik, -i-kal) *a.*—**Idiotically**, *adv.*—**Idiotism** (id'i-ot-izm) *n.* [G. *idiōtismos*] an idiom (obs.); idiocy; senseless action.

idle ('idl) *a.* [A.S.; cp. Ger. *eitel*] empty; vain; lazy; indolent.—*v. t.* to spend in idleness.—*v. i.* to be inactive.—**Idly**, *adv.*—**Idleness**, *n.*—**Idler**, *n.*

idol ('dɒl) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *idolum*, fr. G. *eidolon*, fr. *eidos*, what is seen, fr. *idein*, to see] an image made as an object of worship; a person loved or honored extremely.—**Idolize**, *v. t.* to make an idol of.—**Idolizer**, *n.*

idolater (i-dol'a-ter) *n., fem.* **idolateress** [G. *latreuein*, to worship] a worshiper of idols.

idolatry (i-dol'a-tri) *n.* the worship of idols.—**Idolatrous**, *a.*—**Idolatrously**, *adv.*

idyl, idyll ('dil) *n.* [L., fr. G. *idyllion*, fr. *eidos*, image] a short pastoral poem; a narrative or descriptive poem written in an elevated and highly finished style.—**Idyllic** (i-dil'ik) *a.*

if (if) *conj.* [A.S. *gif*] in case that; granting, or supposing that.

igloo (ig'loo) *n.* the dome-shaped ice-dwelling of the Eskimo.



Igloo

igneous (ig'nē-us) *a.* [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis*, fire] resembling fire; resulting from the action of fire.—**igneous rocks**, lava erupted from the interior of the earth and hardened; eruptive rocks.

ignis fatuus (ig'nis fach'u-us) *n.; pl.* **ignēs fatui** (ig'nēs fach'u-i) [L. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish] a light that appears in the night over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, producing phosphoric or other inflammable gas. Also **will-o'-the-wisp**, **Jack-o'-lantern**.

ignite (ig-nit') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *ignitus*, fr. *ignire*, to set on fire, fr. *ignis*, fire]

to kindle or set on fire; to take fire; to begin to burn.—**Igniter**, *n.*—**Ignitable**, *a.*

ignition (ig-nish'un) *n.* the act of kindling or setting on fire; in internal combustion engines, the means of discharging the explosive mixture of fuel and air.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *ignobilis*, fr. *ign*, not, and (*gnobilis*, noble)] of low birth or family; not noble.—**Ignobly**, *adv.*—**Ignobleness**, *n.*

ignominy (ig'nō-min-i) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ignominia*, fr. *ign*, not, and (*gnomen*, name)] public disgrace or dishonor; an act deserving disgrace.—**Ignominious** (ig-nō-min'i-us) *a.* dishonorable; shameful.—**Ignominiously**, *adv.*

ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus) *n.* [L.—we are ignorant, fr. *ignorare*] an ignorant person.

ignorance (ig'nō-rāns) *n.* want of knowledge.

ignorant (ig'nō-rant) *a.* [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *ignorant*, fr. *ignorare*] destitute of knowledge.—**Ignorantly**, *adv.*

ignore (ig-nōr') *v. t.* [L. *ignorare*, not to know, fr. *ign*, not, and (*gnoscere*, know)] to refuse to take notice of.

iguana (i-gwā'nā) *n.* [Sp.] a large lizard of tropical America.

iguanodon (i-gwan'ō-don) *n.* [(fr. *iguana* and G. *odon*, tooth)] a large vegetarian dinosaur of the Cretaceous period.



Iguanodon

ilex ('leks) *n.* [L.] a kind of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the holly and holm oak.

iliac, iliacal (il'i-ac, il'i'a-kal) *a.* [F., fr. L. *ilica*, groin, flank, small intestines] pert. to the ilium or flank-bone; pert. to the third division of the lower intestine.

ilk (ilk) *a.* [A.S. *ilc*, the same] the same; also; each; every.—of that ilk, said of a person when the name of his estate is the same as his own surname.

ill (il) *a.* [Scand.; the *rt.* occurs in A.S. *yfel*, evil] bad or evil; sick.—*n.* evil misfortune.—*adv.* with pain or difficulty; badly.—**illness**, *n.* disease; wickedness.—**ill-conditioned**, badly disposed.—**ill-fated**, having bad fortune.—**ill-favored**, ugly.—**ill-judged**, unwise.—**ill-omened**, attended by bad omens.—**ill-starred**, doomed to misfortune.—**ill-tempered**, of bad temper.—**ill-timed**, inopportune.

illation (i-lā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *illationem*, fr. part. *illatus*, fr. *inferre*, fr. *in*, into, and *ferre*, to bear] act of inferring from premises or reasons.

illative (il'a-tiv) *a.* relating to illation; denoting an inference or conclusion (said of the particles *then*, *therefore*, *for*, etc.);—*n.* an illative particle—**illatively**, *adv.*

illegal (i-lē'gal) *a.* [L. *il*, for *in*, not, and *legalis*, fr. stem *leg-* of *lex*, law] contrary to law; unlawful.—**illegally**, *adv.*—**illegality** (i-lē-gal'i-ti) *n.* unlawfulness.

illegibility (i-lē-j-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being illegible.

illegible (i-lē-j-bil) *a.* [L. *in*, and *legibilis*, legible, fr. *legere*, to read] not legible or readable.—**illegibly**, *adv.*—**illegibility**, *n.*

illegitimate (il-e-jit'i-mat) *a.* [L. *in* and *legitimus*] born out of wedlock; not authorized by good usage;—*v. t.* to render illegitimate.—**illegitimately**, *adv.*—**illegitimacy**, *n.* state of being born out of marriage.

illiberal (i-lib'er-al) *a.* [L. *in*, and *liberalis*] not liberal, not generous.—**illiberally**, *adv.*—**illiberality** (i-lib'er-al'i-ti) *n.* narrowness of mind; niggardiness.

illicit (i-lis'it) *a.* [L. *in*, and *licitus*, allowed] not permitted.—**illicitly**, *adv.*—**illicitness**, *n.*

illimitable (i-lim'i-tā-bl) *a.* [in, and *limitable*] incapable of being limited.—**illimitably**, *adv.*—**illimitableness**, *n.*

illiterate (i-lit'er-at) *a.* [L. *in*, and *litteratus*] ignorant of letters or books; unable to read and write.—**illiterately**, *adv.*—**illiterateness**, *n.*—**illiteracy**, *n.* state of being unable to read or write.

illness (il'nes) *n.* sickness. See *ill*.

illogical (i-loj'i-kal) *a.* [in, and *logical*] contrary to the rules of logic.—**illogically**, *adv.*—**illogicalness**, *n.*

illude (i-lūd') *v. t.* [O. F., fr. L. *in*, upon, and *ludere*, play] to deceive; to play upon; to mock.

illumine (i-jūm') *v. t.* to make light or bright.

illuminate (i-lū'mi-nāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *illuminānus*, fr. *illumināre*, fr. *in*, and *lumināre*, to cast light, fr. *lumen*=*lucemen*, light, fr. *lucere*, to shine] to enlighten, to light up, as buildings, in token of rejoicing; to adorn with colored illustrations.—**illuminant**, *n.*—**illuminative**, *a.* illustrative—**illuminator**, *n.* [L.]—**illumination** (i-lū-mi-nā'shun) *n.* act of illuminating; adornment of books and manuscripts with colored illustrations, brightness; infusion of intellectual light or knowledge.

illuminati (i-lū-mi-nā'ti) *n. pl.* [L.] persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts.

illumine (i-lū'min) *v. t.* to illuminate; to adorn.

illusion (i-lū'zhun) *n.* [L. (part.) *illusus*, r. *illudere*] an untrue impression; a misconception; a misleading appearance.

illusory (il-ū'siv, il-ū'sor-i) *a.* deceiving, or tending to deceive, by false appearance.—**illusively**, *adv.*—**illusiveness**, *n.*

illustrate (i-lus'-il'us-trāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *illustratus*, fr. *illustrare*, to light up, fr. *illustris*, bright] to make clear or bright; to exemplify, esp. by means of figures, examples, etc.—**illustrative** (i-lus-trā-tiv) *a.* tending to illustrate; exemplifying

—**illustratively**, *adv.*—**illustrator**, *n.*—**illustration** (il-us-trā'shun) *n.* explanation; an illustrative engraving, picture, etc.

illustrious (i-lus'tri-us) *a.* bright; shining; conferring honor; possessing honor or dignity.—**illustriously**, *adv.*—**illustriousness**, *n.*

image (im'ij) *n.* [L. *imago*] a representation of a person or object, likeness of a child to its parent, object set up for worship; the figure of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror by rays of light;—*v. t.* to form an image of.—**imageless**, *a.*—**imagery**, *n.* images in general; statues; figures of speech.—**image worship**, idolatry.



Image Formed in Camera by Light Passing through the Lens

imagine (i-maj'in) *v. t.* [O. F., *imaginer*, fr. L. *imagināre*, fr. *imago*] to form in the mind a notion or idea of;—*v. i.* to form images or conceptions; to suppose.—**imagine**, *n.*—**imaginable**, *a.*—**imaginably**, *adv.*—**imaginary**, *a.* existing only in fancy.—**imaginative**, *a.* proceeding from the imagination.—**imaginativeness**, *n.*—**imagination** (i-maj-i-nā'shun) *n.* the mental faculty that apprehends and forms ideas of external objects; the poetical faculty; inventive powers.

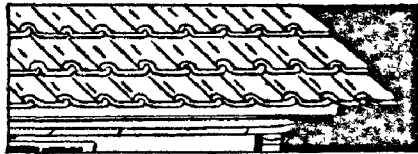
imagist (im'i-jist) *n.* a modern poet who conveys his thoughts and emotions by means of images in free verse.—**imagism**, *n.*

imago (i-mā'gō) *n.* [L.] an image; the last and perfected state of insect life, when the pupa case is dropped and the enclosed adult comes forth.

imbecile (im-be-sil) *a.* [O. F., fr. L. *imbecillus*, weak] destitute of strength, of body or esp. of mind.—**imbecility** (im-be-sil'i-ti) *n.* feebleness of body or of mind.

imbed (im-bed') *v. t.* See *embed*.

imbibe (im-bib') *v. t.* [L. *in*, in, and *bibere*, to drink] to drink in; to absorb.—**imbiber**, *n.*



Imbricated Tile Roof

imbricated (im'bri-kā-ted) *a.* [L. (part) *imbricatus*, fr. *imbricare*, fr. *imbres*, a gutter, fr. *imber*, a shower] bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile; lying over each other in regular order, like tiles or shingles on a roof.—**imbrication** (im-bri-kā'shun) *n.* an overlapping of the edges.

imbroglio (im-brōl'yō) *n.* [It.] an intricate, complicated plot or state of things.

imbrue, embrue (im-, em-brōō') *v.t.* [O.F. *embruer*, fr. *beure*=F. *boire*, fr. L. *bibere*, to drink] to drench, as in blood.

imbue (im-bū') *v.t.* [O.F. *imbuere*, fr. L. *imbuer*, fr. *in*, and *bibere*, to drink] to tinge deeply; to cause to become impressed.

imitate (im'i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *imitatus*, fr. *imitari*] to follow, as a model.—**imitable, a.**—**imitative, a.** inclined to imitate; exhibiting an imitation of a pattern or model.—**imitatively, adv.**—**imitativeness, n.**—**imitator, n.**—**imitation** (im-i-tā'shun) *n.*, that which is produced as a copy.

immaculate (i-mak'ū-lāt) *a.* [L. (part.) *immaculatus*, fr. *in*, and *macula*, a spot] spotless.—**immaculately, adv.**—**immaculateness, n.**—**Immaculate Conception**, the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin.

immanent (im'a-nent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *immanens*, fr. L. *immanere*, remain near, fr. *in*, and *manere*, to remain] remaining within; inherent; intrinsic.—**immanence, n.** the state of being immanent; indwelling.

Immanuel (i-man'ū-el) *n.* [H.] God with us—an appellation of Christ.

immaterial (im-a-tē'ri-āl) *a.* [in, and material] not consisting of matter; of no essential consequence.—**immaterially, adv.**—**immaterialism, n.** the doctrine of the non-existence of matter; idealism.—**immaterialist, n.** one who believes in immaterialism.—**immateriality** (im-a-tē'ri-āl'i-ti) *n.* quality of being immaterial.

immature (im-a-tūr') *a.* [L. *in*, and mature] not mature or ripe.—**immaturely, adv.**—**immatureness, n.**—**immaturity, n.**

immeasurable (i-mesh'ū-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and measurable] incapable of being measured.—**immeasurably, adv.**—**immeasurableness, n.**

immediate (i-mē'di-āt) *a.* [Late L. *immediatus*, fr. L. *in*, and *medius*, middle] not separated by anything intervening; present.—**immediately, adv.** at once; without delay; now.—**immediateness, n.**

immemorial (im-e-mō'ri-āl) *a.* [L. *in*, and memorial] beyond memory; out of mind.—**immemorially, adv.**

immense (i-mens') *a.* [F., fr. L. *immensus*, fr. *in*, and (part.) *mensus*, fr. *metiri*, to measure] unlimited; very great.—**immensely, adv.**—**immenseness, n.**—**immensity, n.** vastness.

immerge (i-merj') *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and *mergere*, to plunge] to plunge into anything, esp. a fluid; to immerse.

immerse (i-mers') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *immersus*, fr. *mergere*] to plunge into anything, esp. into a fluid; to engage deeply; to overwhelm.—**immersion, n.** act of immersing.

immigrant (im'i-grant) *n.* one who immigrates;—*a.*

immigrate (im'i-grāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *immigratus*, fr. *in*, and *migrare*, to migrate] to remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.—**immigration** (im-i-grā'shun) *n.*

imminent (im'i-nent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *imminens*, fr. *imminere*, project] impending, near; at hand.—**imminently, adv.**—**imminence, n.**

immobile (i-mō'bil) *a.* [L. *in* and *mobilis*, movable, fr. *movere*, move] not mobile; fixed.—**immobility** (im-ō-bil'i-ti) *n.* incapability of being moved.

immoderate (i-mod'er-ēt) *a.* [in, and moderate] exceeding just bounds.—**immoderately, adv.**

immodest (i-mod'est) *a.* [L. *in*, and modest] wanting in modesty or delicacy.—**immodestly, adv.**—**immodesty, n.** indecency.

immolate (im'ō-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *immolatus* fr. *immolare*, to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, fr. *mola*, meal] to kill, as a victim, to offer in sacrifice.—**immolator, n.**—**immolation** (im-ō-lā'shun) *n.*

immoral (i-mor'al) *a.* [L. *in*, and moral] contrary to the divine law; regardless of social rights and obligations.—**immorally, adv.**—**immorality** (im-ō-ral'i-ti) *n.* wickedness; impurity.

immortal (i-mawr'tal) *a.* [L. *in*, and mortal] not mortal;—*n.* one exempt from death or decay; a divine being; a god or goddess.—**immortally, adv.**—**immortalize, v.t.** to render immortal; to make famous forever.—**immortalization** (i-mor-tal-i-zā'shun) *n.*—**immortality** (im-or-tal'i-ti) *n.* unending existence.

immortelle (im-or-tel') *n.* [F.] the flower commonly called everlasting; a wreath of these flowers.

immovable (i-moo'vā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and movable] incapable of being moved.—**immovably, adv.**—**immovableness, n.**—**immovability** (i-moo-vā-bl'i-ti) *n.* condition or quality of being immovable.

immunity (i-mū'ni-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. *inimicus*, and *munis*, serving] exemption from any charge, duty, tax, etc.; a particular privilege; freedom from obligation of any kind; power of resisting infection.—**immune** (i-mūn') *a.* exempt; proof against.

immunize (im'ū-niz) *v.t.* to make immune.—**immunization** (im-ū-ni-zā'shun) *n.*

immure (i-mūr') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *in*, and *murus*, wall] to inclose within walls; to imprison.

immutable (i-mū'tā-bl) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *in*, and mutable] unchangeable.—**immutablely, adv.**—**immutability** (i-mū'tā-bl'i-ti) *n.* unchangeableness. Also **immutableness.**

imp (imp) *n.* [A.S. *impe*, fr. Late L. *impotus*, a graft] a graft; a scion; offspring; progeny; son; a little demon.—*v.t.* to graft; to adopt into a family; to mend by a graft or insertion; in falconry, to repair a hawk's wing by

inserting feathers.—**Impish**, *a.* having the qualities of an imp.—**Impishly**, *adv.*

impact (im-pak't) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *impactus*, fr. *O. F.* fr. *L.* *impingere*, strike] to press or drive firmly together;—(im'pakt) *n.* collision.

impair (im-pär') *v.t.* [*O.F.* *empairer*, fr. *L.* *in*, and *peior*, worse] to make worse; to diminish in value or strength.—**Impairment**, *n.*

impale (im-päl') *v.t.* [*F.* *empaler*, fr. *L.* *in*, and *palus*, a stake] to fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake; [*Her.*] to join, as two coats of arms, palewise.—**Impalement**, *n.* act of impaling; a space enclosed by stakes or pales; [*Her.*] the division of a shield palewise, or by a vertical line, when two escutcheons are combined in one.

impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl) *a.* [*in*, and *palpable*] not to be perceived by touch.—**Impalpably**, *adv.*—**Impalpability** (im-pal-pa-bil'i-ti) *n.*

impanation (im-pa-nä'shun) *n.* [*Late L.* (part.) *impanatus*, fr. *impanare*, fr. *L.* *in*, and *panis*, bread] the supposed real presence of Christ's body with the substance of bread and wine in the eucharist; consubstantiation.—**Impanate** (im-pä'nät) *a.* embodied in bread;—(im-pä'nät) *v.t.* to embody in bread.

impanel (im-pan'el) *v.t.* [*L.* *in*, and *panel*] to enter, as the names of a jury, in a list.

imparadise (im-par'a-dîs) *v.t.* [*L.* *in*, and *paradis*] to make perfectly happy.

imparity (im-par'i-ti) *n.* [*L.* *in*, and *par*, equal] inequality; oddness in number.

impart (im-pärt') *v.t.* [*O.F.* *empartir*, fr. *L.* *impartire*, fr. *in*, and *pars*, part] to bestow a portion of; to grant; to disclose;—*v.i.* to give a part or share

impartial (im-pär'shjal) *a.* [*L.* *in*, and *partialis*] not partial.—**Impartially**, *adv.*—**Impartiality** (im-pär-shi-al'i-ti) *n.* freedom from bias; disinterestedness. Also **impartialness**.

impartible (im-pär'ti-bl) *a.* [*in*, and *partibilis*] not partible; indivisible.

impassable (im-pas'a-bl) *a.* [*L.* *in* and *passabile*] incapable of being passed; impenetrable; pathless.—**Impassably**, *adv.*—**Impassableness**, *n.*

impassible (im-pas'i-bl) *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *in*, and (part.) *passus*, fr. *pati*, to suffer] incapable of suffering; without sensation.—**Impassibleness**, *n.*—**Impassibility** (im-pas-i-bl'i-ti) *n.*

impassion (im-pash'un) *v.t.* [*L.* *in*, and (acc.) *passion-em*, fr. *passus*, fr. *pati*, to suffer] to move or affect strongly with passion.—**Impassionable**, *a.*—**Impassionate**, *a.* stirred by passion.

impassive (im-pas'iv) *a.* [*L.* *in*, and *passivus*] not susceptible to pain; insensible.—**Impassively**, *adv.*—**Impassiveness**, *n.*

impatience (im-pä'shens) *n.* [*L.* *in*, and *patiens*, suffering] un-

easiness under pain or suffering; restlessness under delay.

impatient (im-pä'shent) *a.* uneasy or fretful under trial or suffering; hasty.—**Impatiently**, *adv.*

impeach (im-pëch') *v.t.* [*O.F.* *empescher* = *F.* *empescher*, to hinder, fr. *Late L.* *impedicare*, to entangle, or fr. *L.* (part) *impactus*, fr. *impingere*, strike against] to charge with a crime or misdemeanor, to call to account.—**Impeachable**, *a.*—**Impeachment**, *n.* arraignment of a government official for maladministration or treason.

impeccable (im-pek'a-bl) *a.* [*L.* *in*, and *peccabile*] not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.—**Impeccability** (im-pek-a-bil'i-ti) *n.*

impecuniosity (im-pe-kü-ni-ös'i-ti) *n.* want of money.

impecunious (im-pe-kü-ni-us) *a.* [*L.* *in*, and *pecunia*, money] having no money; poor.

impede (im-péd') *v.t.* [*L.* *impedire*, to entangle the feet, fr. *in*, and stem. *ped-* of *pes*, a foot] to obstruct.

impediment (im-ped'i-ment) *n.* obstacle.—**Impedimenta** (im-ped-i-men'ta) *n. pl.* baggage.—**Impediment in speech**, *a.* defect that prevents distinct utterance.

impel (im-pel') *v.t.* [*L.* *impellere*, to drive] to drive or urge forward.—**Impeller**, *n.*

impend (im-pend') *v.t.* [*L.* *in*, and *pendere*, hand] to hang over; to be imminent.

impenetrable (im-pen'e-tra-bl) *a.* [*in*, and *penetrabilis*] incapable of being penetrated or pierced; shrouded in obscurity; obtuse.—**Impenetrably**, *adv.*—**Impenetrability**, **impenetrableness** (im-pen-e-tra-bil'i-ti, im-pen'e-tra-bl-nes) *n.* quality of being impenetrable; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies; obtuseness; stupidity.

impenitent (im-pen'i-tent) *a.* [*L.* *in*, and *penitent*] not repenting of sin;—*n.* one who does not repent.—**Impenitently**, *adv.*—**Impenitence** (im-pen'i-tens) *n.* absence of sorrow for sin.

imperative (im-per'a-tiv) *a.* [*L.* *imperativus*, fr. *imperare*, to command, fr. *in*, and *parare*, to prepare] expressive of command;—*n.* the mood of a verb which enjoins, orders, or exhorts.—**Imperatively**, *adv.*

imperator (im-pe-rä'ter) *n.* a title conferred on Roman generals.—**Imperatorial**, *a.*—**Imperatorially**, *adv.*

imperceptible (im-per-sep'ti-bl) *a.* [*in*, and *perceptibilis*] not discernible by the senses.—**Imperceptibly**, *adv.*—**Imperceptibility** (im-per-sep-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **imperceptibleness**.

imperfect (im-per'fekt) *a.* [*L.* *in*, and *perfectus*] unfinished; defective;—*n.* the imperfect tense.—**Imperfectly**, *adv.*—**Imperfectness**, *n.*—**Imperfection** (im-per-fek'shun) *n.* defect.—**Imperfect tense**, *a.* tense denoting uncompleted action or state, esp. in past time [*Gram.*]

imperial (im-pĕ'ri-əl) *a.* [L. *imperiālis*, fr. *imperium*, command, empire] pert. to an empire, or to an emperor; royal; sovereign; denoting certain standards of measure in Great Britain; — *n.* a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip. — **imperially**, *adv.* — **imperialism**, *n.* the system of an imperial government; the spirit of empire. — **imperialist**, *n.* a supporter of imperial federation or of imperialism. — **imperialistic** (im-pĕ-ri-ə-lis'tik) *a.* pert. to imperialism.

imperial (im-per'il) *v.t.* [*in*, and peril] to bring into peril; to endanger.

imperial (im-pĕ'r-i-us) *a.* [L. *imperiōsus*, full of command, fr. *imperium*] commanding; powerful; overbearing. — **imperialously**, *adv.* — **imperialness**, *n.*

imperishable (im-per'i-shə-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and perishable] not liable to decay or ruin. — **imperishably**, *adv.* — **imperishableness**, *n.* Also **imperishability**.

impermeable (im-per'mĕ-q-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and permeable] not permitting passage, as of fluid, through its substance; impervious. — **impermeably**, *adv.* — **impermeability** (im-per-mĕ-q-bil'i-ti) *n.* Also **impermeableness**.

impersonal (im-per'sō-nəl) *a.* [L. *in*, and personal] wanting personality; not representative; esp. denoting a verb that is employed only in the third person, with the indefinite *it* for the nominative. — **impersonally**, *adv.* — **impersonality**, *n.* want of personality or individuality.

impersonate (im-per'sō-nāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and personate] to personify; to act. — **impersonator**, *n.* — **impersonation** (im-per-sō-nā'shun) *n.* representation in a personal form.

impertinent (im-per'ti-nent) *a.* [L. *in*, and pertinent] not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; offending against the rules of propriety. — **impertinently**, *adv.* — **impertinence**, *n.* quality of being out of place; rudeness.

imperturbable (im-per-tr'ĕ-q-bl) *a.* [L., fr. *in*, and *perturbāre*, to disturb] incapable of being disturbed or agitated. — **imperturbably**, *adv.* — **imperturbability** (im-per-tr'ĕ-q-bil'i-ti) *n.* self-possession.

impervious (im-per'vi-us) *a.* [L. *in*, and *perviōsus*] not admitting of passage through; impenetrable. — **imperviously**, *adv.* — **imperviousness**, *n.*

impetigo (im-pe-ti'gō) *n.* [L. *impetere*, rush upon; cp. *impetus*] a pustular eruption of the skin.

impetrate (im-pĕ-trāt) *v.t.* [L. *impetrāsus*, fr. *impetrāre*, obtain] to obtain by request or treaty; to supplicate. — **impetration** (im-pĕ-trā'shun) *n.* — **impetrative**, *c.* — **impetratively**, *adv.* — **impetrator**, *n.*

impetuous (im-pech'ū-us) *a.* [L. *impetuosus*] rushing with force; vehement of mind or passion. — **impetuously**, *adv.* — **impetuosity**, *n.* — **impetuosity** (im-pech-ū-os'i-ti) *n.* fury; violence.

impetus (im'pe-tus) *n.* [L., fr. *impetere*, rush upon, fr. *in*, and *petere*, seek] momentum.

impi (im'pi) *n.* in South Africa, a group of Kafir warriors.

impiety (im-pi'e-ti) *n.* ungodliness; profanity.

impinge (im-pinj') *v.t.* [L. *impingere*, fix, strike] to dash against; to touch upon; to infringe. — **impingement**, *n.*

impious (im'pi-us) *a.* [L. *in*, and *pious*] not pious; irreligious; manifesting a want of reverence for the Supreme Being. — **impiously**, *adv.* — **impiousness**, *n.*

implacable (im-plā'ka-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *placabile*, placable] inexorable; not to be assuaged. — **implacably**, *adv.* — **implacability** (im-plā-ka-bl'i-ti) *n.* unappeasable wrath. Also **implacableness**.

implant (im-plant') *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *plant*] to sow (seed); to plant (shoots); to graft or insert (scions); esp. to instill, or settle in the mind or heart, as principles of knowledge and virtue. — **implantation** (im-plan-tā'shun) *n.*

implausible (im-plawz'i-bl) *a.* not plausible. — **implausibly**, *adv.* — **implausibility** (im-plawz-i-bl'i-ti) *n.*

implead (im-plĕd') *v.t.* [O. F. *implaidier*, fr. *plaidier*, plead] to sue at law. — **impleader**, *n.*

implement (im'plĕ-ment) *n.* [L. *implementum*, fr. *implere*, to fill up] something that supplies a want; a tool; a utensil; an instrument; — generally *pl* tools of a trade, kitchen vessels, etc. — *v.t.* to fulfil, in Scots law, a contract that has been entered into. — **implemental** (im-plĕ-men'tal) *a.* serving to implement.

implicate (im'pli-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *implicātus*, fr. *in*, and *plicāre*, to fold] to infold; to connect in many relations; to bring into connection with. — **implicative** (im'pli-kā-tiv) *a.* tending to implicate. — **implicatively**, *adv.* — **implication** (im-pli-kā'shun) *n.* that which is implied.

implicit (im-plis'it) *a.* [L. *implicitus*] easy to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied; unquestioning. — **implicitly**, *adv.* — **implicitness**, *n.*

implore (im-plōr') *v.t.* [L. *implorāre*, to cry aloud] to call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly. — **implore**, *n.*

imply (im-pli') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *implere*, to contain] to contain by fair inference.

impolite (im-pō-lit') *a.* [L. *in*, and *polite*] not of polished manners. — **impolitely**, *adv.* — **impoliteness**, *n.*

impolitic (im-pol'i-tik) *a.* wanting in prudent management.

imponderable (im-pon'dĕr-q-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *ponderabile*] without sensible weight; not able to be weighed. — **imponderability** (im-pon-dĕr-q-bil'i-ti) *n.*

import (im-pōrt') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *in*, and *portāre*, carry] to bring in from abroad; to convey a meaning; to imply; to signify; to be of consequence to; — *n.* (im'pōrt) that which is brought in from abroad. — **im-**

porter, *n.* one in the business of bringing in goods from abroad — **importable**, *a.*

important (im-pawr'tant) *a.* possessing consequence; weighty; momentous — **importantly**, *adv.* — **importance** (im-pawr'tans) *n.* weight; consequence; relative rank or position; personal estimate of one's position.

importation (im-pör-tä'shun) *n.* act of bringing from another country or state; goods introduced into a country.

importune (im-pawr-tün', im-pawr'-chün) *a.* [F., fr. L. *importunus*, fr. *im*, and *portus*, harbor] orig. difficult of access; — *v. i.* to press with solicitation; to molest. — **importuner**, *n.* — **importunity**, *n.* pressing solicitation. — **importunate** (im-pawr'chü-nät) *a.* urgent in solicitation. — **importunately**, *adv.* — **importunateness**, *n.*

impose (im-pöz') *v. i.* [F. *imposer*, to lay upon, fr. L. *im*, and *ponere*, to place] to lay on; to lay, as a charge, or tax; to levy; to enjoin; to pass off; to palm; to lay on, as hands; [Print.] to prepare for printing. — **imposer**, *n.* — **imposition** (im-pö-zish'un) *n.* act of imposing, laying on, enjoining, inflicting, etc.; that which is imposed; deception put on others; act of laying on the hands in ordination and the like. — **to impose upon**, to constrain; to cheat.

impossible (im-pos'i-bl) *a.* [L. *im*, and *possibile*] not feasible; not existing or occurring. — **impossibly**, *adv.* — **impossibility** (im-pos-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* incapability of existing or appearing in the state asserted or supposed, incapability of being made or executed; impracticability; anything inconceivable in thought, inconsistent with natural or moral laws and conditions, not feasible in design, or practicable in execution.

impost (im'pöst) *n.* [O.F. = F. *impôt*, fr. L. *imponere*, to lay on] a tax, or duty; that part of a pillar on which the weight of the building rests, or the capital of a pillar which receives an arch.

impostor (im-pos'ter) *n.* [L. *imponere*, impose upon] one that imposes upon others, a pretender.

imposture (im-pos'chür) *n.* deception; fraud.

impotent (im'pö-tent) *a.* [L. *im*, and *potens*] weak; wanting power, wanting the power of propagation. — **impotently**, *adv.* — **impotence**, **impotency**, *n.* want of strength; weakness; imbecility; inability; esp. the want of procreative power.

impound (im-pound') *v. t.* [L. *im*, and *pondus*] to confine in a pound or pen; in law, to seize and hold. — **impounder**, *n.* — **impoundage**, *n.* the act of impounding or condition of being impounded.

impoverish (im-pov'er-ish) *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. *im*, and *pauper*, poor] to make poor; to exhaust the strength or fertility of — **impoverisher**, *n.* — **impoverishment**, *n.*

impracticable (im-prak'ti-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *im*, and *practicable*] incapable of being accomplished. — **impracticably**, *adv.* — **impracticability** (im-

prak-ti-ka-bl'i-ti) *n.* unmanageable state; state of being not feasible. Also **impracticableness**.

imprecate (im'prä-kät) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *imprecatus*, fr. *im*, and *precari*, pray] to call down by prayer, as something calamitous — **imprecatory** (im'prä-ka-tö-n) *a.* invoking evil; cursing; maledictory. — **imprecation** (im-prä-kä'shun) *n.* the act of invoking evil.

impregnable (im-preg'na-bl) *a.* [F. *imprenable*, fr. L. *im*, and *prætere*, *prehendere*, take] not to be stormed, or taken by assault. — **impregnably**, *adv.* — **impregnability** (im-preg-na-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **impregnableness**.

impregnate (im-preg'nät) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *impregnatus*, fr. *imprægnare*] to make pregnant; to render fruitful in any way; to infuse particles of another substance into. — **impregnation** (im-preg-nä'shun) *n.* act of impregnating; conception; intimate mixture of parts; infusion. — **impregnator**, *n.*

impresario (im-prä-sä'ri-ö) *n.* [It] a manager or agent of operatic or concert singers.

impress (im-pres') *v. t.* [for *impress*, fr. L. *im*, and *præstare*, furnish (O.F. *presier*, advance money)] to take by force for public service; — (im'pres) *n.* the act of impressing for public service. — **impressment**, *n.*

impress (im-pres') *v. t.* [L. *im*, and (part.) *pressus*, fr. *promere*, to press] to press or stamp in, or upon; to print; to fix in the mind; — (im'pres) *n.* a mark made by pressure, impression wrought on the mind — **impressible**, *a.* susceptible. — **impressibly**, *adv.* — **impressibility** (im-pres-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* susceptibility to impressions. Also **impressibleness**. — **impressive**, *a.* affecting; inspiring seriousness of mind. — **impressively**, *adv.* — **impressiveness**, *n.* — **impression** (im-pres'h-un) *n.* act of impressing or stamping; a stamp made by pressure; effect; indistinct remembrance; a copy taken by pressure from type, etc.; all the copies taken at once. — **impressional**, *a.* relating to impression. — **impressionism**, *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted or described as they first strike the eye. — **impressionist**, *n.* an artist who aims at a broad general effect. — **impressionistic** (im-pres'h-un-is'tik) *a.* pert to the impressionists — **impressive**, *n.* dent; impression. — **impressible**, *a.* susceptible to impression. — **impressibility** (im-pres'h-un-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* great sensibility.

imprimatur (im-pri-mä'ter) *n.* [L. let it be printed] license to print a book, etc.; approval.

imprimis (im'pri-mis) *adv.* [L. *im*, and *primus*, first] in the first place; first in order.

imprint (im'print) *n.* [L. *im*, and *print*] whatever is imprinted, esp the name of the printer or publisher on the title page of a book, — *v. t.* (im'print') to mark by pressure; to print; to fix indelibly, as on the memory.

imprison (im-priz'n) *v. t.* [L. *im*, and *prison*] to put into a prison; to confine — **imprisonment**, *n.*

improbable (im-prob'ə-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and probable] unlikely to be true.—**Improbably**, *adv.*—**Improbability** (im-prob-ə-bil'i-ti) *n.* unlikelihood.

improbability (im-prob'ə-bil'i-ti) *n.* [L. *im-probabilis*, fr. *in*, and *probabilis*, probity] want of integrity; dishonesty.

impromptu (im-promp'tū) *adv.* or *a.* [L. *in* in readiness, fr. *promptus*, ready; cp. *prompt*] off-hand; without previous study; extempore;—*n.* an extemporaneous composition.

improper (im-prop'er) *a.* [L. *in*, and proper] unsuitable; contrary to the rules or usage of a language.—**Improperly**, *adv.*

impropriety (im-prō-prī'e-ti) *n.* unfitnes or unsuitableness; ungrammatical construction; any unbecoming act.

improve (im-prōv') *v.t.* [O.F. *aprouer*, *aprouer*, to benefit, fr. *a* = L. *ad*, and *pro*, profit; variant of *approve*] to make better; to employ to good purpose;—*v.i.* to grow better; to become more prosperous.—**Improvable**, *a.*—**Improvably**, *adv.*—**Improvableness**, *n.*—**Improvariability** (im-prōv-ə-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**Improvement**, *n.* advancement; lesson learned from a subject; state of being better.

improvident (im-prov'i-dent) *a.* [L. *in*, and provident] not provident; inconsiderate; negligent.—**Improvvidently**, *adv.*—**Improvvidence**, *n.*

improvisatore (im-prov-ē-zā-tō'rā) *n.* [It.] a man who composes and sings or performs music, or recites rhymes and poems, extemporaneously. Also **improvisator** (im-prov-i-zā'ter).

improvise (im-prō-vīz) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *provisus*, foreseen, fr. *videre*, to see] to compose and speak, or perform, extemporaneously; to get up offhand, as an entertainment, etc.;—*v.i.* to speak or perform compositions, esp. in verse and music, without previous preparation.—**Improvviser**, *n.*—**Improvvisation** (im-prov-i-zā'shun) *n.* art of performing extemporaneously; that which is improvised.

improviso (im-prō-vī-zō) *a.* [It.] not studied or prepared.

imprudent (im-prōo'dent) *a.* [L. *in*, and prudent] indiscreet.—**Imprudently**, *adv.*—**Imprudence**, *n.* rashness.

impudent (im'pū-dent) *a.* [L. *impudens*, fr. *in*, and *puere*, to be ashamed] shameless; unblushing; impertinent.—**Impudently**, *adv.*—**Impudence**, *n.* want of modesty or respectfulness.

impudicity (im-pū-dis'i-ti) *n.* impudency.

impugn (im-pūn') *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *pugnare*, fight] to contradict; to call in question.—**Impugnably**, *a.*—**Impugner**, *n.*—**Impugnation** (im-pug-nā'shun) *n.*

impulse (im'puls) *n.* [L. (part.) *impulsus*, fr. *impellere*, to urge on] the motion or effect produced by a sudden action of applied force; idea received.—**Impulsive**, *a.* having the power of driving; acting momentarily, or by impulse; hasty.—**Im-**

pulsively, *adv.*—**Impulsiveness**, *n.*—**Impulsion** (im-pul'shun) *n.* influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind.

impunity (im-pū'ni-ti) *n.* [L. *impunitas*, impunity, fr. *in*, and *poena*, punishment] exemption from punishment, injury, or loss; security.

impure (im-pūr') *a.* [L. *in*, and pure] not pure; mixed; adulterated, foul; defiled by sin; ceremonially unclean; not grammatically correct.—**Impurely**, *adv.*—**Impureness**, *n.*—**Impurity** (im-pū'ri-ti) *n.* want of purity; state of being mixed with some foreign substance; adulterated form of a maternal body; any inferior or foul element; pollution; obscenity; incorrect form of speech.

impute (im-pūt') *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *putare*, reckon, think] to ascribe; to attribute.—**Imputer**, *n.*—**Imputation** (im-pū-tā'shun) *n.* act of imputing; charge of evil; censure; reproach; the act of attributing to one that which really belongs to another.

in (in) *prep.* [A.S.] within; on behalf of; on account of; by; through; because;—*adv.* inside; closely;—*n.* one in office, etc., opposed to *out*.—**in so far as**, to the extent that.—**ins and outs**, turns and windings.—**in that**, since, seeing that.—**in the air**, current, as a rumor.

inability (in-ə-bil'i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and ability] want of strength, means, or power.

inaccessible (in-ak-ses'i-bl) *a.* not accessible.—**Inaccessibly**, *adv.*—**Inaccessibility** (in-ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti) *n.*

inaccurate (in-ak'ū-rat) *a.* not accurate.—**Inaccurately**, *adv.*—**Inaccuracy**, *n.* an error; mistake; incorrectness.

inactive (in-ak'tiv) *a.* not active.—**Inactively**, *adv.*—**Inaction**, *n.* want of action.—**Inactivity** (in-ak-tiv'i-ti) *n.* want of action or energy.

inadequate (in-əd'ē-kwit) *a.* not adequate.—**Inadequately**, *adv.*—**Inadequateness**, *n.*—**Inadequacy**, *n.*

inadmissible (in-əd-mis'i-bl) *a.* not admissible.—**Inadmissibly**, *adv.*—**Inadmissibility** (in-əd-mis-i-bil'i-ti) *n.*

inadvertent (in-əd-ver'tent) *a.* [L. *in*, and advertent] not turning the mind to a matter; careless; negligent.—**Inadvertently**, *adv.*—**Inadvertence**, *n.* want of thought or attention; a mistake proceeding from want of thought.

inadvisable (in-əd-vī-zā-bl) *a.* not advisable.—**Inadvisably**, *adv.*—**Inadvisableness**, *n.*—**Inadvisability** (in-əd-vī-zā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

inalienable (in-āl'yē-nā-bl) *a.* incapable of being alienated.—**Inalienably**, *adv.*—**Inalienability**, **inalienableness** (in-āl-yē-nā-bil'i-ti, in-āl'yē-nā-bl-ness) *n.*

inamorato (in-ā-mō-rā'tō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *in*, in, and *amor*, love] *fem.* inamorata, one who is in love; a lover.

inane (in-ān') *a.* [L. *inanis*] void of sense or intelligence;—*n.* emptiness.

inanimate (in-an'i-mat) *a.* [L. *in*, not and animate] not animate.

inanition (in-a-msh'un) *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from want.

inanity (in-an'i-ti) *n.* emptiness; pointlessness.

inappeasable (in-a-pē'zā-bl) *a.* not to be appeased.

inapplicable (in-ap'li-kā-bl) *a.* not applicable.—**inapplicability**, *adv.*—**inapplicability** (in-ap-li-kā-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **inapplicableness**.

inappreciable (in-a-prē'shi-q-bl) *a.* not appreciable; so small as to be hardly noticed.—**inappreciative**, *a.* not valuing or esteeming justly.

inapproachable (in-a-prō'chā-bl) *a.* unapproachable.

inappropriate (in-a-prō'pri-at) *a.* unsuitable.—**inappropriately**, *adv.*—**inappropriateness**, *n.*

inapt (in-apt') *a.* [L. *in*, and apt] unsuitable; inept.—**inaptly**, *adv.*—**inaptness**, *n.*—**inaptitude**, *n.* unfitness.

inarch (in-arch') *v.t.* [L. *in*, not and arch] to graft by inarching.—**inarching**, *n.* the process of grafting by uniting, as a scion to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree.

inarticulate (in-ār-tik'ū-lat) *a.* not articulate; not uttered distinctly.—**inarticulately**, *adv.*—**inarticulateness**, *n.*—**inarticulation** (in-ār-tik'ū-lā'shun) *n.*

inartificial (in-ār-ti-fish'al) *a.* not artificial; artless; simple.—**inartificially**, *adv.*

inartistic (in-ār-tis'tik) *a.* not artistic.—**inartistically**, *adv.*

inasmuch (in-az-much') *adv.* seeing that; considering that; since (followed by *as*).

inattentive (in-a-ten'tiv) *a.* not fixing the mind on an object.—**inattentively**, *adv.*—**inattention**, *n.* want of attention. Also **inattentiveness**.

inaudible (in-aw'di-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and audible] not audible.—**inaudibly**, *adv.*—**inaudibility**, **inaudibleness** (in-aw-di-bl'i-ti, in-aw'di-bl-nes) *n.*

inaugurate (in-aw'gū-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *inaugurāre*, fr. *in*, and *augurāre*, to augur] to induct into an office in a formal manner; to make a public exhibition of for the first time.—**inaugural**, *v.*—**inaugurator**, *n.*—**inauguration** (in-aw-gū-rā'shun) *n.* the ceremony of a U.S. President taking office.

inauspicious (in-aw-spish'us) *a.* not auspicious.—**inauspiciously**, *adv.*—**inauspiciousness**, *n.*

inbeing (in'bē-ing) *n.* [in, and being] inherent; inherent existence.

inborn (in'bawrn) *a.* born in, or with; innate.

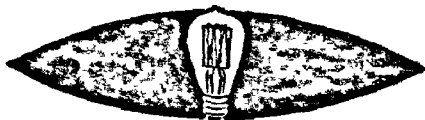
inbred (in'bred) *a.* bred within; innate; inherent; produced by inbreeding.

inbreeding (in'bred-ing) *n.* mating between closely related individuals.

incalculable (in-kal'kū-lā-bl) *a.* not capable of being calcu-

lated; very great.—**incalculably**, *adv.*—**incalculability** (in-kal-kū-lā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

incandescent (in-kan-des'ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) fr. *incandescere*, to become warm, fr. *condere*, to glow] glowing with heat.—**incandescence**, *n.* a white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.—**incandescent light**, an intense white light, or the incandescent lamp, electric or otherwise, giving such a light.



Incandescent Light Bulb

incantation (in-kan-tā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *incantationem*, fr. *incantāre*, to chant] a charm for raising spirits, etc., by chanting mystic words.

incapable (in-kā'pā-bl) *a.* wanting size or space to hold; wanting strength, power, or ability.—**incapably**, *adv.*—**incapability** (in-kā-pā-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **incapableness**.

incapacitate (in-kā-pas'i-tā) *v.t.* [L. *in*, not, and *capacitate*] to disable; to weaken; to disqualify.—**incapacity**, *n.* want of capacity; defect of intellectual power.

incarcerate (in-kār'ēz-āt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *carcer*, prison] to imprison.—**incarcerator**, *n.*—**incarceration** (in-kār-ēz-ā'shun) *n.* imprisonment.

incarnadine (in-kar'na-din) *a.* [F] flesh-colored; of a carnation color;—*v.t.* to dye red.

incarnate (in-kar'nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *incarnatus*, fr. *in*, in, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] to embody in flesh;—*a.* embodied in flesh.—**incarnative**, *n.* a medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and to cicatrize wounds;—*a.* causing new flesh to grow.—**incarnation** (in-kar-nā'shun) *n.* act of clothing with flesh; process of healing a wound by the growth of new flesh; act of assuming a human body and the nature of man, as Jesus Christ, a striking example.

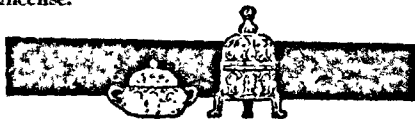
incase (in-kās') *v.t.* to put in a case; to enclose.—**incasement**, *n.*

incautious (in-kaw'shus) *a.* not cautious.—**incautiously**, *adv.*—**incautiousness**, *n.*

incendiarism (in-sen'dya-rizm) *n.* [L. *incendere*, to set on fire] the act of maliciously setting fire to buildings.—**incendiary**, *n.* [L. *incendarius*, fr. *incendium*, fr. *incendere*] one who maliciously sets fire to property; a person who excites factions;—*a.* part to the malicious burning of a building; seditious.

incense (in-sens') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *incenssus*, fr. *incendere*, to kindle] to perfume with incense; to inflame to violent anger.—(in'sens) *n.* odors of spices and gums burned in religious rites; acceptable offerings, prayers, or praises.—**incensement**, *n.* violent rage.—**incenser**, *n.* Also **incensor**.—

incense-breathing, exhaling sweet odors.—
incense burner, a vessel in which to burn
incense.



Incense Burners

incentive (in-sen'tiv) *a.* [L. *incentivus*, striking up a tune, fr. *incanere*, sing. fr. *in*, in, and *canere*, to sing] inciting; encouraging; — *n.* motive. — **incentively**, *adv.*

inception (in-sep'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *inceptus*, fr. *incipere*, to begin] beginning — **incept**, *v. l.* to begin. — **inceptive**, *a.* denoting a verb that expresses the beginning of an action. — **inceptively**, *adv.* — **inceptor**, *n.* a beginner.

incertitude (in-ser'ti-tūd) *n.* [L. *in*, and *certitudo*] uncertainty; doubt.

incessant (in-ses'ant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *incessans*, fr. *in*, and *cessare*, cease] unceasing — **incessantly**, *adv.*

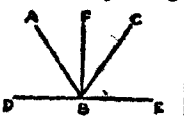
incest (in'sest) *n.* [F., fr. L. *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste] the crime of cohabitation between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited. — **incestuous** (in-ses'chū-us) *a.* — **incestuously**, *adv.* — **incestuousness**, *n.*

inch (inčh) *n.* [A.S. *ynce*, fr. L. *uncia*, twelfth part of anything; cp. *ounce*] the twelfth part of a foot; a small degree or quantity; — *v. l.* to drive or go by small degrees, or inches. — **inchmeal**, *adv.* by small degrees.

inch (inčh) *n.* [Gael. *innis*] a small island.

inchoate (in'kō-āt) *a.* [L. (part.) *inchoatus*, fr. *inchoare*, to begin] recently begun; incipient. — **inchoately**, *adv.* — **inchoative**, *a.* incipient; rudimentary.

incident (in'si-dent) *a.* [F. fr. L. (part. stem) *incidens*, fr. *incidere*, to fall, fr. *in*, on, and *cadere*, to fall] falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface;



Angles of Incidence (CBF and ABE, respectively, for light rays CB and AB falling on the plane DE)

casual; liable to happen; dependent upon another thing, called the *principal*; — *n.* that which takes place; casualty; a subordinate action. — **incidence**, *n.* the act of falling upon; bearing or onus; direction in which a body or a ray of light or heat falls on any surface. — **incidental** (in-si-den'tal) *a.* happening as an occasional event; casual; not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional; accidental; fortuitous; contingent. — **incidentally**, *adv.* — **angle of incidence**, the angle that a ray of light or radiant heat, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.

incinerate (in-an'er-āt) *v. l.* [L. (part.) *incineratus*, fr. *in*, and *cinis*,

cineris, ashes] to burn to ashes. — **incinerator**, *n.* a furnace or retort for reducing things to ashes. — **incineration** (in-en-er-ā'shun) *n.* act of reducing to ashes by combustion.

incipient (in-sip'i-ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *incipiens*, fr. *incipere*, to begin] beginning; commencing — **incipiently**, *adv.* — **incipience**, *n.* commencement; beginning. Also **incipiency**.

incise (in-siz') *v. l.* [L. (part.) *incisus*, fr. *incidere*, to cut] to cut in; to carve; to engrave. — **incised**, *a.* cut; caused by cutting; [Bot] regularly divided by incisions — **incisive** (in-si'siv) *a.* having the quality of cutting or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument. — **incisively**, *adv.* — **incisiveness**, *n.* — **incisor** (in-si'zer) *n.* a fore tooth that cuts bites, or separates. — **incisory**, *a.* having the quality of cutting. Also **incisorial** (in-si-sō-ri-āl) — **incision** (in-si'zh'un) *n.* act of cutting into a substance; a cut.

incite (in-sit') *v. l.* [L. *incitāre*, to rouse, fr. *citāre*, fr. *citare*, to put in motion] to move to action; to spur on. — **inciter**, *n.* — **incitement**, *n.* motive; incentive.

incivil (in-siv'il) *a.* rude; unpolite; uncivil. — **incivility** (in-si-vil'i-ti) *n.* want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness; any act of ill-breeding; breach of good manners.

inclement (in-klem'ent) *a.* not clear; rigorously cold, etc. — **inclemently**, *adv.* — **inclemency**, *n.* want of clemency; harshness; severity; severe cold.

incline (in-klīn') *v. l.* [L. *inclinare*, to bend down, fr. *in*, towards, and *clinare*, to lean] to cause to deviate from a line or direction; to give a tendency to, as to the will or affections; to bend; — *v. i.* to deviate from a line, direction, or course; to bend, to tend to be disposed; — (in'klīn) *n.* an ascent or descent; — **inclination** (in-klī-nā'shun) *n.* act of inclining; leaning; bent of the mind or will; bias;



Inclined Plane (C A, base; C B, height; A B, inclined plane)

[Physics] the dip of the magnetic needle; [Math] the angle between two lines or planes. — **Inclined plane**, a plane that makes an acute angle with the plane of the horizon; one of the simple mechanical powers, being a simple machine for raising a weight on an incline (see figure). — **Inclined strata**, rock strata at an angle with the horizon.

inclose See *enclose*.

include (in-klōod') *v. l.* [L. (part.) *inclusus*, fr. *includere*, to shut in] to confine within; to comprehend, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference. — **inclusive**, *a.* enclosing, comprehending the stated limit. — **inclusively**, *adv.* — **inclusion**, *n.* act of including. (in-kog'nī-tō) *a.* and *adv.*

incognito *fem.* **incognita** [It., fr. L. *incognitus*, unknown, from *in*, not, and *cognitus*, known, fr. *cognoscere*, to know] unknown; in an assumed character and under an assumed title; — *n.* one passing under an assumed character. — **incog**, *adv.* [contr. fr. *incognito*] in disguise.

incognizant (in-kog'ni-in-kon'i-zant) *a.* not cognizant.

—**incognizance**, *n.* failure to recognize, or apprehend.—**incognizable** (in-kog'ni-in-kon'i-zā-bl) *a.* undistinguishable.

incoherent (in-kō-hēr'ent) *a.* not coherent.—**incoherently**, *adv.*—**incoherentness**, *n.*—**incoherence**, *n.* want of cohesion or adherence.

incohesion (in-cō-hē'zhun) *n.* want of cohesion.—**incohesive**, *a.*—**incoheavely**, *adv.*

incombustible (in-kom-bus'ti-bl) *a.* not capable of being burned by fire.—**incombustibly**, *adv.*—**incombustibility** (in-kom-bus-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.*

income (in'kum) *n.* [in and come] gain from labor, business, or property; the annual receipts of an individual or corporation.—**incomer**, *n.* one who comes in.—**income tax**, an annual assessment levied on all incomes, etc., above a given amount.

incommensurable (in-ko-men'-shoo-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *com*, with, and *mensura*, measure] not commensurable.—**incommensurably**, *adv.*—**incommensurability** (in-ko-men-shoo-rā-bl'i-ti) *a.* Also **incommensurableness**.

incommensurate (in-ko-men'-shoo-rāt) *a.* not commensurate; insufficient.—**incommensurately**, *adv.*

incommode (in-ko-mōd') *v. t.* [L. *in*, not, and *commodus*, convenient] to give inconvenience to, to give trouble to.—**incommodious**, *a.* inconvenient.—**incommodiously**, *adv.*—**incommodiousness**, *n.*

incommunicado (in-ko-mū-ni-kā'dō) *a.* not permitted or able to communicate with another, as in confinement.

incommunicative (in-ko-mū'ni-kā-tiv) *a.* not communicative; unsociable.—**incommunicatively**, *adv.*—**incommunicable**, *a.*—**incommunicably**, *adv.*—**incommunicability** (in-ko-mū-ni-kā-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **incommunicableness**.

incomparable (in-kom'pā-rā-bl) *a.* not comparable.—**incomparably**, *adv.*—**incomparableness**, *n.*

incompatible (in-kom-pat'i-bl) *a.* not compatible.—**incompatibly**, *adv.*—**incompatibility** (in-kom-pat-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **incompatibleness**.—*Syn.* inconsistent; incongruous, contradictory.

incompetence (in-kom'pē-tens) *n.* want of sufficient power; inability; want of legal qualifications. Also **incompetency**.—**incompetent** (in-kom'pē-tent) *a.* not competent; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications.—**incompetently**, *adv.*

incomplete (in-kom-plēt') *a.* not complete.—**incompletely**, *adv.*—**incompleteness**, *n.* Also **incompletion**.

incomprehensible (in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl) *a.*

incapable of being understood.—**incomprehensibly**, *adv.*—**incomprehensibility** (in-kom-prē-hen-si-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **incomprehensibleness**.

incompressible (in-kom-pres'i-bl) *a.* not compressible.—**incompressibility** (in-kom-pres-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **incompressibleness**.

inconceivable (in-kon-sē'vā-bl) *a.* not conceivable.—**inconceivably**, *adv.*—**inconceivability** (in-kon-sē-vā-bl'i-ti) *n.* Also **inconceivableness**.

inconclusive (in-kon-klōd'siv) *a.* not conclusive.—**inconclusively**, *adv.*—**inconclusiveness**, *n.*

incongruous (in-kong'groō-us) *a.* not congruous.—**incongruously**, *adv.*—**incongruent**, *a.* inconsistent.—**incongruity** (in-kong'groō'i-ti) *n.* unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency. Also **incongruousness**.

inconsequent (in-kon'sē-kwent) *a.* not following from the premises; illogical.—**inconsequently**, *adv.*—**inconsequence**, *n.*—**inconsequential**, *a.* unimportant.—**inconsequently**, *adv.*

inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'er-ā-bl) *a.* unworthy of consideration; unimportant.—**inconsiderably**, *adv.*

inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'er-āt) *a.* not considerate.—**inconsiderately**, *adv.*—**inconsiderateness**, *n.*—**inconsideration** (in-kon-sid'er-ā'shun) *n.* want of due consideration.

inconsistent (in-kon-sis'tent) *a.* incompatible; unsuitable.—**inconsistently**, *adv.*—**inconsistence**, **inconsistency**, *n.* want of consistence; difference; discrepancy between one statement and another.

inconsolable (in-kon-sō'lā-bl) *a.* not consolable.—**inconsolably**, *adv.*—**inconsolableness**, *n.*

inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'ū-us) *a.* not conspicuous, hardly discernible.—**inconspicuously**, *adv.*—**inconspicuousness**, *n.*

inconstant (in-kon'stant) *a.* not constant; changeable.—**inconstantly**, *adv.*—**inconstancy**, *n.* want of constancy.

inconsumable (in-kon-sū'mā-bl) *a.* not consumable.

incontestable (in-kon-tes'tā-bl) *a.* not contestable.—**incontestably**, *adv.*—**incontestability** (in-kon-tes-tā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent) *a.* not continent, unchaste.—**incontinently**, *adv.*—**incontinence**, *n.*

incontrovertible (in-kon-trō-ver'ti-bl) *a.* not controvertible; indisputable.—**incontrovertibly**, *adv.*—**incontrovertibility** (in-kon-trō-ver-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.*

inconvenient (in-kon-vēn'yent) *a.* not becoming or suitable.—**inconveniently**, *adv.*—**inconvenience**, *n.* want of convenience;—*v. t.* to put to inconvenience.

inconvertible (in-kon-ver'ti-bl) *a.* not convertible.—**inconvertibly**, *adv.*—**inconvertibility** (in-kon-ver-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.*

inco-ordinate (in-kō-awr'di-nat) *a.* not co-ordinate.—**inco-ordination**, *n.*

incorporate (in-kawr'pō-rāt) *a.* not having a material body; united in one body;—*v.t.* to combine into one body or mass; to form into a legal body; to constitute into a corporation;—*v.i.* to unite so as to make a part of another body; to become a corporation.—**incorporator**, *n.*—**incorporation** (in-kawr-pō-rā'shun) *n.* act of incorporating; union of different ingredients in one mass.

incorporeal (in-kor-pō-rē-āl) *a.* not corporeal.—**incorporeally**, *adv.*

incorrect (in-ko-rekt') *a.* not correct.—**incorrectly**, *adv.*—**incorrectness**, *n.*

incurable (in-kor'i-ji-bl) *a.* not corrigible; stubbornly bad.—**incurably**, *adv.*—**incurability**, *n.*

incorrupt (in-ko-rup't) *a.* free from decay; not to be bribed.—**incorruptly**, *adv.*—**incorruptness**, *n.*—**incorruptible**, *a.* incapable of corruption.—**incorruptibly**, *adv.*—**incorruptibleness**, *n.*—**incorruption**, *n.* absence of, or exemption from, corruption.—**incorruptibility** (in-ko-rup-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.* incapability of corruption.

incrassate (in-kras'āt) *v.t.* [*L. in, in, and crassare, make thick*] to make thick;—*v.i.* to become thick.

increase (in-kreš') *v.t.* [*M.E., fr. O.F., fr. L in, and crescere, grow*] to make greater; to improve in quality;—*v.i.* to become greater; to grow; to advance;—*n.* (in-kreš) a growing larger; that which results from growth; produce.

incredible (in-kred'i-bl) *a.* not credible.—**incredibly**, *adv.*—**incredibility**, *n.*—**incredulity** (in-kred-i-bl'i-ti) *n.*

incredulous (in-kreš'ū-lus) *a.* not credulous.—**incredulously**, *adv.*—**incredulousness**, *n.*—**incredulity** (in-kreš'ū-l'i-ti) *n.* skepticism; unbelief.

increment (in'krē-ment) *n.* [*L. incrementum; cp.—increase*] increase; the increase of a variable quantity or fraction.

incriminate (in-krim'i-nāt) *v.t.* to charge with a crime or fault.—**incriminatory**, *a.* tending to incriminate.

incrust (in-krus't) *v.t.* to cover with a crust, or with a hard coat.—**incrustate** (in-krus'āt) *v.t.* to incrust;—*a.* incrustrated; [*Bot.*] coated with earthy matter.—**incrustation** (in-krus-tā'shun) *n.* a hard covering of anything on the surface of a body.

incubate (in'kū-bāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) incubatus, fr. in, upon, and cubare, lie down*] to sit, as on eggs, for hatching; to brood;—*v.i.* to produce by hatching.—**incubator**, *n.* a machine for the artificial

incubation of eggs.—**incubation** (in-kū-bā'shun) *n.* act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; [*Med*] the period between the introduction of a disease into the body and the time of first appearance of its symptoms. (in'kū-bus) *n.* [*L. incubare*] the nightmare; dead weight; any burdensome or depressing influence.

inculcate (in-kul'kāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) inculcatus, fr. in, and calcare, tread, fr. calx, heel*] to urge strongly and repeatedly; to impress by admonition; to instill.—**inculcator**, *n.*—**inculcation** (in-kul-kā'shun) *n.*

inculpate (in-kul'pāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) inculpatus, fr. in, and culpa, fault*] to blame; to incriminate.—**inculpatory**, *a.* tending to inculpate or incriminate.—**inculpation** (in-kul-pā'shun) *n.* blame.

incumbent (in-kum'bent) *a.* [*L. (part. stem) incumbens, fr. in, and cubere, lie down*] supported; lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispensable;—*n.* the person that is in present possession of an office.—**incumbently**, *adv.*—**incumbency**, *n.* state of resting or lying upon; state of holding a benefice.

incunabula (in-kū-nab'ū-lā) *n. pl.* [*L. swaddling clothes*] books printed in the infancy of printing, esp. those before 1500 A. D.

incur (in-ker') *v.t.* [*L. in, and currere, run*] to expose oneself to; to become liable

incurable (in-kūr'ā-bl) *a.* incapable of being cured;—*n.* a person diseased beyond the reach of cure.—**incurably**, *adv.*—**incurableness**, *n.*—**incurability** (in-kūr-ā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

incurious (in-kū'ri-us) *a.* not inquisitive.—**incuriously**, *adv.*—**incuriosity**, *n.*

incursion (in-ker'zhun) *n.* [*fr. Incur*] an invasion.—**incursive**, *a.* making an incursion.

incurve (in-ker'v) *v.t.* to make crooked;—*n.* (in'kerv) in baseball, a ball thrown by the pitcher so that it curves sharply toward the batter.—**incurvate**, *a.* bent inward or upward.—**incurvation** (in-ker-vā'shun) *n.* curvature.

indebted (in-det'ed) *a.* [*L. in, in, and debt*] obliged by something received.—**indebtedness**, *n.*

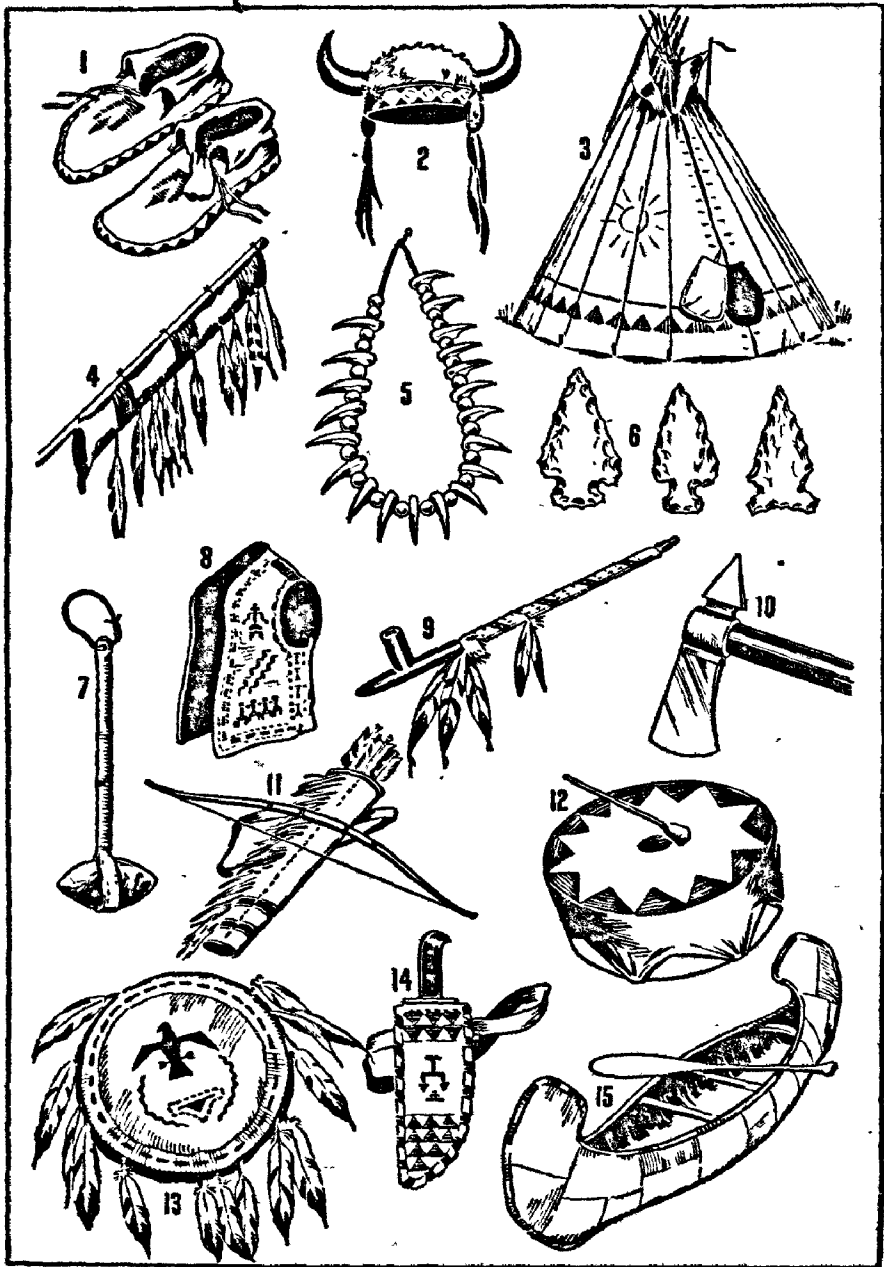
indecent (in-dē'sent) *a.* unbecoming; indecate.—**indecently**, *adv.*—**indecenty**, *n.* want of decency; an indecent word, act, or the like.

indecipherable (in-dē-si'fgr-ā-bl) *a.* incapable of being deciphered.—**indecipherably**, *adv.*—**indecipherability**, *n.*

indecisive (in-dē-si'siv) *a.* not decisive.—**indecisively**, *adv.*—**indecisiveness**, *n.*—**indecision** (in-dē-si'zhun) *a.*

indeclinable (in-dē-klī'nā-bl) *a.* not varied by inflections.

indecomposable (in-dē-kom-pō's-ā-bl) *a.* incapable of decomposition.—**indecomposability** (in-dē-kom-pō-sā-bl'i-ti) *n.*



TYPICAL ARTICLES USED BY AMERICAN INDIANS

1. Moccasins. 2. Buffalo-horn bonnet. 3. Teepee. 4. Feather banner. 5. Bear-claw necklace. 6. Arrowheads. 7. Stone-headed club. 8. Beaded vest. 9. Peace pipe. 10. Head of tomahawk (English-made). 11. Bow and quiver of arrows. 12. Tomtom. 13. Buffalo-hide shield. 14. Knife and sheath. 15. Bark canoe.

indecorous (in-dē-kō'rus, in-dek'ō-rus) *a.* unbecoming.—**indecorously**, *adv.*—**indecorousness**, *n.*—**indecorum** (in-dē-kō'rum) *n.* impropriety.

indeed (in-dēd') *adv.* in reality; in truth; in fact.

indefatigable (in-dē-fat'i-ga-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *in*, not, *de*, and *fatigare*, to tire] unwearied; untiring; incapable of being tired or of yielding.—**indefatigably**, *adv.*—**indefatigableness**, *n.*—**indefatigability** (in-dē-fat-i-ga-bl'i-ti) *n.* unweariedness; persistence.

indefeasible (in-dē-fē'zi-bl) *a.* [O.F. *defaire*, to undo, fr. *faire*, fr. L. *facere*, make] not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.—**indefeasibly**, *adv.*—**indefeasibleness**, *n.*—**indefeasibility** (in-dē-fē-zi-bl'i-ti) *n.*

indefensible (in-dē-fen'si-bl) *a.* untenable; inexcusable.—**indefensibly**, *adv.*

indefinable (in-dē-fi'ng-bl) *a.* incapable of being defined.—**indefinably**, *adv.*

indefinite (in-def'i-nit) *a.* [L. fr. *in*, and *definite*] unlimited.—**indefinitely**, *adv.* uncertainly; endlessly.—**indefiniteness**, *n.*

indelible (in-del'i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *delere*, destroy, blot out] incapable of being effaced.—**indelibly**, *adv.*—**indelibility** (in-del-i-bl'i-ti) *n.*

indelicate (in-del'i-kat) *a.* not delicate.—**indelicately**, *adv.*—**indelicacy**, *n.*

indemnify (in-dem'ni-fi) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *damnum*, damage, loss, and *facere*, to make] to reimburse.—**indemnification** (in-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun) *n.* reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti) *n.* exemption from loss, or compensation or remuneration for loss or injury sustained.

indent (in-dent') *v.t.* [Late L. *indentura*, fr. *in*, in, and stem *dent-* of *dens*, tooth] to cut into points or inequalities; to bind out by indenture; to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph;—*v.i.* to be notched; to bargain;—*n.* a cut or notch; a mark, as of a tooth.—**Indented**, *a.* jagged; notched; bound by written contract.—**indentation** (in-den-tā'shun) *n.* a notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things. Also **indentation**.

indenture (in-den'chūr) *n.* act of indenting; a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party retains a copy;—*v.t.* to bind by indentures.

independent (in-dē-pen'dent) *a.* not dependent; not subject to others; affording a comfortable livelihood; not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; pert. to the Independents or Congregationalists;—*n.* one who believes that a Christian congregation is complete in itself, and independent of a superior ecclesiastical authority.—**Independently**, *adv.*—**Independence**, **Independency**, *n.* freedom in action or opinion; self-support.

indescribable (in-dē-skr'i-ba-bl) *a.* incapable of being described.—**Indescribably**, *adv.*

indestructible (in-dē-struk'ti-bl) *a.* not destructible.—**Indestructibly**, *adv.*—**Indestructibility** (in-dē-struk-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.*

indeterminable (in-dē-ter'mi-na-bl) *a.* impossible to be determined or fixed; endless.—**Indeterminably**, *adv.*—**Indeterminate**, *a.* uncertain; indefinite.—**Indeterminately**, *adv.*—**Indeterminateness**, *n.*—**Indetermination** (in-dē-ter-mi-nā'shun) *n.* an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

index (in'deks) *n.*; *pl.* **Indexes** or **Indices** [L. fr. *indicāre*, to show] that which points out; any table for facilitating reference in a book; the figure or letter that shows the power of a quantity;—*a.t.* to provide with an index or table of references.—**Indexer**, *n.*—**Index Expurgatorius**, catalogues published by the R.C. church, of books that it pronounces heretical or forbids to be read, except in expurgated editions.—**Index finger**, the forefinger; a representation of a pointing finger on a signpost, in printing (called a "fist") *l.* etc.



Index

Indian (in'di-an) *a.* [L. fr. *Hind*, fr. *Skr.* =river] pert. to India, either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of the Indies; one of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.—**Indiaman**, *n.* a large ship employed in the Indian trade.—**Indian club**, a bottle-shaped club, used in physical exercise.—**Indian corn**, maize.—**Indian file**,



Indian Club

single file.—**Indian ink**, a substance made from lampblack and animal glue.—**Indian summer**, in America, a period in autumn characterized by warm weather.—**India paper**, a fine, thin printing paper.—**India proof**, a proof on India paper.—**India rubber**, an elastic gummy substance; caoutchouc.—**India tint**, a light buff (of color); paper of this tint.

indicate (in-di-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *indicāre*, fr. *in*, and *dicāre*, proclaim] to point out; to manifest by symptoms.—**indicator**, *n.* one who or that which points out; the extensor muscle of the forefinger.—**indicatory**, *a.* serving to show or make known.—**indication** (in-di-kā'shun) *n.* act of pointing out or indicating; mark; token.—**indicative** (in-dik'a-tiv) *a.* pointing out; meaning; [Gram.] designating that mood of the verb that positively affirms, denies, or interrogates;—*n.* the direct mood of a verb.—**indicatively**, *adv.*

indicia (in-dish'i-a) *n.* indications; markings; signs.

indict (in-dit') *v.t.* [L. *indictāre*, fr. *in*, and *dicere*, say] to charge with a

crime in due form of law; to summon for trial.—**indictable**, *a.*—**indicter**, **indictor**, *n.*—**indictment**, *n.* act of indicting; a formal charge of crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; the paper on which a charge is written; accusation in general.—**indiction** (in-dik'shun) *n.* declaration; a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great, counting from Jan. 1st, 313 A.D.—**indictive** (in-dik'tiv) *a.* proclaimed.

indifferent (in-dif'er-ent) *a.* not making a difference; neither particularly good nor very bad; feeling no interest or care respecting something.—**indifferently**, *adv.*—**indifference**, *n.* freedom from prejudice or bias; unconcern.—**indifferentism**, *n.* systematic indifference; want of religious zeal or belief.

indigenous (in-di'jē-nus) *a.* [L. *in*, and *gignere*, to produce] native.—**indigenously**, *adv.*—**indigenoussness**, *n.*

indigent (in'di-jent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *indigens*, fr. *indigere*, stand in need of, fr. *in*, and *egere*, to need] destitute of means of subsistence; needy.—**indigently**, *adv.*—**indigence**, *n.*

indigestible (in-di-jes'ti-bl) *a.* not digestible.—**indigestibly**, *adv.*—**indigestion**, *n.* dyspepsia.—**indigestive**, *a.* affected by indigestion.—**indigestibility** (in-di-jes-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.*

indignant (in-dig'nant) *a.* [L. fr. *in* not, and *dignari*, to deem worthy] feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.—**indignantly**, *adv.*—**indignation** (in-dig-nā'shun) *n.* extreme anger caused by a sense of injury or injustice; contemptuous hatred of what is mean or base.

indignity (in-dig'ni-ti) *n.* affront; contumely; injury accompanied with insult.

indigo (in'di-gō) *n.* [L. *indicum*, indigo, fr. *Indicus*, Indian] a blue coloring matter obtained from the indigo plant;—*a.* of a deep blue color.

indirect (in-di-rekt') *a.* not direct.—**indirectly**, *adv.*—**indirectness**, *n.*—**indirection**, *n.*

indiscreet (in-dis-kret') *a.* not discreet.—**indiscreetly**, *adv.*—**indiscreetness**, *n.*—**indiscretion** (in-dis-kresh'un) *n.*

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nat) *a.* wanting discrimination.—**indiscriminately**, *adv.*—**indiscriminative**, *a.* making no distinctions.—**indiscrimination** (in-dis-krim-i-nā'shun) *n.*

indispensable (in-dis-pen'sā-bl) *a.* impossible to be omitted; absolutely necessary.—**indispensably**, *adv.*—**indispensableness**, *n.*—**indispensability** (in-dis-pen-sā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

indispose (in-dis-pōz') *v.t.* to render unfit or unsuited; to make somewhat ill; to render averse or disinclined (with *to*)—**indisposition** (in-dis-pō-zish'un) *n.* disjunction; dislike; slight ailment; sickness.

indisputable (in-dis-pū'tā-bl) *a.* not disputable.—**indispu-**

tably, *adv.*—**indisputableness**, *n.*—**indisputability** (in-dis-pū'tā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

indissoluble (in-dis'ō-lū-bl, in-di-sol'ū-bl) *a.* not capable of being dissolved or liquefied; perpetually binding.—**indissolubly**, *adv.*—**indissolubleness**, *n.*—**indissolubility** (in-dis-ō-lū-bl'i-ti) *n.*

indissolvable (in-di-zol'vā-bl) *a.* incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble.

indistinct (in-dis-tingt') *a.* not distinct; obscure.—**indistinctly**, *adv.*—**indistinctness**, *n.*

indistinguishable (in-dis-ting-gwish-ā-bl) *a.* not distinguishable.—**indistinguishably**, *adv.*

indite (in-dit') *v.t.* [O.F. *enaiter*; cp. *indict*] to direct or dictate; to write.—**inditer**, *n.*—**inditement**, *n.* the act of inditing.

indium (in'di-um) *n.* a soft, white metallic element

individual (in-di-vij'ū-āl) *a.* [L. *individuus*, fr. *in*, and *dividuus*, divisible, fr. *dividere*, to divide] not divided; single; peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing;—*n.* a single person, animal, or thing; a human being.—**individualism** (in-di-vij'ū-āl-izm) *n.* quality of being individual; a political system that gives free rein to the interests of individuals in a community (opposed to *socialism*).—**individualistic** (in-di-vij'ū-āl-ist'ik) *a.* pert. to individualism.—**individuality** (in-di-vij'ū-āl'i-ti) *n.* separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.—**individually**, *adv.*—**individualize**, *v.t.* to select or mark as an individual.

indivisible (in-di-viz'f-bl) *a.* not divisible;—*n.* one of the elements supposed to be infinitely small.—**indivisibly**, *adv.*—**indivisibleness**, *n.*—**indivisibility** (in-di-viz-i-bl'i-ti) *n.*

indocile (in-dos'il) *a.* not teachable; intractable.—**indocility** (in-dō-sil'i-ti) *n.*

indoctrinate (in-dok'tri-nāt') *v.t.* to instruct in the principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to instill into.—**indoctrination** (in-dok-tri-nā'shun) *n.*

Indo-European (in'dō-ā-rō-pē'ān) *a.* a term given to the family of languages also called Aryan and Indo-Germanic.

indolence (in'dō-lens) *n.* [L. *in*, and *dolere*, to feel pain] habitual idleness; laziness.—**indolent**, *a.* inactive; free from pain, as an indolent tumor.—**indolently**, *adv.*

indomitable (in-dom'i-tā-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *in*, and *domitare*, to tame] invincible; unweakening, as in strength or courage.—**indomitably**, *adv.*—**indomitableness**, *n.*

indoor (in'dōr) *a.* being within doors.—**indoors**, *adv.* within doors; at home.

indorse (in-dawrs') *v.t.* See *endorse*.

indubitable (in-dū'bi-ta-bl) *a.* unquestioned; undoubted.

—**Indubitably**, *adv.*—**Indubitableness**, *n.*

induce (in-dūs') *v.t.* [*L.* *inducere*, to lead in, *fr.* *in*, and *ducere*, to lead] to cause, to lead by persuasion or argument.—**Inducement**, *n.* that which induces; motive.—**Inducer**, *n.*—**Inducible**, *a.* capable of being induced; [*Law*] brought on, or effected.

induct (in-duk't') *v.t.* [*L.* (*part.*) *inductus*, *fr.* *inducere*, to lead in; *cp.* *induce*] to bring in; to introduce, as to a benefice or office.—**Induction** (in-duk'shun) *n.* introduction; reasoning from the particular to the universal; introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office; [*Elec.*] the transfer of a magnetic or electric force from an electrified to a non-electrified body, by proximity.—**Inductional**, *a.* pert. to induction.—**Inductive**, *a.* leading or drawing; drawing conclusions from premises; proceeding by induction.—**Inductively**, *adv.*—**Inductiveness**, *n.*

inductile (in-duk'til) *a.* not ductile.—

inductility (in-duk-til'i-ti) *n.*

inductor (in-duk'ter) *n.* one who, or that which, inducts; part of an electrical apparatus that acts upon, or is acted upon by, another part.

indue (in-dū) *v.t.* [*L.* *induere*, clothe] to put on, as clothes; to assume; to endow; to equip.

indulge (in-dulj') *v.t.* [*L.* *indulgere*, to be kind to, *fr.* *in*, and (*perh.*) *dulcis*, sweet] to permit; to give scope to;—*v.i.* to yield; to give oneself to the habit or practice of.—**Indulgent**, *a.* prone to indulge or humor; kind; gratifying.—**Indulgently**, *adv.*—**Indulgence**, *n.* the quality of being indulgent; favor granted; gratification; kindness; in R.C. church, remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church.—**Indulger**, *n.*—**Indulgently**, *adv.*

indurate (in'dū-rāt) *v.t.* [*L.* (*part.*) *induratus*, *fr.* *in*, and *durare*, to harden, *fr.* *durus*, hard] to make hard;—*v.i.* to become hard; to become stubborn.—**Indurative**, *a.*—**Induration** (in-dū-rā'shun) *n.*

industry (in'dūs-tri) *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *industria*] habitual diligence in any employment; careful application; economic activity as a whole or in part.—**Industrial** (in-dūs'tri-əl) *a.* consisting in industry; pert. to industry.—**Industrialism**, *n.* the system of economic life introduced by technology.—**Industrialist**, *n.* an owner or manager of a large economic enterprise.—**Industrialize**, *v.t.* and *v.i.*—**Industrially**, *adv.*—**Industrious**, *a.* laborious; diligent.—**Industriously**, *adv.*—**Industriousness**, *n.*

indwell (in'dwel) *v.t.* and *i.* [*E.* *in*, within, and *dwell*] to dwell in.—**Indweller**, *n.*—**Indwelling**, *n.* residence within the heart or soul;—*a.* dwelling within.

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt) *v.t.* [*L.* (*part.*) *inebriatus*, *fr.* *in*, and *ebrius*, drunk] to make drunk;—*n.* (in-ē'bri-ēt) a habitual drunkard;—**inebrious**, *a.* causing intoxication.—**inebriety** (in-ē'bri-ti) *n.* intoxication.—**inebriation** (in-ē'bri-ā'shun) *n.* drunkenness.

inedible (in-ed'i-bl) *a.* [*L.* *in*, not, and *edible*] not eatable; unfit for food.

ineffable (in-ef'q-bl) *a.* unutterable.—**ineffably**, *adv.*—**ineffableness**, *n.*

ineffaceable (in-ē-fā'sa-bl) *a.* incapable of being effaced or rubbed out.—**ineffaceably**, *adv.*

ineffective (in-ē-fek'tiv) *a.* incapable of producing any effect; useless; inefficient.—**ineffectively**, *adv.*—**ineffectiveness**, *n.*

ineffectual (in-ē-fek'chū-əl) *a.* not producing the proper effect; ineffective; impotent.—**ineffectually**, *adv.*—**ineffectualness**, *n.*

inefficacy (in-ef'i-kā-si) *n.* [*L.* *in*, and *efficax*, *fr.* *ex*, out, and *facere*, make] want of power to produce the proper effect.—**inefficacious** (in-ef-i-kā'shūs) *a.*—**inefficaciously**, *adv.*

inefficient (in-ē-fish'ent) *a.* not efficient.—**inefficiently**, *adv.*

inefficiency, *n.* incapacity, lack of ability.

inelastic (in-ē-las'tik) *a.* not elastic.—

inelasticity (in-ē-las-tis'i-ti) *n.*

inelegant (in-el'ē-gant) *a.* not elegant.

—**inelegantly**, *adv.*—**inelegance**, *n.* want of elegance

ineligible (in-el'i-jil-bl) *a.* not privileged to hold an office or position.

—**ineligibly**, *adv.*—**ineligibility** (in-el-i-jil'i-ti) *n.*

inept (in-ept') *a.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *in*, and *aptus*, apt] not apt or fit.—**ineptly**, *adv.*

—**ineptness**, *n.*—**ineptitude**, *n.* unfitness.

inequality (in-ē-kwō'l-i-ti) *n.* [*L.* *in*, and *equality*] lack of uniformity or of equality.

inequitable (in-ek'wi-tā-bl) *a.* not just.—**inequitably**, *adv.*—**inequitableness**, *n.*

ineradicable (in-ē-rad'i-kā-bl) *a.* incapable of being rooted out; deep-seated.—**ineradicably**, *adv.*

inerrable (in-er'q-bl) *a.* [*L.* *in*, and *errare*, wander] incapable of erring; infallible.—**inerrably**, *adv.*—**inerrant**, *a.*

inert (in-ert') *a.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* stem *inert-*, *fr.* *in*, and *ars*, art] destitute of the power of moving itself, or actively resistant to motion; dull.—**inertly**, *adv.*—**inertness**, *n.*

inertia (in-er'shi-ə) *n.* that property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion.

inestimable (in-es'ti-mā-bl) *a.* incapable of being estimated.—**inestimably**, *adv.*

inevitable (in-ev'i-tā-bl) *a.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *in*, and *evitare*, avoid] unavoidable.—**inevitably**, *adv.*—**inevitableness**, *n.*

inexact (in-eg-zakt') *a.* not exact.—**inexactly**, *adv.*—**inexactness**, *n.*—**inexactitude** (in-eg-zakt'i-tūd) *n.*

inexcusable (in-eks-kū'zā-bl) *a.* not admitting excuse.—**inexcusably**, *adv.*—**inexcusableness**, *n.*

inexhaustible (in-eg-zaw's'ti-bl) *a.* incapable of being exhausted or emptied.—**inexhaustibly**, *adv.*

inexorable (in-ek'sō-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *ex*, from, and *orāre*, entreat] not to be moved by entreaty.—**inexorably**, *adv.*—**inexorableness**, *n.*—**inexorability** (in-ek-sō-rā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent) *a.* not expedient — **inexpediently**, *adv.*—**inexpedience**, **inexpediency**, *n.*

inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv) *a.* not expensive.

inexperience (in-eks-pē'ri-ens) *n.* want of experience.—**inexperienced**, *a.*

inexpert (in-eks-pert') *a.* not expert.—**inexpertness**, *n.*

inexpiable (in-eks'pi-ā-bl) *a.* admitting of no atonement.—**inexpiably**, *adv.*

inexplicable (in-eks'pli-kā-bl) *a.* incapable of being explained.—**inexplicably**, *adv.* — **inexplicability** (in-eks-pli-kā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it) *a.* not explicit.—**inexplicitly**, *adv.*—**inexplicitness**, *n.*

inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl) *a.* not capable of expression.—**inexpressibly**, *adv.*—**inexpressive**, *a.* not expressing; vacant; unmeaning, as a glance.—**inexpressiveness**, *n.*

inextricable (in-eks'tri-kā-bl) *a.* not to be disentangled, as from a coil or knot.—**inextricably**, *adv.*—**inextricableness**, *n.*

infallible (in-fal'i-bl) *a.* not liable to fail.—**infallibly**, *adv.* — **infallibleness**, *n.*—**infallibility** (-bil'i-ti) *n.*

infamy (in'fā-mi) *n.* [F., fr. L., *in*, not, and *fama*, report] loss of reputation; dishonor; villainy.—**infamously**, *adv.*

infancy (in'fan-si) *n.* the first part of life, extending from birth to childhood; the first stage of anything.

infant (in'fant) *n.* [L. *infans*, fr. *in*, not, and *fari*, speak] a young babe; a minor;—*a.* pert. to infancy.

infante (in-fan'tā) *n.* fem. *infanta* (-tā) [Sp.] in Spain and Portugal, any royal prince, except the heir apparent.

infanticide (in-fan'ti-sid) *n.* [L. *in-fans*, and *caedere*, to kill] the murder of a newly born child; a slayer of infants.—**infanticidal** (in-fan-ti-sid'al) *a.*

infantile (in'fan-til-tū) *a.* pert. to infancy, or to an infant.—**infantile paralysis**, an acute disease with fever and muscular paralysis, often resulting in deformity.

infantilism (in-fan'ti-lizm) *n.* devotion to infantile activity.

infantine (in'fan-tin) *a.* pert. to infants.

infantry (in'fan-tri) *n.* [It. *infanteria*, foot soldiers, fr. *infante*, an infant] foot soldiers.—**infantryman**, *n.*

infatuate (in-fach'ū-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *infatuāus*, fr. *in*, and *fatus*, foolish] to make foolish; to inspire

with an extreme passion.—**infatuation** (in-fach-ū-āt'shun) *n.*

infect (in-tek't) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *infectus*, fr. *infectus*, *in*, into, and *facere*, make] to taint with disease; to corrupt; to poison; to communicate to, as enthusiasm or merriment.—**infecter**, *n.*—**infection**, *n.* contagion.—**infectious**, *a.* capable of being easily spread.—**infectiously**, *adv.*—**infectiousness**, *n.*—**infective**, *a.*

infelicity (in-fē-lis'i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and (acc.) *felicitas*, fr. *felix*, happy] unhappiness.—**infelicitous**, *a.*

infer (in-fer') *v.t.* [L. *inferre*, fr. *in*, and *ferre*, to bring] to derive by either deduction or induction.—**inferable**, *a.*—**inference** (in'fer-ens) *n.* a truth or proposition drawn from another admitted or supposed to be true.—**inferential** (in-fer-en'shəl) *a.* deduced or deducible by inference.—**inferentially**, *adv.*

inferior (in-fē'ri-or) *a.* [L. compar. of *inferus*, lower] lower in ability, rank, or excellence; between the earth and the sun;—*n.* a person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank.—**inferiorly**, *adv.*—**inferiority** (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti) *n.* a lower state or condition.—**inferiority complex**, feeling of being inferior.

infernal (in-fer'nal) *a.* [F., fr. L. *infernus*, fr. *inferus*, lower] pert. to the lower regions.—**infernally**, *adv.*—**infernal machine**, an explosive machine contrived for the purpose of assassination or destruction.

inferno (in-fer'nō) *n.* [It. Ir. L.] hell.

infertile (in-fer'til) *a.* not fertile.—**infertility** (in-fer-til'i-ti) *n.*

infest (in-fest') *v.t.* [L. *infestus*, hostile] to trouble greatly; to harass; to plague.—**infester**, *n.*

infidel (in'fi-del) *a.* [F., fr. L. *infidelis*, fr. *in*, and *fidelis*, faithful, fr. *fides*, faith] faithless; unbelieving;—*n.* one without faith.—**infidelity** (in-fi-del'i-ti) *n.* disbelief of a faith; unfaithfulness to the marriage contract.

infiler (in-fil'ter) *v.t.* and *i.* to filter in.—**infiltrate**, *v.i.* to enter by penetrating the interstices of a substance.—**infiltration** (in-fil-trā'shun) *n.*

infinite (in-fi-nit) *a.* [L. *in*, and *finite*] unlimited; indefinitely large;—*n.* infinite space or duration; the Almighty.—**infinitely**, *adv.* extremely; boundlessly.—**infiniteness**, *n.*

infinitesimal (in-fi-ni-tes'i-məl) *a.* infinitely small.—**infinitesimally**, *adv.*

infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv) *a.* unlimited; designating the mood of a verb that expresses its action without limitation of persons or numbers.

infinitude (in-fin'i-tūd) *n.* endlessness in time or duration.

infinity (in-fin'i-ti) *n.* unlimited extent.

infirm (in-ferm') *a.* [L. fr. *in*, and *firmus*, strong] not firm or sound; weak.—**infirmly**, *adv.*—**infirmness**, *n.*

infirmary (in-firm'ā-ri) *n.* a hospital where the infirm or sick are nursed.

infirmity (in-firm'i-ti) *n.* unsound state of body or mind.

infix (in-fiks') *v.t.* [L. *in*, in, and (part.) *fixus*, fr. *figere*, to fix] to fix by piercing; to implant, as principles, etc.

inflame (in-flām') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *inflammāre*, fr. *in*, into, and *flamma*, a flame] to set on fire; to excite; to incense; to cause inflammation; to rouse to anger. — **inflamer**, *n.* — **inflammable** (in-flām'ā-bl) easily kindled. — **inflammably**, *adv.* — **inflammableness**, *n.* — **inflammability** (in-flām'ā-bil'i-ti) *n.* — **inflammation** (in-flā-mā'shun) *n.* a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. — **inflammatory** (in-flām'ā-tō-ri) *a.* tending to excite heat or inflammation; tending to excite anger.

inflate (in-flāt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *inflātus*, fr. *inflāre*, blow in, fr. *in*, and *flare*, to blow] to swell with air; to elate. — **inflatable**, *a.* — **inflation**, *n.* swelling; vanity; an increase of currency or credit. — **inflationist**, *n.* one who advocates inflation, as of currency.

inflect (in-flekt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *in*, in, and *flectere*, to bend] to bend; to turn from a direct line; to vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate; to modulate, as the voice. — **inflection**, **inflexion**, *n.* act of inflecting; a bend; a modulation of the voice in speaking; [Gram.] the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation. — **inflectional**, **inflexional**, *a.* pert. to inflection. — **inflective**, *a.* capable of being inflected.

inflexible (in-flek'si-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *in*, and *flexibilis*] incapable of being bent. — **inflexibly**, *adv.* — **inflexibleness**, *n.* — **inflexibility** (in-flek-si-bl'i-ti) *n.*

inflict (in-flikt') *v.t.* [L. *in*, against, and (part.) *fluctus*, fr. *figere*, strike] to lay on, as blows; to impose, as punishment. — **inflicter**, *n.* — **infliction**, *n.* — **inflictive**, *a.*

inflorescence (in-flō-res'ens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom] the unfolding of blossoms; mode of flowering.

inflow (in'flō) *n.* the act of flowing in or into.

influence (in'floo-ens) *n.* [L. *influēntia*, tr. *in*, and *fluere*, to flow] a flowing in or upon; the visible operation of an invisible power, or a similar force exerted by one person on another; the effect produced on material bodies by the forces of nature, as light, heat, air, etc.; — *v.t.* to move by force; to induce. — **influential** (in'floo-en'shəl) *a.* — **influentially**, *adv.*

influenza (in'floo-en'zā) *n.* [It.; variant of *influenza*] a violent febrile form of a cold or the grippe, highly infectious.

influx (in'fluks) *n.* [L. (part.) *influxus*, fr. *influerē*, to flow in] act of flowing in; infusion.

infold (in-föld') *v.t.* to wrap up or enclose; to enclose.

inform (in-fawrm') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *in*, and *formāre*, to form] to form, to make known to; to communicate facts to by way of accusation; — *v.s.* to give information. — **informer**, *n.* — **informant**, *n.* one who informs — **informative**, *a.* instructive. — **informatory**, *a.* full of information. — **information** (in-for-mā'shun) *n.* intelligence; news; communication of facts; knowledge.

informal (in-fawrm'al) *a.* irregular; without formality. — **informally**, *adv.* — **informality**, *n.*

infraction (in-frak'shun) *n.* [L. *in*, and (part.) *fractus*, fr. *frangere*, to break] breach; violation; infringement.

infrangible (in-fran'ji-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *in*, and *frangere*, to break] to break] not capable of being broken. — **infrangibility** (in-fran-ji-bl'i-ti) *n.*

infrared (in'fra-red) *a.* pert. to rays below red in the spectrum.

infrequent (in-frē'kwent) *a.* seldom happening. — **infrequently**, *adv.* — **infrequency**, **infrequency**, *n.* rarity.

infringe (in-frinj') *v.t.* [L. *infringere*, fr. *in*, in, and *frangere*, break] to violate; to transgress; — *v.i.* to trespass. — **infringement**, *n.* violation, as of one's rights. — **infringer**, *n.*

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and (part.) *furidus*, fr. *furiosus*, to enrage, fr. *furia*, fury] to render furious.

infuse (in-fūz') *v.t.* [L. *in*, and (part.) *fusus*, fr. *fundere*, to pour] to pour in; to instill; to inspirit or animate; to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities. — **infusible**, *a.* [E. *infuse* and *able*] capable of being infused; — [L. *in*, not, and *fusibilis*] incapable of fusion. — **infusion** (in-fū'zhun) *n.* act of infusing; instillation; introduction; act of steeping any insoluble substance in water to extract its virtues; the liquid obtained by this process; act of introducing into the veins by a syringe, as opiates, etc. — **infusive**, *a.* having the power of infusion. — **infusibility** (in-fū-zi-bl'i-ti) *n.* capability of being infused; — [L. *in*, not, and *fusibility*] incapability of being fused or dissolved.

infusoria (in-fū-sō'ri-ā) *n. pl.* [L.; cp. *infuse*] microscopic animalcules found in water and other fluids. — **infusorial**, *a.*

ingathering (in'gath-er-ing) *n.* business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

ingenious (in-jēn'yus) *a.* [L. *ingeniōsus*, fr. *ingenium*, natural capacity, fr. *in*, in, and *gen-* of *genere*, to beget] possessed of the faculty of invention; inventive; skillfully contrived. — **ingeniously**, *adv.* — **ingeniousness**, *n.*

ingénue (ān-zhā-nū) *n.* an ingenuous girl, esp. one in a play.

ingenuity (in-jen-ū'i-ti) *n.* inventiveness; skill; aptness.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us) *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, of good birth] of

honorable extraction; free from reserve.—**ingenuously**, *adv.*—**ingenuoussness**, *n.*

ingestion (in-jes'chun) *n.* [L. (part.) *ingestus*, fr. *in*, and *gerere*] act of taking in, as the stomach food.

ingle (ing'gl) *n.* [Gael.] a fire or fire-place.

inglorious (in-glō'ri-us) *a.* not glorious.—**ingloriously**, *adv.*

ingluvies (in-glōō'vi-ēz) *n.* [L.] the crop of birds; the stomach of ruminants.

ingoin (in'gō-ing) *a.* entering;—*n.* a going in.

ingot (ing'got) *n.* [A.S. *in*, in, and *geōtan*, to pour] a mass of gold or silver cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

ingraft (in-graft') *v.t.* to insert, as a scion of one plant into another for propagation.—**ingrafter**, *n.*—**ingraftment**, *n.*

ingrain (in-grān') *a.* dyed in the grain;—*v.t.* to saturate; to dye.

ingrate (in'grāt) *a.* [L. *in*, and *gratus*, pleasing] ungrateful;—*n.* an ungrateful person.—**ingrateful**, *a.*

ingratiate (in-grā'shi-āt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favor] to get into the favor of another.

ingratitude (in-grat'i-tūd) *n.* want of gratitude.

ingredient (in-grēd'yent) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *ingredient-*, fr. *ingredi*, to enter] that which is a component part of any mixture; an element.

ingress (in'gres) *n.* [L. *in*, in, and (part.) *gressus*, fr. *grāds*, to go] entrance; power of entrance; means of access.—**ingressive**, *a.*

ingrow (in'grō) *v.i.* to grow inward or inside of.—**ingrown**, *a.*

inguinal (ing'gwī-nāl) *a.* [L. *inguen*, *inguinus*, the groin] pert. to the groin.

ingurgitate (in-ger'ji-tāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ingurgitatus*, fr. *ingurgitare*, fr. *in*, into, and *gurgēs*, gulf] to swallow greedily; to swallow up, as in a gulf.—**ingurgitation** (in-ger-ji-tā'shun) *n.*

inhabit (in-hab'it) *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *in*, in, and *habitāre*, dwell] to live or dwell in;—*v.i.* to have residence.—**inhabitable**, *a.*—**inhabitant**, *n.* one who dwells in a place.—**inhabiter**, *n.*—**inhabitation** (in-hab-i-tā'shun) *n.*

inhale (in-hāl') *v.t.* [L. fr. *in*, upon, and *halāre*, breathe] to draw into the lungs.—**inhaler**, *n.* a respirator.—**inhalant**, *n.* that which is inhaled, or the means by which it is inhaled.—**inhalation** (in-hā-lā'shun) *n.*

inharmonious (in-hār-mō'ni-us) *a.* discordant.—**inharmoniously**, *adv.*

inhere (in-hēr') *v.i.* [L. fr. *in*, in, and *hærere*, to stick] to exist in.—**inherent**, *a.* existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it.—**inherently**, *adv.*—**inherence**, **inherency**, *n.*

inherit (in-her'it) *v.t.* [O.P. *enheriter*, fr. Late L. *hereditāre*, to inherit,

fr. L. *in*, and *heres*, heir] to receive by descent from an ancestor; to have by nature;—*v.t.* to have as an inheritance.—**inheritable**, *a.*—**inheritor**, *n.*; *sem.* **inheritress**, **inheritrix**.—**inheritance**, *n.* an estate that a person has by descent as heir to another; a permanent possession.—**inheritability** (in-her-i-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

inhibit (in-hib'it) *v.t.* [L. *inhibere*, fr. *in*, and *habere*, to have] to repress; to restrain.—**inhibiter**, *n.*—**inhibitory**, *a.* restrictive.—**inhibition** (in-hi-bish'un) *n.* prohibition; psychic restraint.

inhospitable (in-hos-pi-tā-bl) *a.* not hospitable.—**inhospitably**, *adv.*—**inhospitableness**, *n.*

inhospitality (in-hos-pi-tal'i-ti) *n.* lack of hospitality.

inhuman (in-hū'mān) *a.* destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being.—**inhumanly**, *adv.*—**inhumane** (in-hū-mān') *a.* cruel.—**inhumanity** (in-hū-man'i-ti) *n.* barbarity; cruelty.

inhume (in-hūm') *v.t.* [L. fr. *in*, and *humus*, the ground] to bury; to inter.—**inhumation** (in-hū-mā'shun) *n.*

inimical (i-nim'ikal) *a.* [L. *inimicōlis*, fr. *inimicus*, fr. *in*, and *amicus*, friendly] unfriendly.—**inimically**, *adv.*

inimitable (in-im'i-tā-bl) *a.* not capable of being imitated or copied.—**inimitably**, *adv.*—**inimitableness**, *n.*—**inimitability** (in-im-i-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

iniquity (i-nik'wi-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *iniquitatem*, fr. *iniquus*, unjust, fr. *in*, and *aequus*, equal] injustice; want of moral principle.—**iniquitous**, *a.* wicked.—**iniquitously**, *adv.*

initial (i-nish'al) *a.* [L. *initialis*, fr. *inissum*, beginning, fr. *inire*, to go in, fr. *in*, and *ire*] placed at the beginning;—*v.t.* to put one's initials to;—*n.* the first letter of a word or name.—**initially**, *adv.*



Ornamental Initials Used in Printing

initiate (i-nish'āt) *v.t.* to instruct in the rudiments or principles; to introduce into a society, club, etc.—**initiator**, *n.*—**initiatory**, *a.* introductory.—**initiation** (i-nish-i-ā'shun) *n.* the ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society; introduction into the principles of anything unknown.

initiative (i-nish'i-g-tiv) *a.* serving to initiate;—*n.* an introductory step; self-reliance; right to introduce a new measure or law.

inject (in-jekt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *injectus*, fr. *injacere*, fr. *in*, and *jacere*, to throw] to throw in.—**injection**, *n.* act of injecting; that which is injected; clyster; enema.—**injector**, *n.*

injudicial (in-jōō-dish'al) *a.* not according to law. — **injudicially, adv.**

injudicious (in-jōō-dish'us) *a.* not judicious. — **injudiciously, adv.** — **Injudiciousness, n.**

injunction (in-jungk'shun) *n.* [L. *in*, and (part.) *junctus*, fr. *jungere*, to join] act of enjoining or commanding; that which is enjoined; a writ or process granted by a court of equity.

injure (in'jer) *v.t.* [F. *injurier*, fr. L. *injuria*, fr. *in*, and *jus, juris*, law] to do harm to; to lessen the value of. — **injury, n.** that which brings harm. — **injurer, n.** — **injurious** (in-joo'ri-us) *a.* unjust. — **injuriously, adv.** — **injuriousness, n.**

injustice (in-jus'tis) *n.* want of equity; wrong.

ink (ingk) *n.* [O.F. *enque*=F. *encre*, fr. Late L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors, fr. G. *egkhauston*, *ink*, fr. *egkhaem*, to burn in] a colored fluid used in writing. — *v.t.* to black or daub with ink. — **Inky, a.** resembling ink. — **inkiness, n.** — **ink bag, a.** sac containing a black fluid found in some cuttlefishes. — **inkhorn, an inkstand** (formerly made of horn); *a.* pedantic. — **inkwell, n.** a container for writing ink.



Inkwell

inkle (ing'kl) *v.t.* [Ety. doubtful] to hint at; to disclose. — **inkling, n.** a hint or whisper.

inland (in'land) *a.* remote from the sea; interior; carried on within a country. — *n.* the interior part of a country. — **inlander, n.** one who lives inland.

inlay (in-lā') *v.t.* to insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, wood, etc., in a groundwork of some other material. — **inlay** (in'lā') *n.* inlaid work; a kind of filling for a tooth. — **inlayer, n.**

inlet (in'let) *n.* a passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake.

inly (in'li) *adv.* internally; in the heart; secretly.

inmate (in'māt) *n.* one who lives in the same house with another; a lodger; a person under care or restraint, as in an asylum, prison, etc.

inmost (in'mōst) *a.* farthest within; innermost.

inn (in) *n.* [A.S.] a house for the lodging of travelers; a hotel. — **innkeeper, n.**

innate (in'nāt) *a.* [L. *in*, and (part.) *nātus*, fr. *nasci*, to be born] inborn; native; inherent. — **innately, adv.** — **innateness, n.**

inner (in'er) *a.* interior; hidden; spiritual. — **innerly, adv.** — **innermost, n.** a farthest within; inmost.

innervate (in-ner'vāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *nervus*, nerve] to give

nervous strength to; to stimulate. Also **innerve**. — **innervation** (in-er-vā'shun) *n.*

inning (in'ing) *n.* [A.S. *inn*, *in*, within] in baseball, etc., the time or turn for using the bat.

innocent (in'ō-sent) *a.* [F., fr. L. *in*, and (part. stem) *nocent*, fr. *nocēre*, to harm] harmless; not guilty of crime; legally absolved from accusation; — *n.* one free from guilt; a simpleton. — **innocently, adv.** — **innocence, innocency, n.** harmlessness; freedom from guilt.

innocuous (in-nok'ū-us) *a.* [L. *in*, *nocere*, to hurt] producing no ill effect. — **innocuously, adv.** — **innocuousness, n.**

innominate (in-nom'i-nāt) *a.* [L. (part.) *innominātus*, fr. *in*, not, and *nomen*, a name] having no name; — *n.* the unnamed bone, the hip bone.

innovate (in'ō-vāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *innovātus*, fr. *in*, and *novus*, new] to change by introducing something new. — **innovator, n.** — **innovation** (in-ō-vā'shun) *n.* something new or untried.

innuendo (in-ū-en'dō) *n.* [L. fr. *innuere*, fr. *in*, and *nuere*, to nod] an indirect allusion; insinuation.

innumerable (in-nū'mer-ə-bl) *a.* not capable of being numbered; very numerous. — **innumerably, adv.** — **innumerableness, n.** — **innumerability** (in-nū'mer-ə-bil'i-ti) *n.*

innumerable (in-nū'mer-us) *a.* Innumerable.

inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *inoculātus*, fr. *inoculare*, fr. *in*, and *oculus*, an eye] to insert, as the bud of a plant in another plant for propagation; [Med.] to introduce into the body the poison of some disease; to instill into the mind; to imbue with; — *v.t.* to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter. — **inoculative, inoculatory, a., pert.** to inoculation. — **inoculation** (in-ok'ū-lā'shun) *n.* the medical treatment of injection of bacteria, etc., to immunize against some specific disease.

inodorous (in-ō'der-us) *a.* wanting scent. — **inodorously, adv.** — **inodoroussness, n.**

inoffensive (in-ō-fen'siv) *a.* giving no offense. — **inoffensively, adv.** — **inoffensiveness, n.**

inoperative (in-op'er-ə-tiv) *a.* not operative; producing no effect.

inopportune (in-op-or-tūn') *a.* unseasonable in time. — **inopportunately, adv.**

inordinate (in-awr'di-nat) *a.* not limited to usual bounds. — **inordinately, adv.** excessively; unusually. — **inordinateness, n.** — **inordinacy, n.** excess.

inorganic, inorganical (in-or-i-kal) *a.* devoid of vital structure; pert. to substances without carbon. — **inorganically, adv.**

inosculate (in-os'kū-lāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *in*, and *osculari*, to kiss] to unite by contact, as two vessels in an animal body. — **inosculation** (in-os-kū-

is'shun) *n.* the union of two vessels in an animal body by openings into each other.

inpatient (in'pā-shent) *n.* a patient who receives board and lodging, as well as treatment, in an infirmary or hospital.

inquest (in'kwest) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (part.) *inquisitus*, fr. *inquirere*, to inquire] official examination before a jury, esp. as to the cause of violent death.

inquietude (in-kwī'e-tūd) *n.* [L. *in*, and *quietude*] uneasiness.

inquire (in-kwīr') *v.t.* [L. *inquirere*, *in*, and *quaerere*, to seek] to ask questions; to make investigation;—*v.i.* to ask about; to make examination respecting.—**inquirer**, *n.*—**inquiry** (in'kwēr-i, in-kwī-ri) *n.* search for truth or knowledge.

inquisition (in-kwī-sh'ūn) *n.* [L. (acc.) *inquisitionem*, a searching for, fr. *inquirere*] act of inquiring; a tribunal established in the 12th century, for the examination of heretics in the R.C. church.—**inquisitional**, *a.* relating to inquiry; pert. to the Inquisition.

inquisitive (in-kwīz'i-tiv) *a.* apt to ask questions; curious.—**inquisitively**, *adv.*—**inquisitiveness**, *n.*

inquisitor (in-kwīz'i-tēr) *n.* one whose official duty it is to examine.

inquisitorial (in-kwīz-i-tō'rī-āl) *a.* pert. to inquisition.—**inquisitorially**, *adv.*

inroad (in'rōd) *n.* a sudden incursion or invasion.

insalubrious (in-sā-lū'brī-ūs) *a.* [L. *in*, and *salubrius*] unhealthy; unwholesome.—**insalubrity**, *n.* unwholesomeness.

insalutary (in-sā-lū'ter-i) *a.* unfavorable to health; unwholesome; hurtful.

insane (in-sān') *a.* [L. *in*, and *sanus*, sound] unsound in mind; lunatic.—**insanely**, *adv.*—**insaneness**, *n.* insanity.

insanitary (in-sān'i-tā-ri) *a.* [L. *in*, and *sanitary*] not sanitary; unhealthy.

insanity (in-sān'i-ti) *n.* unsoundness of mind.

insatiable (in-sā'shā-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *in*, and *satiare*, satiate] incapable of being satisfied.—**insatiably**, *adv.*—**insatiableness**, *n.*—**insatiate**, *a.* not to be satisfied.—**insatiately**, *adv.*—**insatiability** (in-sā-shā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

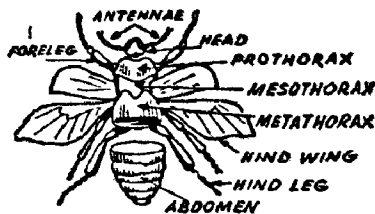
inscribe (in-skrib') *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *scribere*, to write] to write or engrave; to address or dedicate; to draw within, as one figure within another.—**inscriber**, *n.*—**inscribable**, *a.*

inscription (in-skrip'shun) *n.* anything written or engraved; a title.

inscrutable (in-skrōó'tā-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *inscrutabilis*, fr. *in*, and *scrutari*, to search into] incapable of being discovered or understood.—**inscrutably**, *adv.*—**inscrutableness**, *n.*—**inscrutability** (in-skrōó-tā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

insect (in'sekt) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *insectus*, fr. *insecare*, fr. *in*, and *secare*, to cut] an invertebrate animal that, in

its mature state, has a segmented body of three distinct parts: head, thorax (bearing six legs and, usually, four wings), and abdomen;—*a.* pert. to insects.



Parts of an Insect

insecticide (in-sek'ti-sid) *n.* that which kills insects; the act of killing insects.

insectivora (in-sek-tiv'ō-rā) *n. pl.* [fr. L.] an order of mammals containing moles, shrews, and hedgehogs, and an order of birds, including swallows, that feed on insects.—**insectivorous**, *a.*

insecure (in-sē-kūr') *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *secure*] unguarded; not safe.—**insecurely**, *adv.*—**insecurity** (in-sē-kūr'i-ti) *n.*

insensate (in-sen'sat) *a.* [L. *insensātus*, fr. *in*, and *sensātus*, fr. *sensus*, feeling] destitute of sense.—**insensateness**, *n.*

insensible (in-sen'si-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *sensibilis*] not perceived by the senses; gradual; wanting bodily sensation; void of feeling or intelligence.—**insensibly**, *adv.*—**insensibleness**, *n.*—**insensibility** (in-sen-si-bl'i-ti) *n.*

inseparable (in-sep'a-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *separāre*, to separate] not separable; always in company;—*n. pl.* things or persons seldom seen apart.—**inseparably**, *adv.*—**inseparableness**, *n.*—**inseparability** (in-sep-a-rā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

insert (in-sert') *v.t.* [L. fr. *in*, and (part.) *sertus*, fr. *serere*, to join] to bring into; to place in or among.—**insertion**, *n.* that which is inserted; interpolation of a letter, word, or sentence, in writing; advertisement in a newspaper.



Feet of Insectores

(A, perching, B, claw; C, half-webbed; D, webbed, E, walking; F, winter-feathered)

insectores (in-se-sō'rēs) *n. pl.* [L. *in*, and (part.) *sectus*, fr. *secere*, to sit] an order of birds whose feet

are formed for perching.—**inaccessorial**, *a.* having feet suitable for perching.

inset (in'set) *n.* that which is set in; an insertion;—*v.t.* (in-set') to infix or implant.

inshore (in'shōr) *a.* or *adv.* near to the shore.

inside (in-aid') *prep.* or *adv.* within the sides of; in the interior;—*a.* internal;—*n.* the part within; *pl.* inward parts.

insidious (in-aid'i-us) *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiās*, an ambush, fr. *insidēre*, fr. *in*, and *sidēre*, to set] lying in wait; treacherous; wily.—**insidiously**, *adv.*—**insidiousness**, *n.*

insight (in'ait) *n.* view of the interior of anything; power of acute observation.

insignia (in-sig'ni-ə) *n.pl.* [L. fr. *in*, and *signum*, a sign] badges of office or honor.

insignificant (in-sig-nif'i-kant) *a.* [L. *in*, and *significans*, significant] not significant.—**insignificantly**, *adv.*—**insignificance**, *n.* unimportance. Also **insignificancy**.

insincere (in-sin-sēr') *a.* [L. *in*, and *sincere*] deceitful.—**insincerely**, *adv.*—**insincerity** (in-sin-ser'i-ti) *n.* hypocrisy.

insinuate (in-sin'ū-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *insinūdus*, fr. *in*, and *sinus*, bosom] to introduce gently; to suggest by remote allusion; to work oneself into favor;—*v.s.* to ingratiate oneself.—**insinuative**, *a.* hinting; ingratiating.—**insinuator**, *n.*—**insinuation** (in-sin-ū-ā'shun) *n.* act of gaining favor by artful means; a suggestion by distant allusion.

insipid (in-sip'id) *a.* [L. *in*, and *sapidus*, savory, fr. *sapere*, to taste] destitute of taste.—**insipidly**, *adv.*—**insipidness**, *n.*—**insipidity** (in-sip'id-i-ti) *n.*

insist (in-sist') *v.s.* [L. fr. *in*, and *sistere*, stand, fr. *stare*, to stand] to dwell upon as a matter of special moment; to be urgent, or pressing.—**insistent**, *a.* persistent.—**insistently**, *adv.*—**insistence**, *n.* urgency.

insobriety (in-sō-brī'i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and *sobrietas*] intemperance.

insolate (in'sō-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *insolātus*, fr. *insolāre*, fr. *in*, and *sol*, the sun] to expose to the sun.—**insolation** (in-sō-lā'shun) *n.* exposure to the sun's rays; sunstroke.

insole (in'sōl) *n.* the inner sole of a shoe, esp. one added for comfort or warmth.

insolent (in'sō-lent) *a.* [L. *in*, and *solēre*, to be accustomed] proud and haughty; overbearing.—**insolently**, *adv.*—**insolence**, *n.* pride or haughtiness.

insoluble (in-sol'ū-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *solubilis*] incapable of being dissolved; not to be explained.—**insolubleness**, *n.*—**insolubility** (in-sol-ū-bl'i-ti) *n.*

insolvent (in-sol'vent) *a.* [L. *in*, and *solvens*] not solvent; not

having sufficient means to pay one's debts; bankrupt;—*n.* one unable to pay his debts.—**insolvency**, *n.* bankruptcy.

insomnia (in-som'ni-ə) *n.* [L. fr. *in* and *somnus*, -sleep] sleeplessness.

insomuch (in-sō-much') *adv.* so that; to such a degree; in such wise that.

insouciance (in-sō-si-ans) *n.* [F. *in* and *soucieux*, fr. *souci*, care] carelessness of feeling or manner.—**insouciant**, *a.* indifferent, carefree.

inspan (in-span') *v.t.* [D.] to yoke to a vehicle.

inspect (in-spekt') *v.t.* [L. *in*, and (part.) *specere*, fr. *specere*, to look] to view narrowly and critically; to examine officially, as troops, arms, or goods offered for sale, etc.—**inspection**, *n.* careful survey; official examination.—**inspector**, *n.*—**inspectorate**, *n.* a district under an inspector; a body of inspectors.—**inspectorship**, *n.*—**inspectorial** (in-spek-tō'r-i-əl) *a.* pert. to an inspector.

inspire (in-spir') *v.t.* [L. fr. *in*, and *spirare*, breathe] to breathe into; to affect as with a supernatural influence;—*v.s.* to draw in breath.—**inspirer**, *n.*—**inspirable**, *a.*—**inspiratory**, *a.* pert. to inspiration.—**inspiration** (in-spi-rā'shun) *n.* act of drawing air into the lungs; communication of ideas from a supernatural source; the divine influence exerted on the writers of Scripture.—**inspirational**, *a.* pert. to inspiration.—**inspirationalist**, *n.* one who believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures.

inspirit (in-spir'it) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *spiritus*] to give new life to; to invigorate.

inspissate (in-spis'āt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *spissare*, to thicken, fr. *spissus*, thick] to thicken, as fluids, by evaporation.—**inspissation** (in-spi-sā'shun) *n.*

inst. [Contr. fr. *instant*] present or current, as the month.

instability (in-stā-bil'i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and *stabilis*] want of stability.—**Syn.** inconstancy; fickleness; wavering. Also **instableness**.

install, instal (in-stawl') *v.t.* [F. fr. Late L. *installāre* fr. *in*, and *stallum*, seat] to instate in an office with the usual ceremonies; to establish or set up.—**installation**, *n.*—**instalment**, *n.*—**instalment**, *n.* a part of a sum of money paid at various periods.—**installation** (in-staw-lā'shun) *n.* the act of installing; that which is installed.

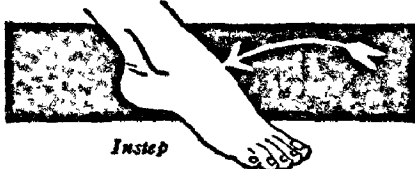
instance (in'stans) *n.* an example; an occurrence;—*v.t.* to mention as an example.

instant (in'stant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *instans*, fr. *instāre*, fr. *in*, and *stare*, to stand] pressing;—*n.* a moment; a day of the present current month.—**instantly**, *adv.*—**instantly** (in-stan'ter) *adv.* [L.] immediately.—**instantaneous** (in-stan-tā'ne-us) *a.* done in an instant.—**instantaneously**, *adv.*—**instantaneousness**, *n.*

instate (in-stāt') *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *stare*] to set or place; to establish; to install.

instauration (in-staw-rā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *instaurare*, to restore] restoration of a thing to its former state.
instead (in-sted') *adv.* [A.S. *on stede*, in the place] in the stead, place, or room.

instep (in'step) *n.* [Perh. fr. E. *in* and *steop*, i.e. *inbend*] the arched part of the human foot, between the toes and the ankle.



instigate (in'sti-gät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *instigare*, fr. *instigare*, incite] to urge forward; to set on.—**instigator**, *n.*—**instigation** (in-sti-gä'shun) *n.* incitement.—**instigative**, *a.*—**instigatively**, *adv.*

instill (in-stil') *v.t.* [L. fr. *instillare*, fr. *in*, and *stillare*, to drop] to pour in by drops; to infuse by degrees.—**instiller**, *n.*—**instillment**, *n.*—**instillation**,—**instillation** (in-sti-lä'shun) *n.*

instinct (in'stingkt) *a.* [L. *instinctus*, from *instinguere*, to incite] urged from within; animated.—*n.* innate impulse; the power that determines the will and action of animals.—**instinctive** (in-stingkt'iv) *a.*—**instinctively**, *adv.*

institute (in'sti-tüt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *institutus*, fr. *instituere*, fr. *in*, and *statuere*, to cause to stand] to establish;—*n.* anything instituted; a principle; an institution; *pl.* a book of principles.—**institutor**, *n.*—**institution** (in-sü-tü'shun) *n.* an establishment; act of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, an established order or custom; an ordinance.—**institutional**, *a.* instituted by authority.—**institutionary**, *a.* institutional.

instruct (in-strukt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *instructus*, fr. *instruere*, fr. *in*, and *struere*, to pile up] to inform the mind; to furnish with orders; to give notice of.—**instructible**, *a.*—**instructive**, *a.* conveying knowledge.—**instructively**, *adv.*—**instructiveness**, *n.*—**instructor**, *n.*; *fem.* **instructress**.—**instruction**, *n.* act of instructing of teaching; direction.—**instructional**, *a.* educational.

instrument (in'stroo-ment) *n.* [F., fr. L. *instrumentum*, fr. *instruere*; cp. *instruct*] that by which work is performed; a contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; a document expressive of some act, contract, etc.; means used; an agent.—**instrumental** (in-stroo-men'täl) *a.* helpful; pert to musical instruments.—**instrumentally**, *adv.*—**instrumentalist**, *n.* one who plays upon an instrument of music.—**instrumentality** (in-stroo-men-täl'i-ti) *n.* agency.—**instrumentation** (in-stroo-men-tä'shun) *n.* act of using, as an instrument; act or manner of playing musical instruments; arrangement of music, as for an orchestra.—

instrument board or panel, the dashboard of an automobile or airplane, bearing dials, etc., known as instruments.

insubordinate (in-sub-awr'di-nar') *a.* [L. *in*, and **subordinate**] not submissive; mutinous.—**insubordination** (in-sub-awr-di-nä'shun) *n.* disobedience to established authority.

insubstantial (in-sub-stan'shal) *a.* not substantial.—**insubstantiality**, *n.*—**insubstantially**, *adv.*

insufferable (in-sut'er-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *sufferable*] not sufferable.—**insufferably**, *adv.*

insufficient (in-su-fish'ent) *a.* [L. *in*, and *sufficient*] not sufficient.—**insufficiently**, *adv.*—**insufficiency**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "insufficient," scanty; inadequate; incapable.

insular (ins'ü-lar) *a.* [F., fr. L. *insularis*, fr. *insula*, island] belonging to an isle; narrow; prejudiced.—**insularly**, *adv.*—**insularity** (in-sü-lar'i-ti) *n.*

insulate (in'sü-lät) *v.t.* [L. *insula*, island] to isolate; to prevent the transfer of electricity or heat by the interposition of non-conductors.—**insulator**, *n.* a non-conductor of electricity.—**insulation**



Insulators

(in-sü-lä'shun) *n.* isolation; the confining of electricity or heat by the interposition of a non-conducting substance, as glass, silk, shellac, etc.; that which insulates.

insulin (in'sü-lin) *n.* a substance contained in the pancreas which effects the use of sugar by the body, or a preparation of it for medicinal use in treating diabetes.

insult (in'sult) *n.* [L. *insultare*, leap upon] gross abuse offered to another;—(in-sult') *v.t.* to treat with abuse.—**insulter**, *n.*

insuperable (in-sü'per-a-bl) *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*, fr. *in*, and *superare*, overcome, fr. *super*, above] insurmountable, not capable of being overcome.—**insuperably**, *adv.*—**insuperableness**, *n.*—**insuperability** (in-sü-per-a-bl'i-ti) *n.*—*Syn.* of "insuperable," invincible; impassable.

insupportable (in-su-pör'tä-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and **supportable**] incapable of being endured.—**insupportably**, *adv.*—**insupportableness**, *n.*

insuppressible (in-su-pres'i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and **suppressible**] not to be suppressed.—**insuppressibly**, *adv.*

insure (in-shöör) *v.t.* [O.F., *ensewer*, fr. L. *in*, and *securus*, secure] to contract to indemnify for loss done by such risks as fire, etc.;—*v.i.* to underwrite; to practice making insurance.—**insurer**, *n.*—**insurable**,

formance to fill up the interval between the acts;—*v. i.* to act on each other.—**interaction** (in-ter-ak'shun) *n.* mutual action between bodies.

interbreed (in-ter-bréd) *v. i. and t.* to breed by crossing different varieties, as animals; to crossbreed.

intercalate (in-ter'ka-lát) *v. t.* [*L.* (part) *intercalatus*, fr. *intercalare*, fr. *inter*, and *calare*, to call] to insert, as a day in a calendar.—**intercalary** (in-ter'ka-ler-i) *a.* inserted in the midst of others.—**intercalation** (in-ter-ka-lá'shun) *n.*

intercede (in-ter-séd') *v. s.* [*L.* *intercedere*, fr. *inter*, and *cedere*, to go] to mediate; to plead in favor of one.—**interceder**, *n.*

intercept (in-ter-sept') *v. t.* [*L.* (part) *interceptus*, fr. *intercipere*, fr. *inter*, and *capere*, to take] to stop on its passage, to obstruct the progress of.—**interceptor**, *n.*—**interception**, *n.*—**interceptive**, *a.*

intercession (in-ter-esh'un) *n.* interposition between parties at variance; prayer or supplication to one party in favor of another.—**intercessional**, *a.* containing entreaty.—**intercessor**, *n.*—**intercessory**, *a.* interceding

interchange (in-ter-chánj') *v. t.* [*L.* *inter*, and *change*] to exchange; to reciprocate;—*v. i.* to succeed alternately;—*n.* mutual change; barter.—**interchangeable**, *a.*—**interchangeably**, *adv.*—**interchangeableness**, *n.*—**interchangeability** (in-ter-chán-já-bil'i-ti) *n.*

intercollegiate (in-ter-ko-léj-i-at) *a.* between or among colleges.

intercolonial (in-ter-kó-ló-ni-ál) *a.* [*L.* *inter*, and *colonia*] pert. to the mutual relations of, or existing between, different colonies.

intercommunicate (in-ter-ko-mü-ni-kát) *v. i.* [*L.* *inter*, and *communicate*] to hold mutual communication.—**intercommunion**, *n.* mutual communion.—**intercommunity**, *n.* mutual communication or possession.—**intercommunication** (in-ter-ko-mü-ni-ká'shun) *n.* reciprocal intercourse.

intercourse (in-ter-kórs) *n.* [*O.F.* *entrecours*, fr. *L.* *intercursum*, a running between, fr. *inter*, and *currere*, to run] communication or converse between individuals or nations; exchange of goods; correspondence by letter; familiarity.

interdependent (in-ter-dé-pen-dent) *a.* [*L.* *inter*, and *dependent*] mutually dependent.—**interdependence**, *n.* mutual dependence.

interdict (in-ter-dikt') *v. t.* [*L.* (part) *interdictus*, fr. *interdicere*, fr. *inter*, and *dicere*, to say] to prohibit; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church;—(in-ter-dikt) *n.* a decree forbidding; a papal ordinance by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine service.—**interdiction**, *n.* prohibition.

interest (in-ter-est) *v. t.* [*fr.* obsolete *interest*, fr. *O.F.* *interest*=*F.* *in-*

terit, fr. *L.* *interesse*, fr. *inter*, and *esse*, to be] to concern; to affect; to be concerned.

interest (in-ter-est) *n.* [*O.F.* *interesse*, to concern, fr. *L.* *interesse*, it concerns] special attention to some object; concern; regard to personal profit or advantage; the profit derived from money lent.—**compound interest**, interest on the principal and also on the added interest as it falls due.—**simple interest**, interest only on the principal during the time of loan.—**vested interest**, an interest not to be taken away except upon compensation.

interfere (in-ter-fér') *v. i.* [*O.F.*, fr. *L.* *inter*, and *ferre*, strike] to interpose; to intermeddle, to clash.—**interference**, *n.* interposition; disturbance, or act of interfering, as one player with another in a game, one trade-mark with another in law, etc.; in radio reception, confusion of sound.

interfused (in-ter-füz'd') *a.* [*L.* *inter*, and (part.) *fusus*, fr. *fundere*, to pour] fused together.—**interfusion**, *n.*

interim (in-ter-im) *n.* [*L.* fr. *inter*, between] the meantime; time intervening.

interior (in-ter-i-or) *a.* [*L.* compar. of *interius*, inward; *internal*; *inner*] inland;—*n.* the inside, the inland part of a country.

interjacent (in-ter-já'sent) *a.* [*L.* (part stem) *interjacens*, fr. *interjacere*, to lie between] lying or being between.

interjaculate (in-ter-jak'ü-lát) *v. t.* to interject a remark.

interject (in-ter-jekt') *v. t.* [*L.* (part.) *interjectus*, fr. *inter*, and *jacere*, throw] to throw in between, to insert;—*v. i.* to come between.—**interjection**, *n.* act of throwing between; a word thrown in between words connected in construction to express some emotion or passion.—**interjectional**, *a.*—**interjectionally**, *adv.*

interlace (in-ter-lás') *v. t.* [*L.* *inter*, and *lace*] to unite, as by lacing together.—**interlacement**, *n.* an interweaving.

interlard (in-ter-lárd') *v. t.* [*L.* *inter*, and *lard*] to mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture.

interleave (in-ter-lév') *v. t.* [*L.* *inter*, and *leaf*] to insert, as blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.

interline (in-ter-lín') *v. t.* [*L.* *inter*, and *line*] to write in alternate lines; to write between lines already written or printed.—**interlineal** (in-ter-lín'é-ál) *a.* inserted between other lines.—**interlinear**, *a.* situated between the lines.—**interlinearly**, *adv.*—**interlineation** (in-ter-lín-é-á'shun) *n.*

interlock (in-ter-lok') *v. t.* [*L.* *inter*, and *lock*] to unite by locking together.

interlocution (in-ter-lo-kü'shun) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc) *interlocution-ens*, fr. *interloquus*, to speak between] dialogue; conference; an intermediate decree before final decision.—**interlocutor** (in-ter-lok'ü-tor) *n.* one who speaks in dialogue; a questioner; an interpreter.—**interlocutory**, *a.* consisting of dialogue; not final or definitive.

interlope (in-ter-lōp') *v.i.* [*L. inter* and *D. loopen*, to run] to traffic without a proper license; to intrude without right.—**interloper** (in-ter-lō-per) *n.*

interlude (in-ter-lūd) *n.* [*L. inter*, and *ludus*, a play, fr. *ludere*, to play] a theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after-piece; a short piece of music played between the acts of a drama or the parts of a song or hymn.

interlunar (in-ter-lōō'nār) **interlunary** (in-ter-lōō'nā-ti) *a.* [*L. inter*, and *lunar*] belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.

intermarry (in-ter-mar'i) *v.i.* [*L. inter*, and *marry*] to connect families or races by a marriage between two of their members.—**intermarriage**, *n.*

intermeddle (in-ter-med'dl) *v.i.* [*L. inter*, and *meddle*] to meddle in the affairs of others.—**intermeddler**, *n.*

intermedial (in-ter-mē'di-āl) *a.* **intermediate**. — **intermedially**, *adv.*

intermediary (in-ter-mē'di-ā-ri) *n.* **medium**; a mediator; —*a.* being between.

intermediate (in-ter-mē'di-āt) *a.* [*L. inter*, and *medius*, middle; cp. *mediate*] lying in the middle place between two extremes.—**intermediately**, *adv.*

intermediation (in-ter-mē'di-ā-ē-shun) *n.* **intervention**; mediation.

intermediator (in-ter-mē'di-ā-tor) *n.* one who mediates.

interment (in-ter-ment) *n.* **burial**; sepulture.

intermezzo (in-ter-met'zō, -med'zō) *n.* [*It.*, fr. *L. intermedius*, that is between] an interlude; a light dramatic entertainment between the acts of a tragedy, grand opera, etc.

interminable (in-ter'min-ā-bl) *a.* **endless**; limitless. —

interminably, *adv.*—**interminableness**, *n.*

interminate (in-ter'mi-nāt) *a.* [*L. terminus*, and *terminare*, fr. *terminus*, boundary] unbounded; endless.

intermingle (in-ter-ming'gl) *v.t.* [*L. inter*, and *mingere*] to mix together.

intermission (in-ter-mish'un) *n.* a temporary pause; interruption.—**intermissive**, *a.* coming after temporary cessations.

intermit (in-ter-mit') *v.t.* [*L. inter*, and *mittere*, to send] to give up for a time; to suspend;—*v.i.* to cease for a time.

intermittent (in-ter-mit'ent) *a.* **ceasing at intervals**;—*n.* a disease that ceases at certain intervals.—**intermittence**, *n.*

intermix (in-ter-miks) *v.t.* and *i.* [*L. inter*, and *mix*] to mix together.—**intermixture**, *n.* admixture.

intermural (in-ter-mū'wāl) *a.* [*L. inter*, and *murus*, wall] lying or occurring between walls.

intern (in-tern') *v.t.* [*F.*, fr. *L. internus*, internal] to confine; to cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it;—*n.* a physician resident in a hospital, esp. for training (also *interne*).—**internment**, *n.*

internal (in-ter'nāl) *a.* [*L. internus*, fr. *inter*, within] inward, interior; domestic, as opposed to foreign.—**internally**, *adv.*

international (in-ter-nash'un-ā) *a.* [*L. inter*, and *national*] pert. to the relations of two or more nations.—**internationally**, *adv.*—**internationalize**, *v.t.* to make international.—**internationalist**, *n.* an expounder or upholder of international law or relations.

internecine (in-ter-nē'sin, -sīn) *a.* [*L. fr. internecare*, fr. *inter*, and *nocere*, to kill] mutually destructive; deadly.

internuncio (in-ter-nun'shi-ō) *n.* [*L. internuncius*, messenger] the pope's representative at republics and small courts—distinguished from the *nuncio*, or representative at the courts of kings or emperors.

interpage (in-ter-pāj') *v.t.* [*L. inter*, and *page*] to insert intermediate pages.

interpellate (in-ter-pel'āt) *v.t.* [*F.*, fr. *L. (part.) interpellatus*, fr. *interpellare*, to disturb by speaking, fr. *L. inter*, and *pellere*, to drive] to address with a question.—**interpellation** (in-ter-pel-ā'shun) *n.* a summons; an interruption; a question raised in the course of a debate.

interpenetrate (in-ter-pen-ē-trāt) *v.t.* [*L. inter*, and *penetrare*] to penetrate mutually.—**interpenetration** (in-ter-pen-ē-trā'shun) *n.*

interplay (in-ter-plā) *n.* interchange of action and reaction.

interpolate (in-ter-pō-lāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) interpolatus*, fr. *interpolare*, fr. *inter* and *polire*, to polish] to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book.—**interpolator**, *n.*—**interpolation** (in-ter-pō-lā'shun) *n.*

interpose (in-ter-pōz') *v.t.* [*F.*, fr. *L. inter*, and *F. poser*, to place; cp. *pose*] to place between; to intrude; to offer, as aid or services.—**interposition** (in-ter-pō-zish'un) *n.*

interpret (in-ter'pret) *v.t.* [*F.*, fr. *L. interpret*, interpreter] to explain the meaning of; to put a construction on, as looks, etc.—**interpretable**, *a.*—**interpreter**, *n.*—**interpretative**, *a.* designed or fitted to explain.—**interpretatively**, *adv.*—**interpretation** (in-ter-pret-ā'shun) *n.* explanation; the sense given by an interpreter.

interregnum (in-ter-reg'num) *n.* [*L. inter*, and *regnum*, rule] the time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; any break in continuity of a government.

interrelate (in-ter-rē-lāt') *v.t.* to relate, as several ideas or facts, to one another.—**interrelation**, *n.*

interrogate (in-ter-'ō-gāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *interrogatus*, fr. *inter*, and *rogare*, to ask] to question;—*v.i.* to put questions.—**interrogator**, *n.*—**interrogation** (in-ter-'ō-gā'shun) *n.* examination by questions; a point, mark, or sign, thus (?), indicating that the sentence preceding it is a question.—**interrogative** (in-ter-'rog-a-tiv) *a.* expressed in the form of a question;—*n.* a word used in asking questions.—**interrogatively**, *adv.*—**interrogatory**, *n.* a question;—*a.* expressing a question.

interrupt (in-ter-'rupt') *v.t.* [L. *interruptus*, fr. *inter*, and (part.) *rumpere*, to break] to break in between; to destroy the continuity of.—**interrupter**, *n.*—**interruption**, *n.*

intersect (in-ter-'sekt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *intersectus*, fr. *intersecare*, fr. *inter* and *secare*, to cut] to cut into or between; to divide;—*v.i.* to cut into one another; to meet and cross.—**intersection**, *n.*—**intersectional**, *a.*

intersperse (in-ter-'spers') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *interspersus*] to insert, as between pages, etc., in a number of places; to scatter or put among others in several places in order to vary, modify, etc.—**interspersion**, *n.* act of interspersing.

interspinal (in-ter-'spī-nal) *a.* [L. *inter*, and *spinal*] lying between the processes of the spine.

interstate (in-ter-'stāt') *a.* between, or existing between, states; pert. to the interrelations of states.

interstellar (in-ter-'stel-ar) *a.* [L. *inter*, and *stellar*] situated among the stars.

interstice (in-ter-'stis) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. *inter*, and *stare*, stand] a small or narrow space between two bodies.

interstitial (in-ter-'stish-ŷal) *a.* pert. to interstices.

intertie (in-ter-'ti) *n.* [L. *inter*, and *tie*] in carpentry, a timber framed between two posts, to tie them together.

intertropical (in-ter-'trop-i-kāl) *a.* situated between the tropics.

intertwine (in-ter-'twīn') *v.t.* [L. *inter*, and *twine*] to unite by twining one with another.

interurban (in-ter-'er-bān) *a.* between, or existing between, cities.

interval (in-ter-'val) *n.* [F., fr. L. *intervallum*, fr. *inter*, and *vallum*, wall] a space between things; space of time; difference in pitch between any two tones.

intervene (in-ter-'ven') *v.s.* [F., fr. L. *inter*, and *venire*, come] to come or be between.—**intervener**, *n.*—**intervention** (in-ter-'ven'shun) *n.* act of one interfering with the affairs of another.

interview (in-ter-'vū) *n.* [O.F. *entrevue*, fr. *entre*, and *voir*, to see] a meeting for conference; a formal meeting;—*v.t.* to visit for the purpose of publishing what is said, to ask for a position, etc.—**interviewer**, *n.*

interweave (in-ter-'wev') *v.t.* [L. *inter*, and *weave*] to weave together.

intestate (in-'tes'tāt) *a.* [L. *intestatus*, fr. *in*, and *testari*, to make a will] dying without having made a valid will;—*n.* a person who dies without making a valid will.—**intestable**, *a.* legally unqualified to make a will.—**intestacy**, *n.*

intestine (in-'tes'tīn) *a.* [F., fr. L. *intestinus*, fr. *intus*, within] internal; depending upon the internal constitution, domestic, not foreign;—*n.pl.* the canal or tube that extends from the stomach downward; entrails or viscera in general.—**intestinal**, *a.*

intimate (in-'tī-māt) *v.t.* to suggest; to hint.—**intimation** (in-'tī-mā'shun) *n.*

intimate (in-'tī-māt) *a.* [L. (part.) *intimatus*, fr. *intimare*, fr. *intimus*, innermost, fr. *intus*, within] innermost; close in friendship or acquaintance;—*n.* a familiar associate.—**intimately**, *adv.*—**intimacy**, *n.*

intimidate (in-'tīm'i-dāt) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *timidus*, fearful] to inspire with fear.—**intimidation** (in-'tīm-i-dā'shun) *n.* a process of threatening.

intitule (in-'it'ūl) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *titule*] to entitle; to give a title to.

into (in-'too) *prep.* [fr. *in* and *to*] denoting entrance.

intoed (in-'tōd') *a.* having the toes turned inward.

intolerable (in-'tol-'er-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *tolerare*] not tolerable.—**intolerably**, *adv.*—**intolerableness**, *n.*—**intolerant**, *a.*—**intolerantly**, *adv.*—**intolerance**, *n.*

intonate (in-'tō-nāt) *v.i.* to sound the tones of the musical scale; to read in a musical manner;—*v.t.* to chant.—**intonation** (in-'tō-nā'shun) *n.* the peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone; in speaking, the expressive modulation of the voice.

intone (in-'tōn') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *intonatus*, fr. *intonare*, fr. *in*, and *tonus*, tone] to utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone;—*v.i.* to give forth a deep, protracted sound.

intoxicate (in-'tok'si-kāt) *v.t.* [Late L. (part.) *intoxicatus*, fr. L. *in*, and *toxicon*, fr. G. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, fr. *toxos*, an arrow] to make drunk; to inebriate.—**intoxicant**, *n.* an intoxicating substance.—**intoxication** (in-'tok-si-kā'shun) *n.*

intracollegiate (in-'trā-ko-lē'ji-āt) *a.* within, or inside, college.

intractable (in-'trak'tā-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *tractare*] not to be managed or governed.—**intractably**, *adv.*—**intractableness**, *n.*—**intractability** (in-'trak-tā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

intrados (in-'trā-dos) *n.* [L. *intra*, in, within, and *dorsum*, the back] the under surface of an arch or vault (opposed to *extrados*) [Arch.].

intramural (in-'trā-mū'ral) *a.* [L. *intra*, within and *mural*] taking place within the walls, as sports, dramatics, etc., in a college.

intransigent (in-tran'si-jent) *a.* [F., fr. L. *in*, and (part. stem) *transigen-*, fr. *transigere*, transact] refusing to agree.—**intransigently**, *adv.*—**intransigence**, *n.*

intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv) *a.* [L. *in*, and *transigere*] not passing or transferring; denoting such verbs as express an action or state that is limited to the agent, or that does not pass over to, or operate upon, an object.—**intransitively**, *adv.*

intransmutable (in-trans-mū'ta-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *transmutable*] not capable of being changed into another substance.

intransit (in'tran't) *a.* [L.—(part. stem) *intrans-*, of *in-*, *trans-*, to enter] entering; penetrating.

intrastate (in-tra-stāt') *a.* within a state or states.

intravert (in'tra-vert) *n.* an introvert.

intrench (in-trench') See **entrench**.

intrepid (in-trep'id) *a.* [L. fr. *in*, and *trepidus*, alarmed] fearless; bold; brave.—**intrepidly**, *adv.*—**intrepidity** (in-tre-pid'i-ti) *n.*

intricate (in'tri-kat) *a.* [L. *intricātus*, fr. *in*, and *trica*, hindrances] entangled; involved.—**intricately**, *adv.*—**intricateness**, *n.*—**intricacy**, *n.*

intrigue (in'treg') *n.* [F. *intriguer*, fr. L. *intricare*, to make difficult] a plot to effect some purpose by secret artifices; secret commerce of forbidden love;—*v. s.* to form a plot to effect some purpose by secret artifices.—**intriguer**, *n.*

intrinsic, intrinsic (in-trin'sik, -si-ka) *a.* [F., fr. L. *intrinsecus*, fr. L. *intro*, within, and *secus*, following] genuine; essential; inherent.—**intrinsically**, *adv.*

introduce (in-trō-dūs') *v. t.* [L. *intro*, within, and *ducere*, to lead] to lead or bring in; to make known to each other.—**introducer**, *n.*—**introduction** (in-trō-duk'shun) *n.* act of introducing or bringing to notice; the act of making persons known to each other; the preliminary part of a speech or discourse; the preface to a book.—**introductory**, *a.* serving to introduce something else.—**introducerily**, *adv.*

intromit (in-trō-mit') *v. t.* [L. fr. *intro*, within, and *mittere*, to send] to send in; to let in.—**intromitter** (in-trō-mit'er) *n.*—**intromission** (in-trō-mish'un) *n.* the act of sending in.

introrse (in-traws') *n.* [L. *introrsus*, toward the inside] turned inward.

introspect (in-trō-spekt') *v. t.* [L. fr. *intro*, within, and *specere*, to look] to look within; to consider one's own state or feelings.—**introspective**, *a.* inspecting within.—**introspection** (in-trō-spek'shun) *n.*

invert (in-trō-vert') *v. t.* [L. *intro*, within, and *vertere* (part. *versus*), to turn] to turn inward;—*n.* (in'trō-vert) one given to introspection.—**invertible**, *a.*—**invertive**, *a.*—**inversion**, *n.*

intrude (in-trōod') *v. t.* [L. fr. *in*, and *trudere* (part. *trusus*), to thrust] to thrust in, or cause to enter;—*v. i.* to enter, unwelcome, or uninvited, into company.—**intruder**, *n.*—**intrusion** (in-trōo'zhun) *n.* entrance without invitation, or welcome; encroachment on the property of another.—**intrusionist**, *n.*—**intrusive**, *a.*—**intrusively**, *adv.*—**intrusiveness**, *n.*

intrust (in-trust') *v. t.* [L. *in*, and *trusti*] to confide to the care of; to commit. See **entrust**.

intuition (in-tū-ish'un) *n.* [L. fr. *in*, and (part.) *tuius*, fr. *tueri*, to look] insight; immediate perception; direct understanding without the process of reasoning.—**intuitional**, *a.* based on intuition.—**intuitive** (in-tū'i-tiv) *a.* having an immediate knowledge or perception of.—**intuitively**, *adv.*

intumesce (in-tū-mes') *v. i.* [L. fr. *in*, and *tumere*, swell] to enlarge or expand with heat.—**intumescence**, *n.* a tumor; a considerable swelling.

intwine (in-twin') *v. t.* [L. *in*, and *twine*] to twine or twist into or together.

inundate (in-un'dāt, in'un-dāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *inundāus*, fr. *in*, and *undāre*, rise in waves, fr. *unda*, a wave] to overflow; to deluge; to flood.—**inundation** (in-un-dā'shun) *n.*

inure (in-ūr') *v. t.* [E. *in* and *ure*, use, practice, fr. O.F. *euire*, *ouire*, work] to expose in use.—**inurement**, *n.* use; habit; custom.

inurn (in-ern') *v. t.* [L. *in*, and *urn*] to place in an urn; to bury; to inter; to entomb.

inutility (in-ū-til'i-ti) *n.* [L. *in*, and *utility*] uselessness; unprofitableness.

invade (in-vād') *v. t.* [F., fr. L., fr. *in*, and *vadere*, go] to enter with hostile intentions.—**invader**, *n.*

invalid (in-val'id) *a.* [L. fr. *in*, and *validus*, be strong] weak; void.—**invalidly**, *adv.*—**invalidate** (in-val'i-dāt) *v. t.* to destroy the validity of.—**invalidation** (in-val-i-dā'shun) *n.* the act of invalidating.—**invalidity** (in-val-i-d'i-ti) *n.* want of legal force or obligation.

invalid (in-'va-lid, in-'va-led') *n.* a sickly or infirm person.

invaluable (in-val'ū-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *valua-*, *valua-*] incapable of being valued; priceless.—**invaluably**, *adv.*—**invaluableness**, *n.*

invariable (in-'vā-ri-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *variable*] constant; always uniform.—**invariably**, *adv.*—**invariableness**, *n.*—**invariability** (in-'vā-ri-a-bl'i-ti) *n.*

invasion (in-'vā'zhun) *n.* the act of invading; encroachment.—**invasive**, *a.*

investive (in-vek'tiv) *n.* [L. (part.) *invectus*, fr. *invehere*, to bring against] a severe utterance of censure or reproach;—*a.* abusive.—**investively**, *adv.*

inveigh (in-'vā') *v. i.* [L. *invehere*, fr. *in*, and *vehere*, to carry against] to rail against.—**inveigher**, *n.*

inveigle (in-vei'gl) *v.t.* [O.F. *envoigler*, to blind, F. *aveugle*, blind, fr. L. *abd*, from, and *oculus*, eye] to entice; to wheedle.—**inveigler**, *n.*—**inveiglement**, *n.*
invent (in-vent) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *in-ventus*, fr. *inventire*, fr. *in*, and *venire*, to come] to discover; to find out.—**invention**, *n.* act of producing something new; fabrication; forgery.—**inventive** (in-ven'tiv) *a.* quick at contrivance.—**inventively**, *adv.*—**inventiveness**, *n.*—**inventor**, *n.*; *fem.* **inventress**.

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri) *n.* [F. *inventaire*, fr. L. *inventarium*, a list of things found] a list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed; any catalogue of movables;—*v.t.* to make a list, or schedule of.—**inventorial** (in-ven-tō-ri-al) *a.*

inverse (in-vers) *a.* [L. (part.) *inversus*] opposite in order or relation.—**inversely**, *adv.*—**inversion**, *n.* change of order or time, so that the last becomes first, and the first last; change of place, as in the terms of a logical proposition; homosexuality; [Math.] a change of the mode of operation, as proving multiplication by division; [Gram.] a change of the natural arrangement of words.—**inversive**, *a.*

invert (in-vert) *v.t.* [L. *in*, and *vertere*, to turn] to turn over; to put upside down.—**invertible**, *a.* [invert and able] capable of being turned or inverted.

invert (in'vert) *n.* a homosexual.

invertibrate (in-vertē-brāt) *n.* an animal having no vertebral column;—*a.* destitute of a backbone.—**invertibrat**, *a.*

invest (in-vest) *v.t.* [L. *investire*, fr. *in*, in, and *vestire*, to clothe] to put garments on; to lay siege to; to lay out, as money in securities or property;—*v.i.* to make an investment.—**investiture** (in-vesti-chūr) *n.* the action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seizin; the right of giving possession of a manor, office, or benefice.

investigate (in-vesti-gāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *investigātus*, fr. *in*, and *estigāre*, to track; cp. *vestigē*] to follow up; to search into.—**investigable**, *a.* admitting of being searched out; discoverable by search.—**investigator**, *n.*—**investigation** (in-vesti-gā'shun) *n.* examination.

investment (in-vest'ment) *n.* the laying out of funds in property, securities, etc.; clothing; vestment.—**investor**, *n.*

inveterate (in-vet'er-qt) *a.* [L. (part.) *inveterātus*, fr. *inveterāre*, to grow old, fr. *in*, and *vetus*, old] firmly established by long continuance.—**inveterately**, *adv.*—**inveterateness**, *n.*—**inveteracy**, *n.* the deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

invidious (in-vid'i-us) *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia*, envy] likely to incur hatred, or to provoke envy.—**invidiously**, *adv.*—**invidiousness**, *n.*

invigorate (in-vig'ō-rāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *in*, and *vigor*, force] to give vigor to.—**invigoration** (in-vig'ō-rā'shun) *n.*

invincible (in-vin'si-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *vincibilis*] unconquerable.—**invincibility** (in-vin-si-bl'i-ti) *n.*—**invincibly**, *adv.*

inviolate (in-vi'ō-lat) *a.* [L. fr. *in*, and *violāre*, to violate] unhurt; unprofaned; unbroken.—**inviolately**, *adv.*—**inviolateness**, *n.*—**inviolable**, *a.* sacred; not to be broken.—**inviolably**, *adv.*—**inviolableness**, *n.*—**inviolability** (in-vi'ō-lā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

invisible (in-viz'i-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *visibilis*] incapable of being seen.—**invisibly**, *adv.*—**invisibleness**, *n.*—**invisibility** (in-viz-i-bl'i-ti) *n.*

invite (in-vit') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *invitare*] to ask; to allure;—*v.i.* to ask anything pleasing.—**inviter**, *n.*—**invitation** (in-vi-tā'shun) *n.*

invoke (in'vō-kāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *in*, and *vocāre*, to call, fr. *voc*, *vocare*, voice. See *invoke*] to invoke; to call on in supplication.—**invocatory** (in-vok'g-tō-ri) *a.*—**invoking**,—**invocation** (in-vō-kā'shun) *n.*

invoice (in'vois) *n.* [F. *emvois*, *pl.* of *emvoi*, a sending, fr. O.F. *emvois*, on the way] a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, etc., with the prices, charges, and quantity annexed;—*v.t.* to make a written account of, as goods.

invoke (in-vōk') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *in*, and *vocāre*, to call] to call for; to address in prayer; to beg for aid.—**invoker**, *n.*

involuntary (in-vol'un-tā-ri) *a.* [L. *in*, and *voluntarius*] not done willingly.—**involuntarily**, *adv.*—**involuntariness**, *n.*

involute (in'vō-lūt) *a.* rolled inward from the edges; involved; whorled.

involution (in-vō-lū'shun) *n.* that in which anything is involved; entanglement; degeneration; the process of raising a quantity to any power assigned; the act of multiplying a number or quantity by itself.—**involutional**, *adv.*

involve (in-volv') *v.t.* [L. *involvere*, fr. *in*, and *volvere* (part. *volutus*), to roll] to comprise; to imply; to cover with any surrounding medium, as dust, mist, darkness, etc.; to multiply a number or quantity any number of times by itself.—**involvement**, *n.*

invulnerable (in-vul'ner-ə-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, and *vulnerabilis*] incapable of being wounded.—**invulnerably**, *adv.*—**invulnerableness**, *n.*—**invulnerability** (in-vul'ner-ə-bl'i-ti) *n.*

invultuation (in-vul-chū-ā'shun) *n.* [Late L. (acc.) *invultuatō*, fr. *invultare*, to stab the face of, fr. L. *in*, and *vultus*, face] the act of piercing a clay or wax image of a person, with the intention that the person may undergo pain and die—a common method of witchcraft.

inward (in'wārd) *a.* [A.S. *innweard*] internal; interior; seated in the mind or soul;—*n.* that which is within;—*esp.* in *pl.* the viscera;—*adv.* toward the inside; into the mind; also **inwards**.—**inwardly**, *adv.*—**inwardness**, *n.*

inweave (in-wēv') *v.t.* to weave together.

inwrought (in-rawt') *a.* wrought in, or among, other things.

iodide (i'ō-did') *n.* a non-acid compound of iodine with a metal.

iodine (i'ō-din') *n.* [G. *ioisidēs*, violet-like, fr. *son*, violet, and *esos*, form] a non-metallic, bluish-black, shining solid chiefly obtained from ashes of seaweeds, and used in medicine as a counter-irritant.

iodoform (i-ō'do-fawrm') *n.* a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, used as an antiseptic.

Ionian (i-ō'ni-an) *a.* relating to Ionia or the Ionians; *n.* a native of Ionia.—**Ionic** (i-on'ik) *pert.* to the dialect, music, or philosophy of Ionia, esp. denoting the second of the Grecian orders of architecture, distinguished by the plain concave molding of the shaft, and the volute of the capital (see *Capitals*, *illus.*); a face of type.

iota (i-ō'tā) *n.* [G., the smallest letter of Greek alphabet=E. *ɪ*] a very small quantity or degree; a jot.

I.O.U. (i-ō-ū) *n.* [*I owe you*] a paper having on it these letters, with a sum named, and duly signed, as an acknowledgment of debt (it must be holograph, and addressed to some person, and dated).

ipecac (ip'ē-kak) *n.* [Braz.] an emetic substance obtained from the roots of a creeping tropical plant of the same name.

—Also *ipecacuanha*.

irascible (i-ras' i-bl) *a.*

[F., fr. L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci*, be angry, fr. *ira*, anger] irritable.—**irascibly**, *adv.*—**irascibleness**, *n.*—**irascibility** (i-ras-i-bul'i-ti) *n.*

irate (i-rāt') *a.* [L. fr. *iratus*, fr. (part.) *irasci*, to be angry] angry; incensed.

ire (ir) *n.* [L. *ira*] anger; wrath.—**ireful**, *a.*—**irefully**, *adv.*

iridescent (ir-i-des'ent) *a.* [G. fr. stem *irid-*, of *iris*, rainbow] having colors like the rainbow.—**iridescence**, *n.*

iridium (i-rid'i-um) *n.* an elementary metallic substance, found in the ore of platinum.

iris (i'ris) *n.* [G.] the rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; a colored membrane at the anterior part of the eye; a genus of bulbous plants.

iriscope (i'ri-skōp) *n.* [G., *iris*, and *skōpōn*, view] an instrument for showing prismatic or rainbow colors.

Irish (i'rish) *a.* *pert.* to Ireland; *n.* a native or inhabitant of Ireland; the language of the Irish.—**Irisham**, *n.* a mode of speaking, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Irish.—**Irishman**, *n.* a man belonging to the Irish race.—**Irishry**, *n.* the people of Ireland, or a body of Irish people.—**Irish duck**, a stout linen cloth.—**Irish moss**, carrageen, a seaweed.—**Irish stew**, a hash made of vegetables and meat stewed together.—**Irish terrier**, a small breed of dog.—**Irish wolf-hound**, the tallest breed of dog.

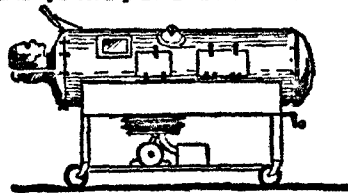
irk (erk) *v.t.* [M.E. *irken*, fr. Scand.] to weary; to give pain to; to distress (used impersonally).—**irksome**, *a.* wearisome.—**irksomely**, *adv.*—**irksomeness**, *n.*

iron (i'ern) *n.* [A.S. *īren*; cp. Ger. *Eisen*] the most common and useful of the metallic elements; an instrument or utensil made of iron; a flat iron, used in pressing clothes; *pl.* fetters; manacles; — *a.* made



Electric Flat Iron

of iron; resembling iron in color; severe; robust;—*v.t.* to smooth with a heated flatiron; to furnish or arm with iron.—**ironer**, *n.*—**irony**, *a.* resembling iron.—**iron age**, a term indicating the third and last prehistoric age, when men began to use iron as the material for their weapons and cutting implements [Archaeol.].—**ironbound**, *a.* bound with iron; faced with rocks.—**ironclad**, *n.* an armored vessel.—**iron foundry**, a place where iron is smelted, puddled, or cast.—**iron gray**, the color of freshly fractured iron.—**iron lung**, a small movable chamber which is equipped to maintain artificially the respiration of a medical patient placed in it.—**iron mold**, a



Patient in Iron Lung

spot on linen, or other like fabric, by contact of rusty iron with the cloth when moist.—**ironmonger**, *n.* a dealer in hardware.—**ironmongery**, *n.* trade of an ironmonger.—**ironside**, *n.* a person that has great endurance.—**ironstone**, *n.* any ore of iron mixed with clay, etc.—**ironware**, *n.* iron pots, kettles, etc.—**ironwood**, *n.* a species of hardwood tree.—**ironwork**, *n.* anything made of iron; *pl.* a furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry.—**Bessemer iron**, pig iron for manufacturing into Bessemer steel.—**cast iron**, iron melted and run into molds.—**in irons**, with fetters on.—**to have too many irons in the fire**, to attempt to do too many things at the same time.—**to rule with a rod of iron**, to govern with severity.

ironic, **ironical** (i-ron'ik, -i-kal) *a.* involving or using irony.—**ironically**, *adv.*

irony (i'rō-ni) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ironia*, fr. G. *eirōnesis*, fr. *eirōnē*, a dissembler, fr. *eirōnē*, to talk] a kind of sarcasm in which a meaning opposite to what is said is intended; mockery.

Iroquois (i-rō-kwoi) *n.* Indians formerly living in New York.

irradiance (i-rā'di-āns) *n.* effulgence.—**Irradiant**, *a.*

irradiate (i-rā'di-āt) *v.t.* [*L. in.* and *radiāre*, to radiate] to cast a bright light upon;—*n.t.* to shine upon.—**Irradiation** (i-rā-di-ā'shun) *n.*

irrational (i-rash'on-āl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *rational*] not rational.—**irrationally**, *adv.*—**irrationalness**, *n.*—**irrationality** (i-rash-on-āl'i-ti) *n.* want of reason.—*Syn.* absurd; unreasonable.

irreclaimable (i-rē-klā'mā-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *reclaimable*] incapable of being reclaimed; incorrigible.—**irreclaimably**, *adv.*

irreconcilable (i-rek-on-si'la-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *reconcilable*] incapable of being reconciled.—**irreconcilably**, *adv.*—**irreconcilableness**, *n.*—**irreconcilability** (i-rek-on-si-lā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irrecoverable (i-rē-kuv'er-ā-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *recoverable*] not capable of being recovered.—**irrecoverably**, *adv.*—**irrecoverableness**, *n.*

irredeemable (i-rē-dē'mā-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *redeemable*] not redeemable; not subject to be paid at the nominal value.—**irredeemably**, *adv.*—**irredeemableness**, *n.*

irredentist (i-rē-den'tist) *n.* [*It. irredentista*] one who wishes to recover for a country territory formerly held and then lost by it.—**irredentism**, *n.*

irreducible (i-rē-dū-si-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *reducible*] incapable of being reduced.—**irreducibly**, *adv.*—**irreducibility** (i-rē-dū-si-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irrefragable (i-ref'rā-gā-bl) *a.* [*F., fr. L. in.* and *frangere*, to break] incapable of being refuted.—**irrefragably**, *adv.*—**irrefragableness**, *n.*—**irrefragability** (i-ref-rā-gā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irrefutable (i-rē-fū'tā-bl, i-ref'ū-tā-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *refutable*] incapable of being refuted.—**irrefutably**, *adv.*—**irrefutability** (i-rē-fū-tā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irregular (i-reg'ū-lar) *a.* [*L. in.* and *regular*] not regular; deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations of nouns and verbs;—*n.* a soldier not in the regular service.—**irregularly**, *adv.*—**irregularity** (i-reg-ū-lar'i-ti) *n.*

irrelevant (i-rel'ē-vant) *a.* [*L. in.* and *relevant*] not relevant.—**irrelevantly**, *adv.*—**irrelevancy** (i-rel'ē-van-si) *n.*—**irrelevance** (i-vans) *n.*

irreligion (i-rē-lj'un) *n.* [*L. in.* and *religion*] want of religion, or contempt of it.—**irreligious**, *a.* impious.—**irreligiously**, *adv.*—**irreligiosity**, *n.*

irremediable (i-rē-mēd'ya-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *remediable*] not to be remedied or redressed.—**irremediably**, *adv.*—**irremediableness**, *n.*

irremovable (i-rē-moo'vā-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *removable*] fixed.—**irremovably**, *adv.*—**irremovability** (i-rē-moo-vā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irreparable (i-rep'ā-rā-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *reparable*] that can not be repaired or mended, incurable.—**irreparably**, *adv.*—**irreparableness**, *n.*—**irreparability** (i-rep-ā-rā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irreprehensible (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *reprehensible*] not reprehensible.—**irreprehensibly**, *adv.*—**irreprehensibility**, *n.*

irrepressible (i-rē-pres'i-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *repressible*] not capable of being repressed or restrained.—**irrepressibly**, *adv.*

irreproachable (i-rē-prō'cha-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *reproachable*] free from blame.—**irreproachably**, *adv.*—**irreproachableness**, *n.*

irresistible (i-rē-zis'ti-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *resistible*] incapable of being resisted.—**irresistibly**, *adv.*—**irresistibility** (i-rē-zis-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irresolute (i-rez'ō-lūt) *a.* [*L. in.* and *resolute*] infirm or inconstant in purpose.—**irresolutely**, *adv.*—**irresoluteness**, *n.*—**irresolution** (i-rez-ō-lū'shun) *n.*

irrespective (i-rē-spek'tiv) *a.* [*L. in.* and *respective*] not having respect or regard.—**irrespectively**, *adv.*

irresponsible (i-rē-spon'si-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *responsible*] not responsible.—**irresponsibly**, *adv.*—**irresponsibility** (i-rē-spon-si-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irretrievable (i-rē-trē'vā-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *retrievable*] incapable of recovery or repair; irreparable.—**irretrievably**, *adv.*—**irretrievableness**, *n.*

irreverent (i-rev'er-ent) *a.* [*L. in.* and *reverent*] not reverent.—**irreverently**, *adv.*—**irreverence** (i-rev'er-ens) *n.*

irreversible (i-rē-ver'si-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *reversible*] incapable of being reversed.—**irreversibly**, *adv.*—**irreversibleness**, *n.*

irrevocable (i-rev'ō-kā-bl) *a.* [*L. in.* and *revocable*] incapable of being recalled or revoked.—**irrevocably**, *adv.*—**irrevocableness**, *n.*

irrigate (i-rī-gāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) irrigātus*, *fr. in.* and *rigāre*, to wet] to water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon and over it.—**irrigable**, *a.*—**irrigation** (i-rī-gā'shun) *n.*—**irrigator**, *n.*

irritable (i-rī-tā-bl) *a.* liable to irritation.—**irritably**, *adv.*—**irritableness**, *n.*—**irritability** (i-rī-tā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

irritant (i-rī-tant) *n.* that which irritates;—*a.* irritating.—**irritancy**, *n.*

irritate (i-rī-tāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) irriātus*, *fr. irriāre*, *fr. irrire*, to snarl] to excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh, as by friction; to increase the action of; to excite anger in.—**irritation** (i-rī-tā'shun) *n.* exasperation; anger; the act of exciting heat or redness in the skin or flesh by external stimulus; a morbid sensation or action, produced by natural medicinal, or mechanical agents.—*Syn.* to inflame; tease; exasperate; provoke.

irruption (i-rup'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *irruptionem*, fr. (part.) *irruptus*, fr. *irrumperē*, to break in] a sudden invasion or bursting in.

is (iz) *v.* [A.S.] the third pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb to be.

Ishmaelite (ish'mā-el-it) *n.* a descendant of Ishmael; a pariah.

isinglass ('zing-glas) *n.* [Corr. fr. D. *hursenblas*, sturgeon bladder] a glutinous, whitish substance, chiefly prepared from air bladders of sturgeons; mica.

Islam, Islamism (iz'lām, -izm) *n.* [A. = obedience to God] the religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those that profess it throughout the world.

island ('lānd) *n.* [M.E. *iland*, fr. A.S. *igland*, fr. *ig*, island] a tract of land surrounded by water.—**islander**, *n.* an inhabitant of an island.

isle (il) *n.* [O.F. *isle*=F. *île*, fr. L. *insula*, island] an island.—**islet**, *n.* a little isle.—**islesman**, *n.* an islander; a native of the Hebrides.

isobar ('isō-bār) *n.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight] a line on a map connecting places with the same mean barometric pressure.—**isobaric** (i-sō-bar'ik) *a.* showing equal weight or pressure. Also **isobarometric**.

isochronal, isochronous (i-sō-kron-āl, -nus) *a.* [G. fr. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time] uniform in time; performed in equal times.

isolate ('isō-lāt) *v.i.* [It. *isolare*, fr. *isola*, fr. L. *insula*, island] to place alone; to insulate.—**isolation** (i-sō-lā'shun) *n.* solitude; loneliness.

isosceles (i-sō-sē'elz) *a.* [G. fr. *isos*, equal, and *skelos*, a leg] having two sides that are equal (said of a triangle).



Isosceles Triangle

isotherm (i'sō-thērm) *n.* [G. fr. *isos*, equal, and *thermē*, heat] an imaginary line over the earth's surface, passing through points having the same mean temperature at a given time or during a given period.—**isothermal** (i-sō-thēr'māl) *a.* having equal heat or uniform temperature.

Israelite (iz'rā-el-it) *n.* a descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.—**Israelitish** (iz-rā-el-it'ish) *a.* Jewish; Hebrew.

issue (ish'ū) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *exire*, go out, fr. *ex*, out, and *ire*, to go] act of giving, sending, passing, or flowing out; egress; that which is issued, as securities; a morbid discharge from the body; flux of blood; progeny; an artificial vent for the discharge of purulent matter; [Law] the specific point in a suit between two parties needing to be determined;—*v.i.* to send out; to put into circulation, as notes; to proclaim or set forth with authority;—*v.i.* to pass or flow out; to proceed; to spring out of, as progeny; to grow from; to come to a point in fact or

law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause.—**issuance**, *n.*—**issuer**, *n.*—at issue, at variance.—to join issue, to take opposite views on a point in debate.
isthmus (is'mus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *isthmos*, a passage] a narrow strip of land connecting two larger portions;—**isthmian**, *a.*;—*n.* one who lives on an isthmus.



Isthmus of Panama

it (it) *pron.* [A.S. *hit*, neut. of *he*] one of the demonstrative (or personal) pronouns.

Italian (i-tal'yan) *a.* pert. to Italy, its inhabitants, or their language;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Italy; the language used in Italy.—**Italianize**, *v.i.* to play the Italian.—**Italianate**, *v.i.* to render Italian;—*a.* like an Italian.

italic (i-tal'ik) *a.* relating to Italy; relating to italic letters as, the letters in which these words are printed.—**italicize**, *v.t.* to write or print in italic characters.

Italicism (i-tal'i-sim) *n.* a word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Italians.

itch (itʃ) *n.* [A.S. *giccan*, to itch; cp. Ger. *jucken*; Scot. *yock*] a sensation of uneasiness in the skin; a cutaneous disease, with a sense of irritation, generated by a parasite; a continuous irritating wish for a thing;—*v.i.* to feel a pruritic uneasiness in the skin; to have a teasing inclination; to desire, as bribe or gift.—**itchy**, *a.* infected with the itch.—**itchiness**, *n.*—**itch mite**, a mite that burrows in the skin, causing the disease called the itch or scabies.—**an itching palm**, a grasping disposition; greed.

item ('item) *adv.* [L.] also; likewise,—*n.* a separate particular in an account.—**itemize** ('i-te-miz) *v.t.* to list; to state, as separate items.

iterate (i'tē-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *iterātus*, fr. *iterāre*, fr. *iterum*, again] to repeat.—**iterative**, *a.* repeating.—**iteration** (i'tē-rā'shun) *n.*

itineracy (i-tin'er-ə-si) *n.* the practice or habit of traveling from place to place.

itinerant (i-tin'er-ənt) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *itinerant*, fr. *itinerāre*, fr. stem *itiner-* of *iter*, a journey] traveling about a country; wandering.—**itinerantly**, *adv.*—**itinerancy**, *n.*

itinerary (i-tin'er-er-i) *n.* an account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travelers;—*a.* passing from place to place.

itinerate (i-tin'er-āt) *v.t.* [L. *itinerāre*, make a journey] to travel from place to place.—**itineration** (i-tin'er-ā'shun) *n.* a journey from place to place.

its (its) the possessive case of the pronoun *it*.—It's, contraction of *it is*.

itself (it-self') *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things; the reflective form of it.
ivory (i'vō-rī) *n.* [O.F. *ivoire*=F. *ivoire*, fr. L. *ebur*, *eborus*, ivory] the hard, white, opaque, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant; the teeth,—*a.* made of ivory; like ivory.—**ivory**

black, a kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.—**ivory paper**, a fine quality of hand-made paper.
ivy (i'vi) *n.* [A.S. *iwig*] a climbing plant of numerous species.
iwis, ywis (i-wis') *adv.* [A.S. *gewis*] certainly—sometimes wrongly written **I wis**, as if "I know."

J

J, j The 10th letter and 7th consonant of the English alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. The English sound of this letter, which is precisely the same as that of *g* soft, as in *genius*, may be very nearly expressed by *dsh*.

jab (jab) *v.t.* and *s.* to thrust or poke, as with a sharp object;—*n.* a jabbing; a poke.

jabber (jab'er) *v.i.* [fr. *rt.* of *gabble*] to chatter, to talk indistinctly;—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly;—*n.* rapid talk, with indistinct utterance.—**jabberer**, *n.*

jabot (zhā-bō') *n.* [F.] a ruffle on the front of a shirt; a lace trimming down the front of a dress.

jacinth (jā'anth) *n.* [O.F., fr. G. *κναικίνθος*] a precious stone; the hyacinth.

jack (jak) *n.* [F. *Jacques*, James, the most common name in France, used for John, the most common name in England, James or *Jacob*, fr. L. *Jacobus*] a nickname or dim. of *John*; a playing card marked with the figure of a soldier; a sailor; an instrument to pull off boots; a bootjack; a small engine for turning a kitchen spit; a well-known device used in lifting heavy objects, etc., by leverage, the male of certain animals; a small bowl thrown out as a mark for bowlers; an ensign, pennon, or flag.—**jack boots**, large boots reaching above the knee.—**jack-in-the-box**, a figure made to spring out of a box.—**jack-in-the-pulpit**, an American herb with two leaves and a spike of flowers enclosed in a green and purple spathe.—**jackknife**, *n.* a large, strong



Jack-in-the-Pulpit

clasp knife.—**jack plane**, a plane used by carpenters for coarse work.—**jack pot**, a pot or pool in poker.—**jack rabbit**, a hare of western North America, with large ears and

long hind legs. — **jack-of-all-trades**, one who can turn his hand to anything. — **jack-o'-lantern**, will o' the wisp.

jack (jak) *n.* [O. F. *jaque*] a coat of mail; a jerkin or buff coat worn over armor.

jackal (jak' a wī) *n.* [Per] a carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the dog.

jackanapes (jak'a-nāps) *n.* [fr. *Jack o' apes*, a man who exhibited performing monkeys] a monkey; an ape, an impertinent fellow

jackass (jak'as) *n.* [jack, the male, and ass] a blockhead.

jackdaw (jak'daw) *n.* [Jack and daw] a bird of the crow family.

jacket (jak'et) *n.* [O. F. *jaquette*, a sleeveless jacket, a dim. of O. F. *jaque*, a coat of mail] a short coat, an outer covering or that which encases, as a book wrapper

jackstraw (jak'straw) *n.* [jack and straw] an effigy of a man stuffed with straw; a man without means;—*pl.* a game played with strips of wood, wires, etc.

Jacobean (jak-ō-bē'an) *a.* [L. *Jacobus*, James] belonging to the time of James I., of England, 1603-1625.

Jacobin (jak-ō-bin) *n.* [F., fr. L. *Jacobus*, James] a French Dominican Friar, so named from the monastery of St. Jacques, in Paris; one of a society of revolutionists in France in 1789—hence, a turbulent demagogue; a variety of hooded pigeon.—**Jacobinic** (jak-ō-bin'ik) *a.*

Jacobite (jak-ō-bit) *n.* [L. *Jacobus*, James] a partisan of James II., of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants,—*a.* pert. to the partisans of James II.

Jacob's-ladder (jā'kobz-lad'er) *n.* [Gen xxviii, 12] a plant having numerous flowers of a blue or white color, somewhat drooping, [Naut.] a rope ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.—**Jacob's staff**, *n.* [Gen xxxii, 10] a pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger.



Jackal

Jacobus (ja-kō'bus) *n.* an English gold coin of the value of 25 shillings, struck in the reign of James I.

jaconet (jak'ō-net) *n.* [F. *jaconas*] a thin muslin fabric for dresses.

jacquard (jak'ard) *n.* [fr. inventor, *Jacquard*] an appendage to a loom, for producing figured goods.

jactitation (jak-ti-tā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *jactūre*, to boast] restlessness [Med.]; vain boasting; bragging.

jade (jād) *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. L. *litha*, groin—this stone was supposed to cure pains in the side] a stone of a dark green color.

jade (jād) *n.* [Scand.] a poor horse; a mean woman, a wench; a hussy;—*v.t.* to tire out;—*v.i.* to become weary; to sink.

jag (jag) *n.* [Etyim. unknown] a notch; a jagged protuberance; [Bot.] a cleft or division;—*v.t.* to notch.

jagged (jag'ed) *a.* with ragged edges; notched. — jaggedness, *n.*

jagger (jag'er) *n.* a wheel with a notched edge for ornamenting pastry.

jaggery (jag'er-i) *n.* [Hind.] in India, coarse, dark-colored sugar obtained from the juice of various palm trees.

jaguar (jag'wār) *n.* [Braz.] a spotted, carnivorous mammal resembling the ounce or panther.



Jaguar

Jah (jā) *n.* [H.] the Living One; Jehovah.

jail (jāl) *n.* [O.F. *gaole*=F. *geôle*, fr. Late L. *gabola*, a cage, dim. of *gabia*, a cage, corr. fr. *cavea*, a cage, fr. L. *cavus*, hollow] a prison. Also *gaol*.—*v.t.* to imprison.—*jailer*, *n.*—*jailbird*, one who has been in prison.

jalap (jal'ap) *n.* [so called from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa* in Mexico] the root of a plant used in powder form as a purgative.

jalopy (ja-lop'i) *n.* a vehicle, esp. one out-of-date or in poor condition (*slang*).

jam (jam) *n.* [cp. *champ*] a mass of objects crowded together; a preserve of fruit boiled with sugar,—*v.t.* to squeeze tight; to wedge in.

Jamaica pepper (ja-mā'ka-pep'er) *n.* allspice.

jamb (jam) *n.* [F. *jamba*, leg] the side-piece of a door, a fireplace, etc.

jamboree (jam-bō-rē') *n.* [*slang*] a boy scout convention; a celebration by merrymakers.

jangle (jang'gl) *v.t.* [imit. fr. O.F. *jangler*] to cause to sound discordantly;—*v.i.* to sound harshly; to wrangle;—*n.* discordant sound; babble.—*jangler*, *n.*

janitor (jan'i-tor) *n.* [L. fr. *janua*, a door] a doorkeeper; a porter; the caretaker of a building;—*fem.* *janitrix*.

janizary (jan'i-za-ri) *n.* [F. *Janissaire*, fr. Turk. new soldiery] a

soldier of a Turkish infantry unit abolished in 1826.

Jansenist (jan'sen-ist) *n.* a follower of Cornelius Jansen (1585-1638), R. C. bishop of Ypres, who held views similar to those taught by Calvin respecting grace and free will.

January (jan'ū-ā-ri) *n.* [L. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus*, a Roman deity to whom this month was sacred] the first month of the year.—*Janua-faced*, double-faced, like Janus; deceitful.

japan (ja-pan') *n.* work varnished and figured as practiced by the Japanese; the lacquer used in japanning articles;—*v.t.* to cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish.—*japanner*, *n.*

Japanese (jap-a-nēz') *a.* pert. to Japan or its inhabitants;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Japan; the language of the people of Japan.

jape (jāp) *v.t.* [O.F. *japer*, to jest] to deride;—*n.* a joke.

Japhetic (ja-fet'ik) *a.* pert. to Japheth, one of Noah's sons.

japonica (ja-pon'i-ka) *n.* a garden shrub, the Japanese quince.

jar (jār) *v.t.* [imit.] to cause to tremble;—*v.i.* to give forth a tremulous sound; to vibrate discordantly; to be inconsistent with;—*n.* a harsh noise; angry strife; state of a door half open, as in *ajar*.

jar (jār) *n.* [O.F. *jare*, fr. A. fr. Per.=water vessel] a vessel, as of earth or glass, with a large belly and narrow mouth.

jardinière (zhār-di-nyār') *n.* [F.=flower stand] a stand or ornate container for plants.



Jardinière

jargon (jār'gon) *n.* [F.] gabble; gibberish; slang; dialect.

jargonelle (jār-gō-nel') *n.* [F.] a variety of pear that ripens early.

jarrah (jār'ā) *n.* a gum tree of Australia.



Jasmine

jasmine, jessamine (jas'min, jes'a-min) *n.* [F., fr. A.; fr. Per.] a climbing plant, bearing flowers of a fragrant odor.

jasper (Gas'per) *n.* [F. *jaspe*, fr. L. and G. *jaspeus*, fr. A.] an opaque variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other colors.

jaundice (jawn'dis) *n.* [F. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune*, yellow, fr. L. *galbinus*, fr. *galbas*, yellow] a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes and skin, and caused by a suffusion of bile; jealousy; prejudice.—**jaundiced**, *a.*

jaunt (jawn't) *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful] to make an excursion;—*n.* a short journey for pleasure.

jaunty (jawn'tu) *a.* [F. *gentil*, fr. L. *genitiss*] airy; springy; snowy.—**jauntily**, *adv.*—**jauntiness**, *n.*

javelin (jav'e-lin) *n.* [F.] a spear about five and a half feet long, thrown by the hand; in athletics, an 8¼-foot shaft.



Ancient Javelin Thrower

jaw (jaw) *n.* [Old form, *chaw*, fr. *rt.* of *chew*] the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed—hence, also, the bone with its teeth and covering; *pl.* the mouth.—**jawbone**, *n.* the bone of the jaw containing the teeth.

jay (jā) *n.* [O.F. *jay*, a jay] a chattering bird, with gay plumage, allied to the crow.

jaywalker (jā'wawk-er) *n.* [Coll.] one who walks across a street without due regard for the dangers of traffic; esp. one who neglects to use crosswalks.

jazz (jaz) *n.* [Creole] a type of American music, probably of African negro origin, which is ordinarily colorful and syncopated, and is orchestrated for singing and dancing;—*v.t.* to speed up or syncopate, as music.

jealous (jel'us) *a.* [O.F. *jaloux*=F. *jaloux*, fr. L. *zelus*, emulation, fr. G. *zēlos*] suspicious, over-watchful for rivalry, divided affection, etc.—**jealously**, *adv.*—**jealousness**, *n.*—**jealousy**, *n.* fear of rivalry, loss of affection, etc.

jean (jēn) *n.* [It. *Genova*, *Genoa*] a twilled cotton cloth, *pl.* overalls, etc.

jeer (jēr) *v.i.* [M.D. =jest] to mock;—*v.t.* to treat with derision;—*n.* a railing remark; a biting jest—**jeerer**, *n.*

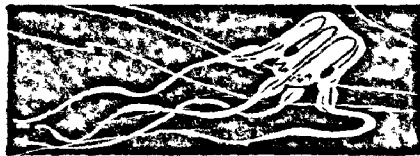
Jehovah (jē-hō'vā) *n.* [H.] God as the Living One; the "I am that I am."—**Jehovistic** (jē-hō-vis'tuk) *a.* relating to Jehovah

Jehu (jē'hū) *n.* [H.] one of the kings of Israel; a daring rider or driver; a coachman.

jejune (jē-joon') *a.* [L. *jejunus*, hungry] empty; barren; dry.—**jejunely**, *adv.*—**jejuneness**, *n.*

jelly (jel'i) *n.* [F. *gelée*, fr. L. *gelāre*, to freeze] any glutinous substance; the juice of fruits boiled with sugar; a gelatin obtained by boiling animal bodies, usually calves' feet, seasoned with wine, lemon, etc., and stiffened with isinglass—**jellyfish**, *n.* one

of a marine species of radiate animals that have a jellylike appearance, a weak person.



Jellyfish

jimmy (jem'i) *n.* [fr. James] a short, stout crowbar used by housebreakers; a jimmy.

jennet (jen'et) *n.* [O.F. *genette*, fr. Sp. *genette*, fr. A.] a small Spanish horse.

jenny (jen'i) *n.* [Corr. fr. *gin*, contr. of *engine*] a machine for spinning;—[fr. *Jenny*, Jane] a female ass; a female bird.

jeopardize (jep'ar-diz) *v.t.* [F. *jeu parti*, a divided game, fr. Late L. *jocus partitus*, fr. *jocus*, a game, and *partiri*, to divide] to endanger.—**jeopardy**, *n.* exposure to death, loss, or injury; risk.—**jeopardous**, *a.*—**jeopardously**, *adv.*

jerboa (jer-bō'a) *n.* [A.] a small, burrowing rodent resembling a mouse.

jereed, jericid (jer-rēd') *n.* [A.] a blunt javelin used by the Turks in their mock fights.

jeremiad (jer-e-mi'ad) *n.* [fr. *Jeremiah*, the prophet] a tale of grief or complaint.

Jericho (jer'i-kō) *n.* [2 Sam. x.] any place of waiting; any place to which one is consigned.

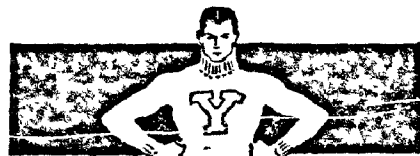
jerk (jerk) *vt.* [Scot. *yerk*, to strike; cp. *yard*, a rod] to throw with a quick motion; to give a sudden pull, thrust, or push;—*v.i.* to make a sudden motion;—*n.* a short, sudden thrust or push.—**jerky**, *a.* fitful.—**jerkiness**, *n.*

jerked (jerk't) *a.* [Peruv. *charqui*, dried beef] cut into long strips and dried in the sun (said of meat, esp. beef).

jerkin (jer'kin) *n.* [D.] a short coat or close waistcoat.

jeroboam (jer-ō-bō'am) *n.* [1 Kings, xi. 28] a large bowl, eight bottles.

jerry-builder (jer'i-bil-der) *n.* [fr. *jersey*, a proper name] a man who erects flimsy buildings.—**jerry-built**, *a.* flimsy.



Jersey

jersey (jer'zi) *n.* [fr. the island *Jersey*] a kind of jacket of knitted woolen stuff; a sweater.

jess (jes) *n.* [O.F. *ject*, fr. L. *jacāre*, fr. L. *jacere*, to throw] a strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

jessamine (jes'a-min) *n.* See *jasmine*.

jest (jest) *n.* [M.E. *geste*, a tale, a deed, fr. O.F. fr. L. *gesta*, fr. *gerere*, to do] a joke;—*v.i.* to joke.—**jester**, *n.*

Jesuit (jes'ū-it) *n.* one of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, under the title of The Society of Jesus; a crafty person; an intriguer.—**Jesuitic**, **Jesuitical** (jes-ū-it'ik, -i-kal) *a.*—**Jesuitically**, *adv.*—**Jesuitism**, *n.*—**Jesu-its' bark**, **cinchona bark** (because first brought to Europe by Jesuits).

jet (jet) *n.* [O.F. *jaet*, fr. G. *gagētēs*, fr. *Gagai*, a town in Asia Minor] a variety of lignite, of a velvet-black color;—*a.* having the color of jet.—**Jetty**, *a.* black as jet.—**jettiness**, *n.*

jet (jet) *v.* [O.F. *jetter*, fr. L. *jacāre*, fr. *jacere*, to throw] a sudden rush, as of water, or of flame, from a pipe; a gas jet burner;—*v.t.* to spout forth;—*v.t.* to shoot forward.

jetsam, **jetsom** (jet'sam, jet'som) *n.* [corr. fr. *jet-tison*] goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in danger. Compare *flotsam*.

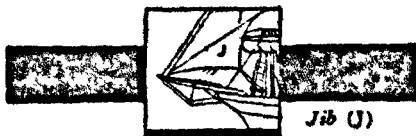
jettison (jet'i-son) *v.* [Anglo-F. *jetteson*, fr. L. (acc.) *jacitation-em*, a casting] throwing overboard of goods to ease a vessel;—*v.t.* to throw goods overboard.

jetty (jet'i) *n.* [O.F. *jetisse*, thrown out cp. *jet*] a projection; a kind of pier.

Jew (joo) *n.* [O.F. *Juis*, fr. L. *Judaicus*, Jew, fr. G. *Ioudaios*, fr. H.=Judah] a Hebrew or Israelite; *fr.* Jewess.—**Jewish**, *a.*—**Jewishly**, *adv.*—**Jewry**, *n.* Judea; a district inhabited by Jews.—**Jew-baiting**, persecution of the Jews.—**Jew's-harp**, a musical instrument held between the lips, and sounded by means of a steel tongue.

jewel (joo'el) *n.* [O.F. *jouel*=F. *joyan*, fr. L. *gaudium*, joy, or fr. *jocus*, play] an ornament in which the precious stones form a principal part; a precious stone; a name expressive of fondness;—*v.t.* to adorn with jewels.—**Jeweler**, *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.—**Jewelry**, *n.* jewels in general; the art or trade of a jeweler.

jib (jib) *n.* [Scand.] a triangular staysail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom to the fore topmasthead;—[O.F.] the projecting beam of a crane;—[O.F. *giber*, struggle] *v.i.* to move restively, as a horse.—**jib boom**, a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit.



Jib (J)

jibe (jib, jib) *v.t.* [Scand.] to shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail;

(jib) *v.i.* [U.S.] to harmonize, as in opinions.

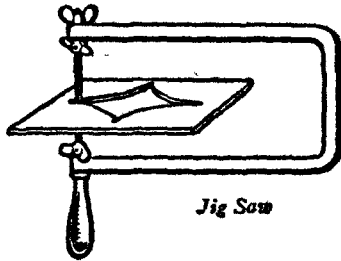
jiffy (jif'i) *n.* [Coll.] a moment; an instant.

jig (jig) *n.* [O.F. *gige*, *gigue*, a fiddle, a dance] a light, brisk, musical movement; a quick dance; a trick;—*v.t.* to trick;—*v.t.* to dance.—**jigger**, *n.* a jig dancer.

jigger (jig'er) *n.* a miner who cleans ore by passing it through a sieve; a machine on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion; a tackle, consisting of a double and single block and fall; a gadget.

jiggle (jig'l) *v.t.* and *i.* to shake or jerk slightly.

jig saw (jig saw) a narrow-bladed saw for cutting irregular lines in wood, etc.—**jig-saw puzzle**, a picture cut up into small, irregular pieces, which can be fitted together.



Jig Saw

Jill (jil) *n.* [Contr. fr. *Gillian*, or *Juliana*] a young woman; a sweetheart; a flirt.

jilt (jilt) *n.* [Contr. fr. *julter*, dim. of *Jill*] a woman who capriciously disappoints her lover;—*v.t.* to deceive in love;—*v.t.* play the jilt.

jinjams (jim'iamz) *n.pl.* the fidgets, or delirium tremens (colloq.).

jimmy (jim'i) *n.* a jemmy;—*v.t.* to pry open with a jimmy.

jingle (jing'gl) *v.t.* [imit.] to cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell;—*v.t.* to clink;—*n.* a clinking sound as of little bells or pieces of metal; correspondence of sound in rhymes.

jingo (jing'gō) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a mild oath; one who favors aggressiveness in foreign policy;—*a.* relating to the jingoes.—**Jingolam**, extreme nationalism.—**Jingolst**, *n.*

jinni (jin'i) *n.* [A.] formerly, in Mohammedan belief, a supernatural being controllable by magic.

jinrikisha (jin-rik'i-sha) *n.* [Jap.] a small, two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more men, common in Japan.



Jinrikisha

jinx (jinkz) *n.* [slang] a hoodoo;—*v.t.* to bring bad luck upon.

jitney (jit'ni) *n.* [slang] a nickel; a cab or small bus that carries passengers for a nickel or a similarly low fare.

jitters (jit'erz) *n.* [coll.] nervousness.

job (job) *n.* [O.F. *gob*, a mouthful; cp. gobble] a piece of work; labor undertaken at a stated price, or paid for by the hour or day; any public work, contract, etc., turned to private advantage;—*v.t.* to hire by the job, or period of service; to do by portions or lots;—*v.i.* to perform pieces of work.—**jobber**, *n.* a wholesaler; a middleman.—**jobbery**, *n.* underhand means to secure private ends at public expense.

job (job) *n.* [Gael.] a stab with a pointed instrument;—*v.t.* to stab with a sharp point.

Job (jōb) *n.* [*Job*, the patriarch in Scripture] a monument of patience.—**Job's comforter**, one who depresses while he appears to console.

jockey (jok'i) *n.* [Dim. of jock, jack] a man who rides horses in a race; one who cheats in trade;—*v.t.* to jostle against in riding; to trick; to manipulate.—**jockeyship**, *n.* skilful riding or management of a horse; dodge.—**jockey club**, an association of those interested in horse-racing.

jocose (jō-kōs') *a.* [L. *jocōsus*, fr. *jocus*, joke] given to jesting; gaily humorous.—**jocosely**, *adv.*—**jocoseness**, *n.*—**jocosity** (jō-kos'i-ti) *n.*

jocular (jok'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *joculāris*] merry; joking, given to jesting.—**jocularly**, *adv.*—**jocularity** (jok'ū-lar'i-ti) *n.*

jocund (jok'und) *a.* [L. *jocundus*, fr. *jocus*, jest] merry; gay.—**jocundly**, *adv.*—**jocundity** (jō-kun'di-ti) *n.* gaiety.

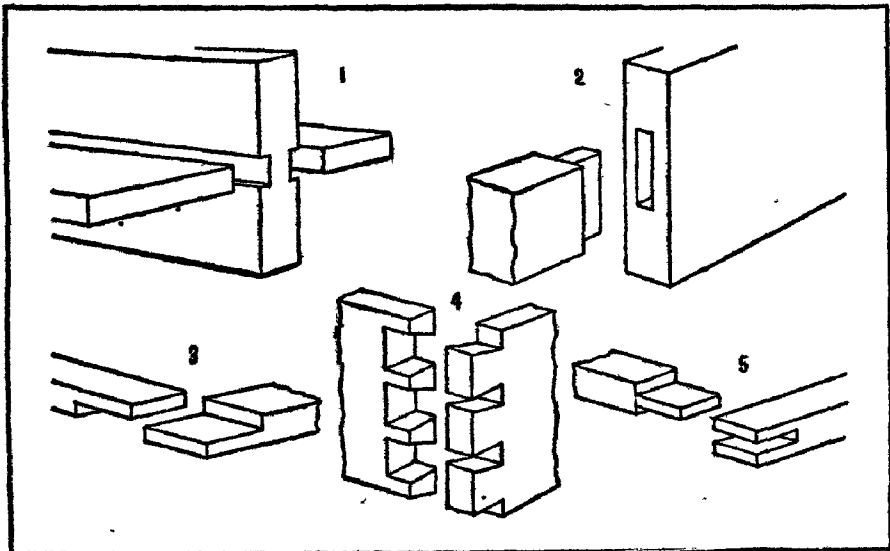
jodhpurs (jōd'poorz) *n.* [fr. *Jodhpur*, India] riding breeches that fit closely to the lower leg, or the jodhpur boots worn with them.



jog (jog) *v.t.* [W.] to push with the elbow or hand; to urge repeatedly;—*v.s.* to move at a slow trot;—*n.* a push; a push to awaken attention.—**jogger**, *n.*—**jog-trot**, a slow kind of trot.

joggle (jog'gl) *v.t.* [Dim. of jog] to shake slightly; to join or match by notches, so as to prevent sliding apart;—*v.s.* two bodies, so constructed by means of notches as to prevent their sliding past each other, a joint held in place by pieces of stone or metal introduced into it; *pl.* the pieces of stone or metal used in a joggle-joint.

Johnsonian (jon-sō'n-an) *a.* pert. to Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), or his style, pompous; inflated.



JOINTS IN CARPENTRY

(1, Shelf joints; 2, Tenon and mortise joint; 3, Halving joint; 4, Dove-tail joint; 5, Open tenon and mortise joint)

KEY: ø, not; ö, öte; u, run; ä, cüte; oo, good; oö, goose; th, wrath; th, this

join (Join) *v.t.* [O.F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jun-gerere*] to bring together; to act in concert with;—*v.i.* to be in contact; to unite in marriage, partnership, league, church, society, etc.—to **join battle**, to engage in battle.—to **join issue**, to take different sides on a point in debate.

joinder (Join'der) *n.* a joining.

joiner (Join'er) *n.* a carpenter.—**joinery**, *n.* the work of a carpenter.

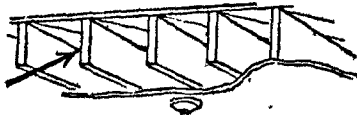
joint (Joint) *n.* [F. *joint*; cp. *join*] the place in which, or the means by which, two things are joined (see Joints in Carpentry, *illus.*, on preceding page); the joining of two or more bones in animal bodies; one of the limbs of an animal, or part of it, cut by the butcher for the table; a crack transverse to the stratification;—*a.* joined; held in common;—*v.i.* to unite; to provide with joints; to articulate; to cut up, as meat;—*v.s.* to coalesce as joints do.—**jointly**, *adv.*—**jointless**, *a.*—**joint heir**, an heir having an interest with another.—**joint tenancy**, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole.—**joint-stock company**, a mercantile, banking, or operative association, with a capital made up of transferable shares.

jointer (Join'ter) *n.* the longest plane used by a joiner.

jointure (Join'chür) *n.* [L. *junctura*, a joining, fr. (part.) *junctus*, fr. *jungere*, to join] an estate settled on a wife, which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease;—*v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

jointress, *n.* a woman who has a jointure.

joist (Joist) *n.* [O.F. *giste*, fr. L. *jacere*, to lie] a beam to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.



Floor Joists

joke (Jök) *n.* [L. *focus*] something said to excite a laugh;—*v.t.* to make merry with; to banter;—*v.i.* to make sport.—**joker**, *n.*—**practical joke**, a trick played on a person without intent to injure him.

jolly (Jol'i) *a.* [O.F. *jolif*, *joli*, merry, fr. Scand.] jovial; handsome; plump;—*v.t.* to joke; to make fun of;—*v.s.* to banter.

—**jollily**, *adv.*—**jolliness**, **jollity**, *n.* gaudy.—**jollification** (jol-i-fä-kä'shun) *n.* a noisy carouse.

jollyboat (Jol'i-böt) *n.* [Pg. *galeota*, a small boat, and *boat*] a small boat belonging to a slup.

jolt (Jolt) *v.t.* [O.E.] to shake with sudden jerks;—*v.s.* to shake, as a carriage moving on rough ground;—*n.* a shake by a sudden jerk.—**jolter**, *n.*

Jonah (Jö'nä) *n.* [fr. the prophet *Jonah*] an unlucky passenger; a jinx.

jonquil (jon'kwil) *n.* [F. *jonquille* fr. L. *junceus*, a rush] a bulbous

plant of the genus *Narcissus*, allied to the daffodil.

jorum (Jörum) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a large drinking vessel.

josh (Josh) *v.t.* and *i.* to banter; to ridicule mildly.

joss (Joss) *n.* [Corr. fr. Pg. *deos*, god] a Chinese idol.—**joss house**, a Chinese temple.—**joss stick**, a small cylinder which the Chinese burn before their idols.

jostle (Jost'l) *v.t.* [Frequent. of *joust*] to push against;—*v.i.* to push;—*n.* a pushing against.

jot (got) *n.* [G. *iota*, the letter i] an iota;—*v.t.* to make a memorandum of.

jotter, *n.* a book for notes; a maker of notes.

jougs (Jooz) *n.* [O.F. *joug*, a yoke, fr. L. *jugum*, a yoke] an iron ring, fastened by a chain to a wall, post, or tree, in which the neck of a criminal was formerly enclosed.

joule (Jööl) *n.* a unit of energy equivalent to about .738 foot-pound, or 10^7 ergs.

jounce (Jouns) *v.t.* and *i.* to bounce, shake, or jolt.—*n.*

journal (Jör'näl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *diurnalis*, fr. *diurnus*, belonging to the day, fr. *dies*, a day] a diary; a book in which every article or charge is entered under the date of each day; a daily register of the ship's course and distance, etc.; a paper published daily; a periodical giving an account of passing events, the proceedings of societies etc.; the portion of a shaft that turns in a bearing.—**journalism**, *n.* the keeping of a journal; the profession of editing, or writing for, newspapers, journals, and other periodicals.—**journalist**, *n.* a newspaperman.—**journalistic** (jör-nä-lis'tik) *a.* pert. to journals or journalism.—**journal box**, the part of a machine in which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves.

journey (Jör'ni) *n.* [F. *ournée*, fr. *jour* a day, fr. L. *diurnus*] travel from one place to another; voyage;—*v.t.*, to travel from place to place.—**journeyman**, *n.* a workman who has fully learned his trade.

joust (Jööst) *n.* [O.F. *joustie*, fr. L. *juxta*, near to] a mock encounter on horseback;—*v.t.* to engage in a mock fight on horseback. Also *just*.

jovial (Jö'vi-äl) *a.* [L. *Jovialis*, fr. *Jupiter*, *Jovis*] under the happy influence of Jupiter the planet; gay.—**jovially**, *adv.*—**jovialness**, *n.*—**joviality** (jö'vi-äl'i-ti) *n.* jovialness.

jowl (Jowl) *n.* [A.S. *ceaf*, jaw] the cheek.—**cheek by jowl**, side by side.

joy (Joi) *n.* [F. *joie*, fr. L. *gaudium*, fr. *gaudere*, to rejoice] gladness; exhilaration of spirits;—*v.t.* to rejoice; to be glad.—**joyful**, *a.*—**joyfully**, *adv.*—**joyfulness**, *n.*—**joyless**, *a.*—**joylessly**, *adv.*—**joylessness**, *n.*—**joyous**, *a.* full of joy; glad.—**joyously**, *adv.*—**joyouanness**, *n.*—**joystick**, *n.* in an airplane, the principal lever by which flight is controlled.

jubilant (Jöö'bi-lant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *jubilans*, fr. *jubilare*, to shout for joy] uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing.—**jubilantly**, *adv.*—**jubilance**, *n.*

jubilate (joo'bi-lāt) *v. i.* to rejoice; to exult.—**Jubilation** (joo-bi-lā'shun) *n.* a rejoicing; feeling of triumph.

jubilee (joo'bi-lē) *n.* [*F. jubilé*, fr. *L. jubilaeus*, fr. *H.*—a blast of a trumpet] every fiftieth year, at which time slaves were liberated, and lands that had been alienated reverted to their former owners; a celebration of a reign, marriage, etc., after it has lasted fifty years; any fête.

Judaism (joo'dā-izm) *n.* [*L. Judaeus*, fr. *Juda*, *Judah*] the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.—**Judaist**, *n.* one who believes in Judaism.—**Judaize**, *v. i.* to conform to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.—**Judaic**, **Judaical** (joo-dā'ik, -i-kal) *a. pert. to the Jews.*—**Judaically**, *adv.*

Judas (joo'das) *n.* [*Judas* the apostle] a treacherous person.—**Judas tree**, an ornamental tree bearing pinkish flowers (said to be the kind of tree on which Judas Iscariot hanged himself); the redbud.



Leaf and Fruit of Judas Tree

Judean (joo-dē'an) *a. pert. to Judea or the Jews.*—*n.*

judge (juj) *n.* [*F. jugez*, fr. *L. iudicāse* fr. *L. iudex*, fr. *ius*, law, and *dicere*, to speak] a civil officer with authority to hear and determine causes civil or criminal; one to whom a question is referred, a chief magistrate, such as those who governed the Hebrew nation more than three hundred years; *pl. cap.* the title of the 7th book of the Old Testament.—*v. t.* to decide;—*v. i.* to hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to form an opinion; to decide.—**Judgeship**, *n.*—**judgment**, *n.* act by which the mind forms an opinion; discernment; a decision of the civil court, a special infliction of suffering or death.—**judgment day**, the day on which God will judge the world

judicable (joo'di-kā-bl) *a.* capable of being tried and decided upon.

judicative (joo'di-kā-tiv) *a.* having ability to judge.—**judicatory**, *a.* dispensing justice.

judicature (joo'di-kā-chūr) *n.* power of distributing justice; a court of justice; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

judicial (joo-dish'al) *a.* [*L. iudiciālis*, fr. *iudicium*, judgment, fr. *iudex*] pert. to courts of justice, or to a judge thereof.—**judicially**, *adv.*

judiciary (joo-dish'i-er-i) *a.* [*L. iudici-arius*] passing judgment or sentence; pert. to the courts of judicature;—*n.* that branch of government in which judicial power is vested.

judicious (joo-dish'us) *a.* wise.—**judiciously**, *adv.*—**judiciousness**, *n.*

jug (jug) *n.* [Etyim. uncertain] a vessel for liquids; a pitcher; a ewer; [*slang*] a jail;—*v. t.* to boil or stew, as in a jug; to jail.



Jugs

jug (jug) *v. i.* [imit.] to utter a note or call, as the nightingale.

Juggernaut (jug'er-nawt) *n.* [*Skr. Jagannātha*, lord of the world] the chief idol among the Hindus, whose temple in Orissa has a pyramidal carriage 200 feet high, beneath which pilgrims were believed to sacrifice themselves; any idea or custom requiring great sacrifice.

juggle (jug'l) *v. t.* [*O F.*, fr. *L. iocularis*, to jest, fr. *iocus*, a jest] to deceive by artifice;—*v. i.* to play tricks by sleight of hand;—*n.* a trick by legerdemain.—**juggler**, *n.*—**jugglery**, *n.* art of a juggler; trickery.

Jugoslav (yoo'gō-slav) *n.*;—**Jugoslavian**, *a.*—See **Yugoslav**, **Yugoslavian**.

jugular (joo'g'ul-ār) *a.* [*L. iugulum*, the collarbone, fr. *iungere*, to join] pert. to the neck or throat;—*n.* one of the large veins from the head to the heart

juice (juis) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. jus*, broth] sap; the watery part of plants; the fluid part of animal substances; [*slang*] electricity.—**juicy**, *a.* abounding with juice; [*coll.*] abundant.—**juiciness**, *n.*—**juiceless**, *a.*

jujitsu (joo-ju'ts'oo) *n.* Also **jujutsu** [*Jap.*] Japanese method of self-defense without the use of weapons.

jujube (joo'juub) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. zizyphum*, fr. *Per*] the fruit of a Mediterranean tree, or a jelly, etc., flavored with it.

julep, **julap** (joo'lep, -lap) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Sp.*, fr. *A.* and *Per.*—rose water] a sweet drink, in which repulsive medicines are taken, in the U.S., a mint julep—*aniced* drink of whisky, sugar, and mint.

Julian (joo'lyan) *a.* belonging to, or derived from, C. Julius Caesar.—**Julian calendar**, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Caesar, in 46 B. C., in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, making 366 days every fourth or leap year.

Julienne (joo-li-en') *n.* [*F.*] a kind of clear soup.

July (joo-li') *n.* [*fr. Julius*, the surname of Caius Caesar, who was born in this month] the seventh month of the year.

jumble (jum'bl) *v. t.* [*Perh.* frequent. of *jump*] to mix in a confused mass;—*n.* confused mixture.—**jumbler**, *n.*

jumbo (jum'bō) *n.* [*Name* of a huge elephant formerly in the P. T. Barnum circus] a colossus; anything huge.

jump (jump) *v. t.* [*fr. Teut.*; cp. *Sw. gumpa*, and *M.H. Ger. gumpen*, to jump] to pass by a leap; to pass over or rise eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to risk—*v. i.* to lift the feet wholly from the ground, and alight again upon them; to skip; to

spring;—*n.* act of jumping; a leap; a bound.— **jumper** (jum'per) *n.* one who jumps; a long iron chisel or borer; a rude kind of sleigh; a workman's jacket; a Shaker; a cheese mite.— **jumping** (jump'ing) *n.* the act of jumping; the seizing of a mining claim.— **jumping deer**, the black-tailed deer of North America.—to **jump at**, to embrace eagerly.—to **jump a claim**, to take mining rights from another by force.—*Syn.* to bound; to jolt; to agree with.

junction (jungk'shun) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *jun-gere*, to join] act of joining; place or point of union.

juncture (jungk'chür) *n.* [*L.* *junction*] the line or point at which two bodies are joined; an emergency.

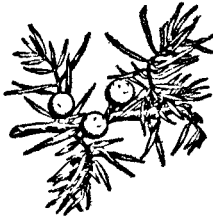
June (jöö'n) *n.* [*L.* *Junius*] the sixth month of the year.

jungle (jung'gl) *n.* [*Skr.*=desert] land mostly covered with forest trees, brushwood, or dense vegetation.—*jungly*, *a.* abounding with jungles.

junior (joo'n'yer) *a.* [*L.* comp. of *juvenis*, young] less old; younger;—*n.* a young person; the younger of two; a minor; one of a lower standing or position; a third-year student in high school or college.—

juniority (jöö'n-yor'i-ti) *n.* the state of being junior.

juniper (jöö'-ni-per) *n.* [*L.* *juniperus*, fr. *juvenis*, young, and *parere*, to bring forth] an evergreen coniferous shrub or tree, whose berries are used in making gin.



Common Juniper

junk (jungk) *n.* [*L.* *juncus*, a rush] pieces of old cordage, metal, glass, etc., that may be reclaimed for use; trash; hard and dry salted beef.—*v.t.* to discard as junk.

junk (jungk) *n.* [*Pg.* *junco*, fr. Malay, fr. Chin.=a boat] a flat-bottomed Chinese vessel with three masts.

junket (jungk'et) *n.* [*It.* *giuncata*, fr. *L.* *juncus*, a rush] a sweetmeat; curds mixed with cream, sweetened, and flavored;—*v.t.* to feast;—*v.i.* to banquet.—

junketer, *n.*

junta (jun'tä) *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *L.* (part.) *junctus*, fr. *ungere*, to join] a grand council of state in Spain.

junto (jun'tö) *n.* [*Sp.* *junta*] a council that deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction.

Jurassic (jöö-ras'ik) *a.* a geological period of the Mesozoic era, so called from certain rocks of the *Jura* mountains belonging to that period of formation.

juridical (jöö-rid'ik-äl) *a.* [*L.* *juridicus*, fr. (stem) *jur-*, of *ius* law, and *dicere*, to speak] pert. to a judge.—*juridically*, *adv.*

jurisdiction (jöö-ris-dik'shun) *n.* [*F.* fr. *L.* (acc.) *jurisdic-*

tion-em, fr. *ius*, law, and *dicere*, to speak] the legal power of hearing and determining causes; the limit within which power may be exercised.—*jurisdictional* (jöö-ris-dik'shun-äl) *a.* pert. to jurisdiction.

jurisprudence (jöö-ris-pröö'dens) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.*, fr. stem *jur-*, of *ius*, law, and *prudens*, knowledge of] the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men, in a state or community.—*jurisprudent* (jöö-ris-pröö'dent) *a.* understanding law;—*n.* one who understands, or is skilled in, law.—*jurisprudential* (jöö-ris-pröö-den'shal) *a.* pert. to jurisprudence.—*medical jurisprudence*, forensic medicine.

jurist (jöö'r'ist) *n.* [*F.* *juriste*, fr. *L.* *ius*, *ius*, law] one versed in the law, esp. in Roman or civil law.

juror (jöö'r'er) *n.* one who serves on a jury.

jury (jöö'ri) *n.* [*F.* *jurä*, sworn, fr. *jurare*, fr. *L.* *jurare*, to swear] a body of men selected and sworn to try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case.—*jurymen*, *n.* a juror.

jury-mast (jöö'ri-mast) *n.* [*O.F.* *ajurie*, fr. *L.* *adjuvare*, to aid] a temporary mast erected in a ship, to replace one carried away.

just (jüst) *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *justus*, fr. *ius*, law] straight; exact, as a line; full; complete, as a measure or weight; true; upright; founded on truth or fact, as a charge; rightful;—*adv.* closely; almost; nicely; exactly; merely; barely; recently.—*justly*, *adv.*—*justness*, *n.* See also *just*.

justice (jus'tis) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *justitia*, fr. *justus*, just, fr. *ius*, law] quality of being just; the rendering to every one his due; merited reward or punishment; a person duly commissioned to hold courts.—*justice-ship*, *n.*—*justiciable* (jus-tish'i-ä-bl) *a.* proper to be examined in a court of justice.—*justice of peace* (J.P.) a local magistrate of limited jurisdiction.

justiciar (jus-tish'i-är) *n.* a royal justice of high rank (also *justiciary*).

—*justiciarship*, *n.*

justify (jus'ti-fi) *v.t.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *justificare*, fr. *justus*, just, and *facere* to make] to show to be just; to free from blame; to excuse; to adjust.—*justifier*, *n.*—*justifiable*, *a.* defensible; excusable.—*justifiably*, *adv.*—*justifiableness*, *n.*—*justification* (jus-ti-fi-kä'shun) *n.* vindication; absolution.—*justificatory*, *a.* tending to justify.

jut (jut) *v.i.* [a form of *jet*] to project beyond the main body.

jute (jöö't) *n.* [*Bengali*] a fiber resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of mats, cordage, and the like; also, the plant that produces it, cultivated in the East Indies.

juvenile (jöö've-nül) *a.* [*L.* *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis*, young] young; youthful;—*n.* a young person or youth.—*juvenility* (jöö've-nül'i-ti) *n.*

juxtapose (juks-tä-pöz') *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *ponere*, to place] to place close together.—*juxtaposition* (juks-tä-pöz-ish'un) *n.* a placing, or being placed near; contiguity.

K

K, k The 11th letter and 8th consonant of the English alphabet. It comes directly from the Greek *kappa*. Its sound is invariably like that of *c* hard, as in *call*. Before *s* it is silent, as in *know* (*nō*), *knee* (*nē*).

Kafir, Kaffir (*kaif'er*) *n.* [A.—an unbeliever] one of a woolly-haired race inhabiting the eastern part of South Africa; the language of the Kafirs; an inhabitant of Kafiristan in N.E. Afghanistan.

kaiser (*kä'zer*, *kä'zer*) *n.* [Ger. fr. L. *Caesar*] an emperor.

kale, kail (*käl*) *n.* [A.S. *cwæl*, fr. L. *caulis*, stalk] colewort; cabbage; broth in which cabbage or kale is a principal ingredient.—**kailyard**, *n.* a cabbage garden.—*a.* applied to literature dealing with Scottish peasant life.



Kale

kaleidoscope (*ka-li'dō-skōp*) *n.* [G. fr. *kaios*, beautiful, *eidōs*, form, and *skopos*, to view] an optical instrument that multiplies an object into an endless variety of colored figures.—**kaleidoscopic** (*ka-li-dō-skōp'ik*) *a.* relating to the kaleidoscope; variegated.

kalends (*kal'ends*) *n.* in the Roman calendar, the first day of the month—same as *calends*.

kali (*kä'li*) *n.* [A.] a species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass; potash.

Kalmuck (*kal'muk*) *n.* [Russ.] one of a Mongolian race, dwelling in Central Asia; a kind of rough cloth like bearskin.

kalong (*kä-long*) *n.* [E. Ind.] a general name for all bats belonging to the genus *Pteropus*.

kami (*kä'mi*) *n.* [Jap., superior] a lord; a god; the term used by missionaries in Japan to designate the Supreme Being.

kamila (*ka-mē'la*) *n.* [Hind.] an East Indian dyestuff.

kamptulicon (*kamp-tū'li-kon*) *n.* [G. fr. *kamptos*, flexible, and *oulos*, thick] floor cloth composed of ground cork, india rubber, and gutta-percha; cork carpet.

Kanaka (*ka-nak'a*) *n.* [Hawaiian = a man] a Sandwich Islander.

kanari (*ka-nä'ri*) *n.* [Javanese] the Java almond, which produces an oil.

kangaroo (*kang-gä-roō'*) *n.* [Austr.] a leaping, ruminating, marsupial animal found in Australia.



Kangaroo

Kantism (*kan'tizm*) *n.* [Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804] the doctrine of the supremacy of pure reason over sensory impressions.

kaolin (*kä'ō-lin*) *n.* [Chin.] fine porcelain clay resulting from the decomposition of feldspar; china clay.

kapnography (*kap-nog'ra-fi*) *n.* [G. *kapnos*, smoke, and *graphem*, to write] the art of producing pictures in a coating of carbon deposited from a flame.—**kapnographer**, *n.*—**kapnographic** (*kap-nō-graf'ik*) *a.*

kapok (*ka'pok*) *n.* [E. Ind.] the wool that surrounds the seeds of a species of a silk-cotton tree found in the East and West Indies.

karagan (*kar'ä-gan*) *n.* [Russ.] a kind of gray fox found in Tartary.

karait (*kä'ra-it*) *n.* [H.] a member of a Jewish sect that adheres to the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and rejects oral traditions.

karat-tree (*kar'at-trē*) *n.* [*caraf*] an Abyssinian leguminous tree.

karite (*kar'i-te*) *n.* the native name of an African saponaceous tree.

karma (*kär'mä*) *n.* [Skr.] the law of ethical causation; inevitable retribution.

Karmathian (*kär-mä'thu-an*) *n.* one of a rationalistic sect of Mohammedans, named from Karmat, its founder (they flourished in the 9th and 10th centuries).

karob (*kar'ob*) *n.* among goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a gram,

karoo, karroo (*ka-roo'*) *n.* [Hotten-tot=hard] the name given to immense clayey table lands in South Africa (they are barren, except in the rainy season).

katydid (*kä'ti-did*) *n.* a large green insect of the grasshopper family, so called from its rasping, staccato call.

kauri pine (kou'ri-pin) *n.* [Maori] a coniferous tree of New Zealand.—**kauri gum**, *n.* the resinous gum obtained from the kauri pine.

kava (ka'va) *n.* [Hawaian] the beverage derived from a Polynesian plant of the pepper family.

kavass (ka-vas') *n.* [Turk.] in Turkey, the name of an armed constable, or male attendant.

kayak (ka'yak) *n.* in Greenland, a light fishing boat made of sealskins.



Kayak

kea (ke'a) *n.* [Maori] the sheep-killing parrot of New Zealand.

keblah (keb'la) *n.* [A. gbla, that which is opposite] the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of Mecca.

keck (kek) *v.i.* [imit. of the sound] to retch, as in an effort to vomit; to feel disgust;—*n.* a retching or heaving of the stomach.

keckle (kek'l) *v.t.* [cp. *kink*] to wind, as a cable, with rope or chains, to preserve its surface from being fretted.—**keckling** (kek'ling) *n.* the material used to keckle a cable.

kedge (kej) *n.* [F.] a small anchor used to keep a ship steady when tiding in a harbor or river;—*v.i.* to warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge.

keel (kēl) *n.* [A.S. *ceol*; cp. Ger. *kiel*] the structural part in a ship extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; hence, a ship;—*v.i.* to plow with a keel; to navigate; to turn up the keel; to show the bottom.—



Keel (K) of Boat

keelhaul (kē'hawl) *v.t.* to haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yard arms on each side; to reprove severely.—**keelson** (kēl'son) *n.* [Norw.=keel, and sill] a timber in a ship laid over the keel, binding the floor timbers to it.—to keel over, to topple over.

keeling (kē'ling) *n.* [Icel. *keila*] a kind of small cod.

keen (kēn) *a.* [A.S. *cēne*; cp. Ger. *kühn*, bold] eager; sharp; having a fine cutting edge; penetrating; severe; acute of mind; shrewd.—**keenly**, *adv.*—**keenness**, *n.*

keen (kēn) *n.* [Ir.] a lamentation over the dead;—*v.i.* to wail over the dead.

keep (kēp) *v.t.* [A.S. *cēpan*] to hold in possession; to detain; to hold in safety; to have the care of; to feed and pasture, as flocks; to employ; to maintain;

to celebrate;—*v.i.* to remain in any position;—*n.* care; guardianship; cost of boarding; food or fodder for cattle; that which protects; stronghold.—**keeper**, *n.*—**keeperless**, *a.*—**keepership**, *n.*—**keepesake**, *n.* anything kept for the sake of the giver.

keg (keg) *n.* [Icel.=cask] a small cask or barrel.

kelp (kelp) *n.* [Ety. unknown] the calcined ashes of seaweed, formerly used in the manufacture of glass; the seaweed from which kelp is produced.

kelt (kelt) *n.* [Celt.] a salmon spawning, or just having spawned; a spent fish.

ken (ken) *v.t.* [M.E. *kennan*, to know, fr. Scand.] to know; recognize; descry;—*n.* view; reach of sight or knowledge.

kennel (ken'el) *n.* [O.F. *chien*, fr. Late L. *canis*, a house for a dog, fr. L. *canis*, a dog] a house for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast;—*v.t.* to confine in a kennel;—*v.i.* to dwell, as a dog or a fox.

kerchief (ker'chif) *n.* [Contr. fr. M.E. *couerchef*, fr. O.F. *cover*, to cover, and *chef*, the head] a square of fine linen used by women to cover the head; any cloth used in dress, esp. on the head.

kern (kern) *n.* [Ir.] an Irish foot soldier of the lowest rank.

kern (kern) *n.* the projecting part of a letter, in type.

kernel (ker'nel) *n.* [A.S. *cyrdel*, fr. *corn*, grain, seed, and dim. *el*; cp. *corn*] a little grain or corn; anything included in a shell, husk, etc.; the edible part of a nut; a nucleus; the central part of anything;—*v.i.* to harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

kerosene (ker'ō-sēn) *n.* [F., fr. G. *keros*, wax] a product of petroleum distillation, used in lamps, oil stoves, etc.

kersey (ker'zi) *n.* [Prob. fr. *Kersey*, in Suffolk, Eng.] coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool.

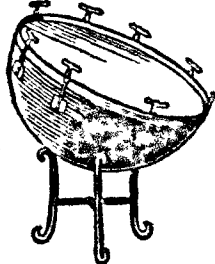
kerseymere (ker'zi-mēr) *n.* [Corr. fr. *cashimere*, *cashmere*] a thin woollen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool.

kestrel (kes'trel) *n.* [O.F. *quercorelle*, fr. L. *querquedula*] a small slender hawk, of a reddish fawn color.

ketch (ketch) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a vessel with two masts, stoutly built.

ketchup (ketch'up) *n.* [E. Ind.] a sauce generally made from mushrooms, tomatoes, or walnuts. Also catchup.

kettle (ket'l) *n.* [A.S. *catel*; cp. Ger. *Kessel*, perh. fr. L. *catillus*, a small bowl, dim. of *catinus*, a deep cooking vessel] a metallic vessel, used for heating and boiling water.—**kettle-drum**, *n.* a drum



Kettle-drum

made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical or shaped like a kettle.

key (kē) *n.* [Sp. *keyo*, a low island] a low island near the coast, esp. a reef.

key (kē) *n.* [A.S. *cæg*] an instrument shooting the bolt of a lock, thus shutting or opening it—hence anything securing or denying entrance; an instrument by which anything is screwed and turned, as a watch key, etc.; a keystone; a lever of wood, ivory, or metal, in an organ, piano, etc., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument; keynote; the index or letters interpreting a cipher; solution; a book of answers to questions in arithmetical or other school books; a translation;—*v.t.* to fasten or equip with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood, etc.; to give a direction for the handling of printed matter.—**keyboard**, *n.* the whole range of keys on a keyed instrument.—**keyhole**, *n.* a hole in a door or lock for receiving a key.—**keynote**, *n.* the first tone of the scale in which a passage is written; the opening speech that indicates the tenor of a convention, etc.—**key ring**, a ring used for keeping a number of keys together.—**keystone**, *n.* the wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.—**key of a position**, a point, the occupation of which gives one control.



Keystone K

khaki (kă'kē) *a.* [E. Ind.=dusty, earthy, dust-colored, or gray,]—*n.* a cloth of this color, used for the uniforms of soldiers on active or foreign service.

khan (kân) *n.* [Per.=house, inn] an Eastern inn or caravansary.

khan (kân) *n.* [Per.] a prince; a king; a chief; a governor.—**khanate**, *n.* the dominion of a khan.

khedive (ke-dēv') *n.* [F., fr. Per.=prince] the title of the ruler of Egypt, since 1867.—**khedival**, *a.*

kibe (kīb) *n.* an irritated or infected chilblain, an ulcer on a horse's or sheep's hoof.

kibitzer (kib'it-ser) *n.* [Coll.] one who stands by at games giving advice.—**kibitz**, *v.*

kick (kik) *v.t.* [M.E. *kiken*, fr. W.] to strike or hit with the foot;—*v.i.* to practice striking with the feet; to manifest opposition, to recoil (said of a musket, etc.);—*n.* a blow with the foot; the recoil of a firearm when discharged.—**kicker**, *n.*—**kick-off**, the kick of the ball that begins a football game, or resumes it after a score has been made.

kid (kid) *n.* [cp. *kitt*] a small tub or vessel in which seamen receive their food.

kid (kid) *n.* [Scand. cp. Ger. *kitze*] a young goat; leather made from skin of kid, [Coll.] a chud; *pl.* gloves made of kid leather;

—*a.* made of kid leather;—*v.t.* and *i.* to bring forth, as young.

kidnap (kid'nap) *v.t.* [E. *kid*, slang for child, and *nab*, to steal] to steal and carry away, as a human being.—**kidnapper**, *n.* one who abducts, esp. for ransom.

kidney (kid'nī) *n.* [M.E. *kidneer*, fr. Scand.; cp. Ger. *niere*, a kidney] one of two oblong, flattened glands, situated at each side of the lumbar vertebrae; sort; kind.—**kidney bean**, a bean shaped like a kidney.—**kidney potato**, a variety of potato shaped like a kidney.

kilderkin (kil'der-kin) *n.* [O.D. *kindeken*, a small barrel, dim. of *kind*, child] a small barrel; a liquid measure containing 16 or 18 gallons.

kill (kil) *v.t.* [M.E. *killen*, fr. Scand.] to deprive of life; to slay; to slaughter for food, to stall; to delete.—**killer**, *n.*

kiln (kīln) *n.* [A.S. *cyln*, fr. L. *culina*, a kitchen] a large oven used in hardening or drying bricks, etc.

kilocycle (kil'ō-sī-kl) *n.* a thousand cycles (in radio, per second).

kilogram, kilogramme (kil'ō-gram) *n.* [F., fr. G. *chilos*, 1000, and *gramma*, a weight; cp. *gram*] a metric measure of weight, being 1000 grams, equal to 2.20462 lb. avoirdupois (15.432.356 grains).

kiloliter (kil'ō-lē-ter) *n.* [F., fr. G. *chilos*, 1000, and *litra*, a pound; cp. *liter*] a metric measure of capacity equivalent to 1000 liters, to 35.31472 cubic feet, and to 264.18 gallons.

kilometer (kil'ō-mē-ter) *n.* [F., fr. G. *chiloi*, 1000, and *metron*, a measure; cp. *meter*] a metric measure of length, equal to 1000 meters, to 3280.899 feet, or nearly five-eighths of a mile.

kilowatt (kil'ō-wat) *n.* a thousand watts.—**kilowatt-hour**, the energy represented by a kilowatt acting for one hour, or 1.34 horsepower.

kilt (kilt) *n.* [Scand. = to tuck up] a kind of short petticoat, deeply plaited, that reaches nearly to the knees, forming part of the Scottish Highland dress;—*v.t.* to tuck up, or plait, in the fashion of a Highland kilt.—**kilted** (kilt'ed) *a.* dressed with, or wearing, a kilt.



Man Wearing Kilts

kimono (ki-mō'nō) *n.* a Japanese gown, or one similar, used as a wrapper.

kin (kin) *n.* [A.S. *cygn*; cp. L. *genus*, G. *genos*, birth, race] relationship, consanguinity; a thing related;—*a.* of the same nature or kind; kindred; akin.—**kinless**, *a.*—**kinsfolk**, *n.* relations.—**kinship**, *n.* relationship.—**kinsman**, *n.*—**kinswoman**, *n.*

kind (kind) *n.* [A.S. *cynd*, *gecynd*, nature, fr. *cygn*] race; genus; particular nature;—*a.* showing tenderness or goodness;

obliging; bounteous; gracious.—**kindly**, *a.* sympathetic; mild;—*adv.* with goodwill.—**kindliness**, *n.*—**kindness**, *n.*

kindergarten (kin'der-gär-tn) *n.* [Ger. = *kindler-garten*, garden of children] a system of education for very young children, in which instruction is given by means of toys, games, songs, etc., initiated in 1826 by F. Froebel in Germany.

kindle (kin'dl) *v.t.* [Scand.=a torch; cp. candle] to set on fire; to light; *us.* to take fire; to grow warm or animated.—**kindler**, *n.*

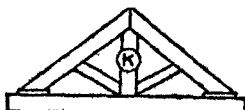
kindred (kin'dred) *n.* [A.S. *cynn*, kin] relation by birth; affinity; relatives by blood or marriage; relations from a common ancestor or stock;—*a.* related; congenial; cognate.

kine (kin) *n.pl.* [M.E. *kyen*, double pl. fr. A.S. *cy*, pl. of *ea*, cow; cp. Scot. *kye* cows.

kinematograph (kin-e-mat'ō-graf) *n.* See **cinematograph**.

kinetic (ki-net'ik) *a.* [G. *kinētikos*, fr. *kinēn*, to move] causing motion; force actually exerted.—**kinetics**, *n.* that branch of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

king (king) *n.* [A.S. *cuning*, fr. *cyn*, tribe, and *-ing*, son of] a sovereign; a monarch; a playing card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess.—**kingly**, *a.* royal; becoming a king;—*adv.* with an air of royalty.—**kingliness**, *n.*—**kingless**, *a.*—**kingdom**, *n.* monarchy; the territory subject to a king; the inhabitants of a country subject to a king; sway; rule; administration; [Nat. Hist.] an extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics.—**kingcraft**, *n.* the craft of kings; art of governing.—**kingship**, *n.*—**kingpost**, *n.* a beam in the



Kingpost (K) in Roof Frame

frame of a roof, or any compound girder rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.—**King's Bench**, a high court of law in England.—**king's evil**, a

scrofulous disease formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.—**three kings of Cologne**, the three wise men of the East.

kingfisher (king'fish-er) *n.* a bird that has a gay plumage, and lives on fish, which it takes by darting down into the water.

king snake (king'snāk) *n.* a harmless, large snake of the southern U.S., which feeds chiefly on rodents.

kink (kink) *n.* a twist; a quirk; an idiosyncrasy;—*v.t.*

kipper (kip'gr) *n.* [A.S. *cypera*, a kipper-salmon] a salmon when spent after the spawning season; a salmon, haddock, herring, etc., split open, salted, and dried or smoked;—*v.t.* to cure, as fish, by salting and smoking or drying.

kirk (kerk) *n.* [A.S. *circa*, cp. church] a church; [Scot] one of the religious

bodies in Scotland.—**kirkyard**, churchyard.
kirtle (ker'tl) *n.* [A.S. *Cyrtel*] an upper garment; a short jacket; a petticoat; a mantle.

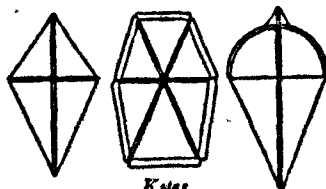
kismet (kis'met) *n.* [A.] an Oriental term for fate or lot in life; destiny.

kiss (kis) *v.t.* [A.S. *cyssan*; to kiss, fr. *cos*, a kiss] to salute or caress with the lips; to touch gently;—*v.i.* to salute with the lips;—*n.* a salute made by touching with the lips.—**kisser**, *n.*—**to kiss hands**, to kiss the hand of a sovereign on accepting high office; to shake hands.—**to kiss the book**, to kiss the New Testament after taking a legal oath.—**to kiss the dust**, to die, to be slain.—**to kiss the rod**, to accept punishment submissively.—**kissing crust**, that part of the upper crust of a loaf that touches another loaf.

kit (kit) *n.* [O.D.=a beaker, decanter] a wooden tub or pail; that which comprises a complete outfit, tools, necessaries, etc.

kitchen (kuch'en) *n.* [A.S. *cyccene*, fr. L. *coquina*, fr. *coquere*, to cook; cp. Ger. *kuche*, F. *cuisine*] the room of a house appropriated to cooking.—**kitchenette**, *n.* a small kitchen.—**kitchen garden**, a garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.—**kitchen midden**, *n.* [Scand.=kitchen refuse] a shell-mound of prehistoric origin.—**kitchen range**, a large stove with apparatus for roasting, baking, and boiling, etc., all heated by a central fire.

kite (kit) *n.* [A.S. *cyta*] a rapacious bird of the falcon family; a light frame of wood covered with paper for flying in the air.



Kites
(Left to right: Cross kite, House kite, and Bow kite)

kith (kith) *n.* [A.S. *cāth*, fr. *cunnan*, to know] a person or persons well known; kindred.—**kith and kin**, all one's acquaintances and relations.

kitten (kit'n) *n.* [Dim. of cat] a young cat;—*v.t.* to bring forth young, as a cat.—**kittenish**, *a.* like a kitten; playful.—**kitty**, *n.* a pet name for a cat.

kittiwake (kit'i-wāk) *n.* [Imit., fr. its cry] a common gull of several species.

kiwi-kiwi (kē'wi-kē'wi) *n.* [Imit., fr. its cry] any bird of the genus *Apteryx* (found in New Zealand).

kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'nī-ə) *n.* [G., fr. *kleptēs*, to steal, and *mania*, madness] a morbid impulse to steal.—**kleptomaniac**, *n.*—**kleptomaniac**, *a.*

klieg light (klēg'lit) *n.* a strong arc light used when motion pictures are taken. Also **kleig light**.

knack (nak) *v.i.* [Imit.; cp. Ger. *Knack-en*, to crack] to make a sharp noise;—*n.* a sharp sound; a feat requiring neat performance; dexterity.—**knacker**, *n.* a maker of toys; *pl.* castanets, clappers.

knacker (nak'er) *n.* [Scand.=a saddle] one who slaughters diseased or useless horses; a dealer in such horses, or in old houses, ships, etc.

knap (nap) *n.* [Cp. **knob**, **knop**] a knob or button; rising ground.

knap (nap) *v.t.* [D.] to strike with a loud noise; to break in pieces;—*v.i.* to make a short, sharp sound.—**knapper**, *n.*

knapsack (nap'sak) *n.* [D., fr. *knapsen*, to eat, and *sack*, sack] a case for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, etc.



Knapsack

knave (nāv) *n.* [A.S. *cnafo*, *cnafa*, a youth; cp. Ger. *knabe*, a boy] a dishonest person; a rascal; a playing card (= jack) — **knavery**, *n.* — **knavish**, *a.* — **knavishly**, *adv.* — **knavishness**, *n.*

knead (nēd) *v.t.* [A.S. *cneadan*; cp. Ger. *kneten*] to work into a well-mixed mass, as dough; to massage.—**kneader**, *n.*

knee (nē) *n.* [A.S. *cneo*; cp. Ger. *knue*, L. *genu*, G. *genu*] the joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; a piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent.—**knee breeches**, breeches reaching just below the knee; **knickerbockers**.—**kneecap**, *n.* the patella.—**kneecap**, *n.* the kneecap.—**knees** swell, **knee stop**, a lever, as in the organ, operated by the knee, for working the stops and regulating the wind supply.

kneel (nēl) *v.t.* to fall on the knees; to submit.—**kneeler**, *n.*

knell (nel) *n.* [A.S. *cnyllan*, to beat with a loud noise] stroke of a bell rung at a funeral, or at the death of a person; a death-signal,—*v.t.* to sound as a knell; to toll.

knew (nū) *s.* past tense of the verb *know*.



Knickerbockers

knickerbockers (nik'er-bok'ers) *n.* *pl.* [D.] loose

breeches gathered in at the knees (called **knickers** for short).

knickknack (nik'nak) *n.* [Reduplification of **knack**] a trifle or toy.

knife (nif) *n.*; *pl.* **knives** (nivs) [A.S. *cniif*; cp. Ger. *knif*] a cutting instrument, consisting of a blade of steel fastened to a handle;—*v.t.* to stab or kill with a knife.—**knifeboard**, *n.* a board covered with leather for cleaning knives.—**knife grinder**, an itinerant sharpener of knives, scissors, etc.—**knife rest**, metal bar between two supports on which a knife rests.

knight (nift) *n.* [A.S. *cniht*; cp. Ger. *knecht*] in the middle ages, a mounted soldier of special military rank, often in religious or amorous service; one on whom knighthood is conferred by the British sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*; a piece used in chess;—*v.t.* to dub a knight (see *Accolade*, *illus.*)—**knighthood**, *n.* dignity of a knight.—**knightly**, *a.* pert to a knight.—**knighthip**, *n.* — **knight baronet**, a hereditary knight; a baronet.—**knight-errant**, a knight who traveled in search of adventures.



Mounted Knight

knit (nit) *v.t.* [A.S. *cnyttan*, fr. *cnotta*, a knot] to form into a knot; to tie; to form by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots by means of needles; to cause to grow together, as a fractured bone; to contract, as the brows; to unite closely;—*v.i.* to be united closely.—**knittable**, *a.*—**knitter**, *n.*

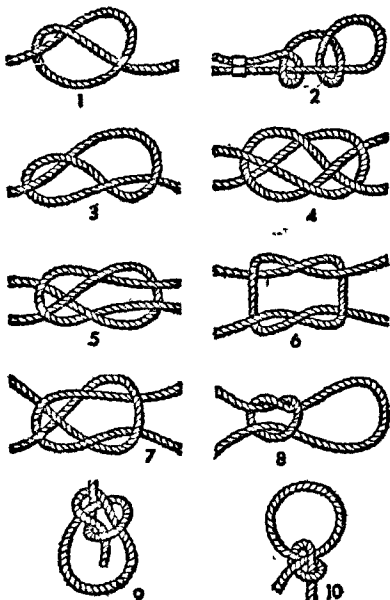
knob (nob) *n.* [Variant of **knop**] a hard protuberance; a bunch; a round ball at the end of anything;—*v.t.* to grow into knobs; to bunch.—**knobby**, *a.* full of knobs; hard.—**knobbiness**, *n.*

knock (nok) *v.t.* [A.S. *cncucian*; cp. **knack**] to strike with something hard; to strike against; to criticize or speak contemptuously of;—*v.i.* to strike; to drive against; to rap upon, as a door;—*n.* a stroke with something heavy; a stroke on a door; a rap.—**knocker**, *n.*—**knock-knead**, having the knees bent inward.—**knockdown**, *n.* a fall before a blow; the taking apart of something, as a machine.—**knock-out**, the act of rendering anything unconscious, [Coll.] anything that is startlingly effective.

knoll (nōl) *n.* [A.S. *cnoel*] the top of a hill; a little round hill or mound.

knot (not) *n.* [A.S. *cnotta*; cp. **knit**] a complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying or entangling (see *Knots*, *illus.*, on following page); a tie; nuptial knot; a hard protuberance in wood; a difficulty; a nautical mile (=6080 ft.) per

hour;—*v.t.* to form a knot; to entangle;—*v.i.* to form knots.—**knotty**, *a.* difficult; intricate.—**knottiness**, *n.*—**knottless**, *a.*—**knothole**, *n.* in a piece of wood, a hole left by a knot which has come out.



Typical Knots

(1, simple overhand; 2, double half-hitch; 3, figure of eight; 4, Carrick bend; 5, common bend or square knot; 6, granny or sailor's knot; 7, sheet bend, fisherman's, or weaver's knot; 8, slip knot; 9, bowline; 10, larval loop)

knout (*nout*) *n.* [Russ.] an instrument of punishment like a whip, formerly used in Russia, with which stripes were inflicted on the bare back.

know (*nō*) *v.t.* [A.S. *cūwan*; cp. L. *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to know, G. *gignōskēin*] to be aware of; to perceive clearly; to have experience of; to be familiar with;—*r.i.* to have knowledge; to be assured of.—**knowable**, *a.*—**known**, *pp.*

knowledge (*nol'e*) *n.* [M.E. *knowlege*, *knaueche*, fr. *know* and A.S. *læc*, play, gift; cp. *lock* in wedlock] direct perception; apprehension; understanding; acquaintance; skill; information.

knuckle (*nuk'l*) *n.* [M.E. *knokil*; cp. *knack*, *knock*] the joint of a finger, particularly when made prominent by the closing of the fingers; the knee joint;—*v.t.* to strike with the knuckles.—**knuckle-duster**, an iron or brass instrument fitted to the fingers when closed.—to **knuckle under**, [slang] to submit.

kodak (*kō'dak*) *n.* the trademark name of a camera (sometimes applied to cameras in general).

kohlrabi (*kō'l'ra-bi*) *n.* a kind of cabbage with an enlarged stem that is eaten like cauliflower.



Kohlrabi

kola (*kō'la*) *n.* an African tree whose seed or nuts having stimulating properties are used in preparations of chocolate, aerated waters, etc.; an aerated water.

kolinsky (*kō-lin'ski*) *n.* an Asiatic mink or its fur.

kopeck (*kō'pek*) *n.* a Russian coin worth about 1/2 cent.

Koran (*kō-ran*, *kō'ran*) *n.* [A., the book] the sacred writings of the Mohammedans.

kosher (*kō'sher*) *a.* approved by the Jewish religion, as food;—*n.* kosher food, or a place where it is sold.

kow-tow, kotow (*kō-tou'*) *v. t.* [Chin.] to perform the Chinese ceremony of prostration; to abase oneself.

kraal (*krāl*) *n.* [D., fr. Port. *curral*, fr. L. *currere*, to run] a Hottentot village; sometimes a single hut.

kremlin (*krem'lin*) *n.* [F., fr. Russ.] the citadel of a town or city, esp. the citadel of Moscow.

kreutzer, kreuzer (*kroi'tser*) *n.* [Ger. *kreuzer*, fr. *kreuz*, a cross; so called because once stamped with a cross] an old German or former Austrian coin, value about 1/2 cent.

kris (*krēs*) *n.* [Malay] a short sword or kris dagger with a sinuous blade. Also creese.



Kris

krona (*krō'nə*) *n.* the monetary unit of Sweden = 100 öre (about 27 cents).—**krone** (*krō'ne*) *n.* the Danish or Norwegian krona; a former German coin = 10 marks; a former coin of Austria-Hungary.

Ku Klux Klan (*koō kluks klan*) *n.* a secret organization formed in the South after the Civil War to regain political control from carpetbaggers, etc., and revived in 1915 as a secret fraternal order.

kulak (*koo-lak'*) *n.* an independent Russian farmer.

Kyrie eleison (*kī'ri-ē-el-ē'i-son*, *kī-rī-ē-lā'-son*) *n.* [G. *kyrie eleison*, Lord, have mercy] Lord have mercy on us! (a form of invocation used in the R.C. liturgy)

L, l The 12th letter of the English alphabet. It is a liquid semi-vowel, and has only one sound, as in *like, canal*. In words terminating in *le*, the *s* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able, eagle*, pronounced *äb, ägl*. It also stands for *libra*, a pound in money, and *lb.*, a pound in weight.

(lä) *n.* a syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for sol-fa-ing.

label (lä'bel) *n.* [O.F.] a narrow slip of paper, parchment, etc., affixed to anything, denoting its contents, ownership, etc.; hence, a name applied to characterize something;—*v.t.* to affix a label to.

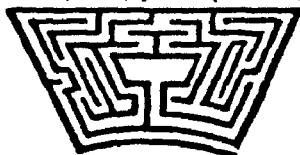
labial (lä'bi-äl) *a.* [F. fr. L. *labium*, lip] pert. to the lips; uttered principally with the lips;—*n.* a letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips, as *b, m, p.*—*labially, adv.*—*labialize, v.t.*

labiodental (lä-bi-den'täl) *a.* [L. *labium*, and stem *dent-*, of *dens*, tooth] formed by the cooperation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*;—*n.* a letter so made.

labor, labour (lä'ber) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *labor*] physical toil; bodily exertion, mental effort; hard work; travail; collectively, those who work for wages; *pl.* achievements;—*v.t.* to work at; to form with toil, or care,—*v.i.* to take pains; to be in travail; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship. — *labored, a.* strained in style, as artistic or literary production.—*laborer, n.* — *laborsome, a.* made with toil or effort.— *laborious* (lä-bö'ri-us) *a.* toilsome; industrious.— *laboriously, adv.*— *laboriousness, n.* — *labor union*, an organization of workers with the purpose of obtaining higher wages, improved working conditions, and for mutual welfare.

laboratory (läb'or-ä-tö-ri, lä-bor'ä-tö-ri) *n.* [L. *laboratorium*, fr. *laborare*, to labor, fr. *labor*, work] a place for scientific operations and experiments.

laburnum (lä-ber'num) *n.* [L.] a tree, native of the Alps, bearing pendulous, yellow, pea-shaped flowers.



Plan of a Labyrinth

labyrinth (läb'i-rinth) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. G.] a place full of winding passages; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens; a complicated part in the cavity of the ear. — *labyrinthian* (lä-b'i-rinth'i-an) *a.* winding; intricate; labyrinthine. — *labyrinthine, a.* like a labyrinth.

lac, lakh (lak) *n.* [Hind.] one hundred thousand, as a lac of rupees.

lac (lak) *n.* [Per.] a resinous substance produced by an insect, mainly upon the banyan tree.

lace (läs) *n.* [O.F. *las*, fr. L. *laqueus*, a noose] a string or cord; a fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net; a tissue of silver or gilt thread used as a trimming;—*v.t.* to fasten with a lace or string.—*lacing, n.* a lace; the act or result of lacing.—*lace-frame, a.* machine used in the manufacture of lace.

lacerate (läs'er-ät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *laceratus*, fr. *lacerare*, lacer, mangled] to tear; to rend; to injure.—*lacerative, a.* tending to lacerate.—*laceration* (läs'er-ä'shun) *n.* the breach made by rending.

lachrymal (läk'ri-mäl) *a.* [L. *lacryma*, a tear] generating tears; pert. to tears.—*lachrymose, a.* shedding tears.—*lachrymoosely, adv.*—*lachrymatory* (läk'ri-mä-tö-ri) *n.* a small glass vessel found in ancient tombs and supposed to have been filled with the tears of mourners.

lack (lak) *v.t.* and *i.* [fr. O. Low Ger.] to be destitute of; to want;—*n.* want.

lackadaisical (läk-ä-dä'zi-käl) *a.* affectedly pensive; sentimental; listless.—*lackadaisically, adv.*

lackaday (läk-ä-dä') *int.* [for *alack-a-day*] exclamation of regret.

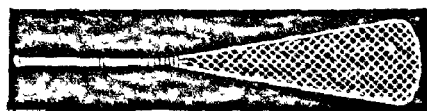
lackey (läk'i) *n.* [O.F. *laquay* = F. *laquais*] an attending servant; a footman;—*v.t.* and *i.* to attend as a lackey.

lackluster (läk'lus-ter) *n.* (also *lack-lustre*) dullness; lack of brilliance;—*a.* dull; without luster.

laconic, laconical (lä-kon'ik, lä-käl) *a.* pert. to Lacedæmonia, Sparta, or to the Lacones, its inhabitants; expressing much in a few words.—*laconically, adv.*—*laconicism* (lä-kon'isizm) *n.* a concise manner of expression; a brief, sententious phrase.

lacquer, lacker (läk'er) *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. Per. = lac] a varnish, consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol, colored by gamboge, saffron, and the like,—*v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.—*lacquerer, n.*

lacrosse (lä-kros') *n.* [F.] a game of ball originating with the North American Indians and played with a long-handled racket called the "cross."



Lacrosse Rocket

lactation (läk-tä'shun) *n.* act of giving suck, or time of suckling.

lacteal (läk'te-äl) *a.* [L. *lacteus*, milky, fr. stem *lact-*, fr. *lac*, milk] milky; conveying chyle;—*n.* an absorbent

KEY; *a.* not; *b.* note; *n.* run; *ü.* cüte; *oo.* good; *öö.* goose; *th.* wrath; *th.* this

vessel for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

lacteous (lak'tē-us) *a.* resembling milk.

lactescent (lak-tes'ent) *a.* producing milk or white juice.

lactic (lak'tik) *a.* procured from milk or whey.

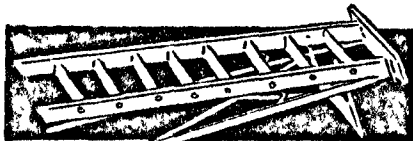
lactiferous (lak-tif'er-us) *a.* [*L. ferre*, to bear] bearing or conveying milk; producing a thick, colored juice, as a plant.

lactometer (lak-tom'e-ter) *n.* [*L. lac*, and *G. metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk.

lacuna (lak-kū'na) *n.*; *pl.* lacunæ (lak-kū'nē) [*L. lacus*, a lake] a pit or hollow; a hiatus.—**lacunar**, *n.* one of the sunk compartments in ceilings formed of beams crossing one another.

lacustral, lacustrine (la-kus'tral; -trin) *a.* [*L. lacus*, lake] pert. to lakes or swamps.

lad (lad) *n.* [*M. E. ladd*, servant, perhaps *fr. led* (part.) of lead] a young man or boy.



Step Ladder

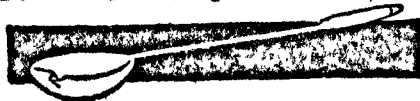
ladder (lad'er) *n.* [*A. S. hlæder*; *cp. Ger. Lester*] a frame of wood, rope, etc., consisting of two side-pieces connected by rungs, thus forming steps.

lade (lād) *v. i.* [*A. S. ladan*, to load, to draw out water] to load;—*n.* a water-course; a millrace.

laden (lā'dn) past participle of the verb *lade*.

lading (lā'ding) *n.* that which constitutes a load or cargo.—**bill of lading**, a list of the goods that form a cargo or shipment.

ladle (lā'dl) *n.* [*A. S. hlædel*, *fr. hladan*, to load, to drain] a cup with a long handle, used in laving or dipping;—*v. i.* to use a ladle for drawing out.—**ladleful**, *n.*



Ladle

lady (lā'di) *n.* [*A. S. hlæfdige*, *fr. hlaf*, a loaf, and *dæge*, a kneader, or, contr. *fr. hlafweardige*, loaf-keeper, and thus *fem.* of lord] a gentle or noble woman; a woman of social distinction or position; a woman of good breeding; the feminine corresponding to lord; a woman of gentle or refined manners; a wife; a spouse; the mistress of a household; the owner of a manor or estate.—**ladylike** (lā'di-lik) *a.* becoming a lady; soft; delicate;

elegant; refined; effeminate.—**ladyship** (lā'di-ship) *n.* the rank or position of a lady (given as a title).—**ladybird**, *n.* a small beetle of various bright colors, feeding on plant lice (also ladybug, ladycow, ladyfly).—**lady chapel**, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—**lady crab**, a common crab of the United States.—**Lady Day**, the day of the Annunciation, Mar. 25.—**ladylove**, *n.* a sweetheart or mistress.—**lady's-slipper**, any of various slipper-shaped orchids.—**ladies' man**, a man who is fond of the society of women.—**Our Lady**, the Virgin Mary.

lag (lag) *a.* [*Celt*] slow, tardy;—*v. i.* to move slowly; to stay behind.—**lagger**, *n.*—**laggard**, *a.* slow; sluggish.—*n.* a loiterer.

lagoon, lagune (la-goön') *n.* [*It. L. lacuna*, a lake] a marsh, shallow pond, or lake, esp. one into which the sea flows, a lake in a coral island.

laid (lād) past tense and past participle of the verb *lay*.—**laid on**, fastened on, as a molding.—**laid paper**, paper with a slightly ribbed surface showing, in its fabric, the marks of the close wires on which the pulp is laid.—**laid up**, ill and unfit for work, dismantled.—**lain**, past part. of *lie* (to recline).

lair (lār) *n.* [*A. S. leger*, a bed, *fr. licgan*, to lie down; *cp. Ger. lager*] the dwelling of a wild beast; the strip of earth allotted in a cemetery to a confined body.

laird (lārd) *n.* [*Scot. fr. lord*] a landed proprietor.—**lairdly**, *a.*

laissez faire (le-sā-fār') [*F.* meaning *lit. "let do"* (let people do as they please')] *n.* non-interference by government in economic life; economic individualism;—*a.*

laity (lā'i-ti) *n.* [*fr. lay*] the common people, as distinguished from those in professions (esp. the clergy).

lake (lāk) *n.* [*A. F. lac*, *fr. L. lacus*] a large sheet or body of water within land (the water may be either fresh or brackish).—**lakelet**, *n.* a little lake.—**lake-dweller**, an inhabitant of a lake dwelling.—**lake dwelling**, a prehistoric or later dwelling built on piles over water.

lake (lāk) *n.* [*F. laque*, *fr. Per. See lac*] a deep red coloring matter, consisting of a metallic earth and cochuneal, or other red substance.

lama (lā'ma) *n.* [*Thibetan = spiritual teacher*] a Buddhist priest in Tibet.—**lamaism**, *n.* the form of Buddhism prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia.

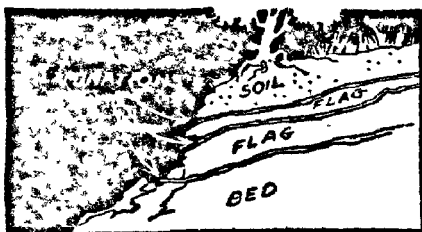
lamb (lam) *n.* [*A. S.*; *cp. Ger. lamm*] the young of the sheep; any person who is innocent and gentle;—*v. i.* to bring forth a lamb or lambs.—**lambkin**, *n.* [*dim. of lamb* and *suff. -kin*] a small lamb.

lambent (lam'bent) *a.* [*L. (part. stem) lambent-*, *fr. lambere*, to lick] playing on the surface; gliding over; gleaning.—**lambency**, *n.*

lame (lām) *a.* [*A. S. lama*, lame; *cp. Ger. lahmi*] crippled in a limb; not satisfactory, as an excuse; hobbling; not smooth, as verse;—*v. t.* to make lame.—**lamely**, *adv.* lameness, *n.*

lament (lā-ment') *v.t.* [F. *lamentar*, fr. L. *lamentāre*] to mourn for; bemoan;—*v.i.* to weep or wail; to feel sorrow;—*n.* expressed grief or sorrow; an elegy or mournful ballad.—**lamentar**, *n.*—**lamentable** (lam'en-tā-bl) *a.* mournful; sorrowful; expressing grief; fitted to awaken lament.—**lamentably**, *adv.*—**lamentableness**, *n.*—**lamentation** (lam-en-tā'shun) *n.* expression of sorrow.

lamina (lam'i-nā) *n.*; *pl.* **laminae** (lam'i-nē) [L.] a thin plate or scale lying over another; the blade of a leaf.—**laminar**, *v.t.* to form into laminae.—**laminable**, *a.*—**laminability** (lam-i-nā-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**lamination** (lam-i-nā'shun) *n.* arrangement in thin layers; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only.



Laminations in Rock Formation

Lammas (lam'as) *n.* [A.S. *hláfmæsse*, fr. *hláf*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast] the feast of first fruits; the first day of August. Also **Lammas Day**, **Lammas-tide**.

lamp (lamp) *n.* [F. *lampe*, fr. G. *lampas*, torch, fr. *lampas*, to shine] a contrivance for producing artificial light; a lantern; a vessel containing combustible oil to be burned by a wick, or inflammable gas from a jet.—**lamplight**, *n.*—**lamplighter**, *n.*

lampoon (lam-'poon') *n.* [O.F. *lampon*, orig. a drinking song with refrain *lampons=let us drink*] a bitter personal satire, usually in verse; abusive or scurrilous publication;—*v.t.* to abuse in written satire.—**lampooner**, *n.*

lamprey (lam'pri) *n.* [O.F. *lamproie*, fr. Late L. *lampeira*, fr. *lambe*, to lick, and *petra*, rock] an eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth set with numerous minute teeth.

lance (lans) *n.* [F., fr. L. *lancea*, fr. G. *longche*, a lance] a weapon consisting of a long shaft and metal point;—*v.t.* to wound with a lance; to open, as with a lancet.—**lancer**, *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a lance; *pl.* a quadrille dance.—**lance-wood**, *n.* the wood of a tree that grows in the W. Indies, having great toughness and elasticity.

lanceolate, **lanceolated** (lan'sē-ō-lāt, -lā-ted) *a.* [L. *lanxola*, dim. of *lanxoa*, lance] oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity.

lancet (lan'set) *n.* [F.] a surgical instrument, used in opening veins, tumors, abscesses, etc.—**lancet arch**, an arch rising to a definite point—**lancet win-**

dow, a window rising to a peak and having no tracery.



Lancet Window

land (land) *n.* [A.S.] earth, or the solid matter that constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe; any portion of the solid surface of the globe belonging to an individual or a people; ground; soil; the inhabitants of a country; any earth whatsoever; real estate; a tenement;—*v.t.* to set on shore or land;—*v.s.* to go on shore; to come to earth, as an airplane; to disembark; to alight.—**landed**, *a.* having an estate in land.—**landfall**, *n.* an approach to land at the end of a voyage.—**landless**, *a.*—**land-lock**, *v.t.* to enclose by land.—**landlubber**, *n.* a landsman; any one unused to the sea (a term of contempt among sailors)—**land-mark**, *n.* a mark to designate the boundary of land; any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen—hence any fixed mark, point, or station.—**landsman**, *n.* one who lives on the land (opposed to *seaman*).—**landward**, *adv.* toward the land.—**land breeze**, a current of air from the land toward the sea.—**land crab**, a crab that lives mainly on land.—**land measure**, a line, or chain, applied to the survey and measurement of lands; an arithmetical table to facilitate calculations in land-surveying.—**land rail**, the corn crane.—**landslip**, **land-slide**, the sliding down of a considerable quantity of soil from a mountain.—**land surveyor**, one who professionally determines the boundaries, and measures the areas, of fields, farms, estates, etc., and draws plans or maps of the same.

landing (land'ing) *n.* the level part of a staircase, connecting one flight with another; a pier; act of coming to shore or earth—called a forced landing in emergency.—**landing net**, a bag net used to land a fish that has been caught.—**landing stage**, a platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for landing and shipping passengers and goods.

landlord (land'lawrd) *n.* the lord of a manor; the owner of land or houses, with or without tenants; the master of an inn or lodging house; host.—**landlordism**, *n.* the principle of the supremacy of landed interests.—**landlady**, *n.*

landscape (land'skāp) *n.* [D. *landschap*] a portion of land that the eye can comprehend in a single view; a picture exhibiting some real or fancied inland scene in nature.—*v.t.* to improve land by grading, horticulture, etc.

lane (lān) *n.* [A.S.] a narrow passage; a narrow way between hedges, etc.; a narrow street.

language (lang'gwij) *n.* [F. *langage*, fr. O.F. *lanage*, fr. L. *lingua*] speech; tongue; expression of ideas by words or written characters; mode of speech or

expression peculiar to a nation; inarticulate expression of feeling, as of the eye.

languid (lang'gwid) *a.* [F., fr. *L. languidus*, to be weak] feeble; weak; drooping or flagging from exhaustion. — **languidly**, *adv.* — **languidness**, *n.*

languish (lang'gwish) *v.t.* [F. *languir*, fr. *L. languescere*, fr. *languere*, to be faint; cp. **languid**] to become languid or weak; to fade; to droop; to look with tenderness. — **languishment**, *n.*

languor (lang'er) *n.* [L.] lassitude; dullness of mind or spirit; listlessness. — **languorous**, *a.* languid.

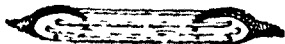
lank (langk) *a.* [A.S. *hlanc*] loose and easily yielding to pressure; weak and slender; long and straight, as hair. — **lanky**, *a.* slender. — **lankly**, *adv.* — **lankness**, *n.*

lanolin, **lanoline** (lan'ô-lin) *n.* [L. fr. *lana*, wool, and *oleum*, oil] an oily substance obtained from wool.

lantern (lan'tern) *n.* [F. *lanterne*, *L. lanterna*, fr. *G. lampôn*, fr. *lampain*, to give light] something enclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc. sometimes portable and sometimes fixed; a little dome over the roof of a building, to give light; a square turret placed over the junction of the cross in a cathedral, and having windows in all sides of it; — *v.t.* to furnish with a lantern or lanterns — **lantern fly**, any insect of the genus *Fulgeridæ*. — **lantern-jaws**, long thin jaws. — **lantern wheel**, a kind of pinion with cylindrical bars, spindles, or trundles, on which the teeth of the main wheel act. — **dark lantern**, a hand lantern that may be closed to hide the light. — **Feast of Lanterns**, a Chinese festival held on the 1st of each month — **magic lantern**, an instrument by means of which magnified images of small objects or pictures are projected on to a screen in a dark room.

lanthorn (lan'tern) *n.* an obsolete form of lantern.

lanyard (lan'yerd) *n.* a short rope used on ships as a fastening, esp one used with deadeyes; formerly, a cord used to discharge cannon.



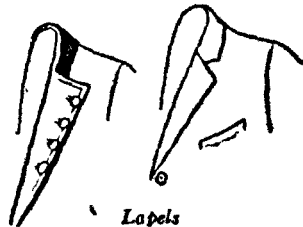
Lanyard with Deadeyes

lap (lap) *n.* [A.S. *lappa*, a loosely hanging part] the loose part of a garment; the thigh, when one is in a sitting position; that part of any substance or fixture that extends over, or lies upon, another; a course or round, as in bicycle-racing, etc.; — *v.t.* to lay over on; — *v.i.* to be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon. — **lapful**, *n.* — **lap dog**, a small dog fondled in the lap. — **lap-jointed**, joined so that edges lap over. — **lap-stone**, *n.* a stone used by shoemakers for hammering leather on. — **lapstreak**, made with boards whose edges lap one over another. — **lapwork**, *n.* work with one part overlapping.

lap (lap) *v.t.* [M.E. *wlappen*, a form of *wrappen*] to wrap or twist round; to involve; to involve.

lap (lap) *v.t.* [A.S. *lapan*] to take up food or drink by licking; to make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue; — *v.i.* to lick up; to wash or flow against. — **lapper**, *n.*

lapel (la-pel') *n.* [dim. of *lap*] part of a coat that laps over the facing.



Lapels

lapidary (lap'i-dä-ri) *n.* [L. *lapidarius*, fr. stem *lapid-*, fr. *lapis*, *lapis*, a stone] one who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones; — *a.* pert. to the art of cutting stones; pert. to inscriptions and monuments.

lapidist (lap'i-dist) *n.* a dealer in precious stones or gems; a lapidary.

lapidose (lap'i-dôs) *a.* [L. *lapis*, *lapis*, a stone] growing in stony soil [Bot].

lapillus (la-pil'us) *n.* [L.] a small stone; *pl.* *lapilli* (la-pil'i) fragmentary material ejected from volcanoes in eruption.

lapis (lä'pis) *n.* [L.] a stone. — **lapis causticus**, caustic potash. — **lapis infernalis**, lunar caustic. — **lapis lazuli**, a silicate of sodium, calcium, and aluminum, with a deep blue color. — **lapis pumex**, pumice stone.

lappet (lap'et) *n.* [dim. of *lap*] a part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

lapse (laps) *n.* [L. (part.) *lapsus*, fr. *labi*, to slide] a gliding or flowing; a slipping or falling; a deviation from truth and rectitude; — *v.t.* to pass slowly or by degrees; to deviate from rectitude; to fall or pass from one proprietor to another by the omission or failure of someone. — **lapsable**, **lapsible**, *a.*

lapwing (lap'wing) *n.* [A.S. *hlepwince*, fr. *hleppan*, to run, and *wince*, one that turns] a bird of Eurasia and N. Africa with loudly flapping wings and a peculiar sharp cry; the green plover.

larboard (lä'r'bôrd) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] former name for the left-hand side of a ship when one stands with one's face to the bow — now called port.

larceny (lä'r-se-ni) *n.* [O.F., fr. *L. latrocinium*, fr. *latro*, thief] theft. — **larcenous**, *a.* thieving; robbing. — **larcenously**, *adv.*

larch (lärch) *n.* [L., fr. *G. larix*] a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves in whorls or clusters.

lard (lärd) *n.* [O.F., fr. *L. lardum*, *lardum*] the fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh; — *v.t.* to smear or mix with lard.

larder (lär'der) *n.* [O.F. *lardier*, fr. L. *lardum*] a room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked, a pantry.

lares (lär'ez) *n. pl.* in Roman antiquity, household gods worshiped with the *penates*—hence *lares* and *penates*.

large (lärj) *a.* [F., fr. L. *largus*] being of great size; wide; extensive.—*largely, adv.*—*largeness, n.*—*large-hearted, having a liberal disposition.*

largess (lär'jes) *n.* [F. *largesse*, fr. L. *largis*, to give freely, fr. *largus*] a present; a gift or donation.

largo (lär'gō) *a. and adv.* [Music] majestic; slow

lariat (lär'i-at) *n.* [Sp. *la reala*, the rope] the lasso, of rope or rawhide.

lark (lärk) *n.* [A.S. *lāc*, play, fr. *lācan*, to play] a frolic;—*v. i.* to make sport.

lark (lärk) *n.* [M.E. *laverock*, fr. A.S. *lāwerce*; cp. Ger. *lerche*] a small song-bird;—*v. i.* to catch larks.

larkspur (lärk'sper) a plant named from the spur-shaped formation of calyx and petals.

larum (lär'um) *n.* [Contr. of *alarum*, alarm] anything used for giving an alarm or notice.

larva (lär'va) *n.*; *pl.* *larvæ* (lär'vē) [L. = a mask] an insect in the caterpillar, grub, or maggot state.—*larval, a.*

larviparous (lär-vip'ā-rus) *a.* producing young in the state of larvæ.

laryngeal, laryngean (lā-rin'jē-əl, -ən) *a.* [stem *larynx*, fr. *larynx*] pert. to the larynx.

laryngitis (lār-in-jī'tis) *n.* inflammation of the larynx.

laryngoscope (lā-rin-gō-skōp) *n.* [G. *larynx*, and *skōpein*, to view] an instrument for examining the larynx.

laryngotomy (lār-ing-got'ō-mi) *n.* [G. *tomos*, a cutting] the operation of making an incision into the larynx.

larynx (lār'ingks) *n.* [G.] the upper part of the trachea or windpipe; a cartilaginous cavity containing the vocal cords.

lascar (lās'kar) *n.* [Per. a soldier] a native East Indian sailor employed in European vessels.

lascivious (lā-siv'i-us) *a.* [L. *lascivus*, lustful] loose; wanton; lustful.—*lasciviously, adv.*—*lasciviousness, n.*

lash (lāsh) *n.* [M.E. *lāsche*; cp. Ger. *lasche*, a flap] the thong of a whip; a cord; a stroke with a whip; a stroke of satire or sarcasm; an eyelash;—*v. t.* to strike with a lash; to dash against, as waves, to bind with a rope; to satirize;—*v. i.* to ply the whip.—*lasher, n.*

lass (lās) *n.* a girl; a sweetheart.—*lassie* (lās'i) *n.* a little lass.

lassitude (lās'i-tūd) *n.* [F., fr. L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus*, faint] languor of the body or mind; dullness.

lasso (lās'ō) *n.* [Sp. *lazo*, fr. L. *laqueus*, a noose] a long rope with a noose,

used for catching wild horses, cattle, etc.;—*v. t.* to catch with the lasso.



Lasso

last (last) *a.* [Contr. fr. *latest*] following all the rest; next before the present;—*adv.* the last time; in conclusion; finally.—*lastly, adv.* in conclusion; at length; at last, (last) *n.* [A.S. *lāst*, a trace] a mold of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

last (last) *v. i.* [A.S. *læstan*, to continue in a track] to continue in time; to endure.—*lasting, n.* a species of very durable woolen stuff.

last (last) *n.* [A.S. *lāst*, fr. *lādan*, to load] a weight of about 4000 lbs. varying as to different articles.

latch (lach) *n.* [A.S. *læccan*, to catch] a small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door; a catch;—*v. t.* to fasten by means of a latch.—*latchkey, n.* a key used for raising the latch of a door; pass key.—*latchstring, n.* a string that is attached to a latch to unfasten it when pulled.

latchet (lach'et) *n.* [O.F. *lachel*, fr. L. *lacqueus*, a noose] the string that fastens a shoe.

late (lāt) *a.* [A.S. *læt*, slow; cp. Ger. *lass*, weary] coming after others, or after the time; slow; existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; coming after the usual season;—*adv.* after the usual time; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, etc.—*lately, adv.* not long ago.—*lateness, n.*

lateen (lā-tēn') *a.* [F., fr. *Latinus*, Latin] applied to a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, that hoists obliquely, common in the Mediterranean.

latent (lā'tent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *latens*, fr. *latere*, to lie hid or concealed] not visible or apparent; hid; concealed, secret.—*latency, n.*—*latently, adv.* in a latent manner; secretly.—*latent heat, heat that is absorbed in changing a body from solid to liquid, or liquid to gas, without increasing its temperature.—latent period, time elapsing between a stimulus and the beginning of a reaction.*

later (lā'ter) *a.* [comp. of *late*] posterior; subsequent.

latéral (lār'gr-əl) *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus*, a side] relating to the side; proceeding from the side.—*laterally, adv.*

Lateran (lath'gr-ən) *n.* the Pope's cathedral church in Rome, built on the site of the palace of Plantius Lateranus (executed 65 A.D.).

latest (lā'test) *a.* [superl. of *late*] longest after the usual time.

latex (lās'teks) *n.* the milky fluid, found in certain seed plants, from which rubber, chicle, gutta-percha, etc., are made.

lath (lath) *n.* [A.S. *lætt*; cp. Ger. *latte*, thin plate] a thin, narrow strip of

wood to support plastering, etc.;—*v.t.* to line with laths—**lather**, *n.*

lathe (*lāth*) *n.* [Scand.] a machine tool for turning articles of wood, metal, or other material.

lather (*lath'er*) *n.* [A.S. *leáthor*] foam or froth made by soap moistened with water; froth from sweat;—*v.i.* to form a foam with water and soap;—*v.t.* to spread with lather.

Latin (*lat'in*) *a.* [L. *Latinus*, belonging to *Latium*, the district round Rome] pert. to the people of Latium; Roman; composed in the language used by the Romans;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of ancient Latium; the language of the ancient Romans.—**Latinize** (*lat'in-iz*) *v.t.* to give Latin terminations or forms to; to translate into Latin.—**Latinism** (*lat'in-izm*) *n.* a Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.—**Latinist** (*lat'in-ist*) *n.* one skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.—**Latinity** (*la-tin'i-ti*) *n.* the Latin tongue; *specifically*, purity of the Latin style or idiom.—**Latin Church**, the Western or R.C. Church.—**classical Latin**, the Latin in use from 75 B.C. to 200 A.D., as in Catullus, Cæsar, Vergil, Horace, Tacitus, etc.—**late Latin**, from about 200 to 600 A.D., as in Claudian, Jerome, Augustine.—**low, medieval, or middle Latin**, from 600 to 1500 A.D.—**new or modern Latin**, from 1500, as written by modern writers.—**old Latin**, in use before the classical period, as in the writings of Plautus and Cato.

latitude (*lat'i-tūd*) *n.* [L. (acc.) *latitudo*, fr. *latus*, broad] distance sidewise from a given point or line; freedom from an equator; scope; range; freedom.—**latitudinarian** (*lat-i-tū-di-nā-ri-ān*) *a.* free; broad; liberal, esp. in religious principles;—*n.* one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.—**latitudinarianism**, *n.* freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious and other beliefs.

latrine (*la-trēn*, *lat'rin*) *n.* [F., fr. L. *lavatrina*, *latrina*, fr. *lavāre*, to wash] a toilet, esp. in barracks, hospitals, etc.

latten (*lat'en*) *n.* [O.F. *laton*=F. *laton*; cp. Ger. *latte*, a lath] a kind of brass or bronze; sheet tin; iron plate covered with tin.

latter (*lat'er*) *a.* [variant of *later*] more late or recent; modern; last; latest;—**latterly**, *adv.* in time not long past; lately; of late.



Lattice Window

lattice (*lat'is*) *n.* [F. *lattis*, fr. Ger. *latte*, lath] any work made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming a network; esp. a window or window blind;—*a.* consisting of cross pieces or network;—*v.t.* to furnish with a lattice.

laud (*lawd*) *n.* [L. *laudare*, fr. stem *laud-*, *laus*, praise] a eulogy; praise;—*v.t.* to praise with words and singing; to extol.—**laudable**, *a.*—**laudably**, *adv.*—**laudableness**, *n.*—**laudatory**, *a.* expressing praise.—**laudability** (*law-dā-bil'i-ti*) *n.*—**laudation** (*law-dā'shun*) *n.* praise; commendation.

laudanum (*law'da-num*) *n.* any preparation of opium, as in spirit of wine; tincture of opium.

laugh (*laf*) *v.t.* [imit., A.S. *hihan*, to laugh] to ridicule or deride;—*v.i.* to make the involuntary noise which sudden merriment excites; to be merry or gay; to seem favorable, pleasant, or fertile; to shout for joy;—*n.* an expression of mirth.—**laughingly** (*lāf'ing-li*) *adv.* in a laughing or merry way.—**laugher** (*lāf'er*) *n.* one who laughs, or who is fond of merriment.—**laughable**, (*lāf'ā-bl*) *a.* fitted to excite laughter; droll; ludicrous; comical.—**laughably** (*lāf'ā-bli*) *adv.* in a manner to excite laughter.—**laughableness** (*lāf'ā-bl-nes*) *n.* quality of being laughable.—**laugher** (*lāf'er*) *n.* expression of merriment or joy.—**laughing gas**, nitrous oxide [so called because it sometimes causes laughter when inhaled], used as an anesthetic.—**laughing jackass**, the great kingfisher of Australia.—**laughingstock**, *n.* an object of ridicule; a butt.—**to laugh up one's sleeve**, to laugh inwardly while maintaining a serious countenance.—**to laugh off**, to make light of.—**to laugh on the other side, or corner of the mouth, to laugh on the wrong side of the mouth, or face**, to be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, esp. after exhibiting an exultant spirit.—**to laugh to scorn**, to treat with contempt; to deride.

launch (*lawnch*) *v.t.* [O.F. *lanchier* = F. *lancer*; cp. *lance*] to throw, as a spear; to let fly; to send forth; to lower or cause to slide into the water, as a ship;—*v.i.* to go into the water; to push out to sea; to go forth, as into the world; to expatiate, as in talk; to plunge into, as expense;—*n.* the sliding of a ship from the land or dock into the water.

launch (*lawnch*) *n.* [Sp. *lancha*] a large open power-boat.

laundry (*lawn'dri*) *n.* [O.F. *lavandier*, fr. L. *gerundive* of *lavāre*, to wash] the place where clothes are washed; the room where clothes are dried, mangled, and ironed.—**launder**, *v.t.* to wash, iron, etc., as clothes.—**launderer**, *n.*—**laundryman**, *n.*—**laundress**, *n.* a washerwoman.

laurel (*law'rel*) *n.* [F. *laurier*, fr. L. *laurus*] an evergreen shrub; the bay tree; *pl.* a crown of laurel; honor;—*a.* consisting of laurel.—**laureate** (*law'rē-āt*) *v.t.* to crown with a wreath of laurel;—*a.* crowned with laurel;—*n.* the official poet of a government.—**laureateship**, *n.* the office of government poet.

lava (*lāvā*) *n.* [It. *lava*, a stream, fr. L. *lavāre*, to wash] the melted rock ejected by a volcano.

lavatory (*lav'g-tō-ri*) *a.* washing, or cleansing;—*n.* a place for washing.

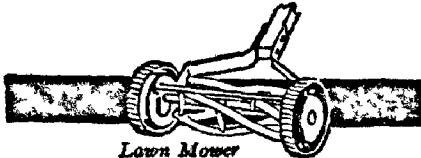
lave (lāv) *v.t.* [F. *laver*, L. *lavare*, to wash] to wash; to bathe;—*v.i.* to bathe; to wash oneself.—**laver**, *n.*

lavender (lav'en-der) *n.* [F. *lavande*, fr. L. *lavare*, to wash] an aromatic plant of the mint family, yielding an essential oil used in medicine and perfumery; a pale lilac color,—*v.t.* to sprinkle with lavender.

lavish (lav'ish) *a.* [E. *law*, to throw out] prodigal, abundant; scattered in waste;—*v.t.* to expend or bestow with profusion; to squander.—**lavisher**, *n.*—**lavishly**, *adv.*—**lavishness**, *n.*

law (law) *n.* [A.S. *lagu*, law, fr. *licgan*, to lie, fr. Scand.] a rule established by authority; the appointed rules of a community or state; established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art; the Jewish or Mosiac code, in distinction from the Gospel, judicial process; jurisprudence.—**lawful**, *a.* conformable to law; allowed by law; rightful.—**lawfully**, *adv.*—**lawfulness**, *n.*—**lawless**, *a.*—**lawlessly**, *adv.*—**lawlessness**, *n.*—**lawgiver**, **lawmaker**, *n.* one who sets up laws; a legislator.

lawn (lawn) *n.* [M.E. *laund*, fr. O.F. *launde*, a plain] an open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass.—**lawn tennis**, an outdoor game played on a lawn, by two or four persons, with rackets and a small ball.—**lawn mower**, a device used to cut grass on lawns.



Lawn Mower

lawn (lawn) *n.* [F., fr. *Laon*, a town near Rheims] fine linen or cambric, used esp. for certain parts of the official robes of a bishop.

lawsuit (law'süt) *n.* a process in law for the recovery of a supposed right.

lawyer (law'yer) *n.* a practitioner of law

lax (laks) *a.* [L. *laxus*] loose; wide; flabby; vague in meaning; unrestrained.—**laxly**, *adv.*—**laxity**, *n.* slackness; want of exactness. Also laxness.—**laxation** (lak-sä-shun) *n.* act of loosening or slackening.

laxative (laks'q-tiv) *a.* having the power of loosening;—*n.* a gentle purgative.—**laxativeness**, *n.*

lay (lä) *v.t.* [A.S. *licgan*, causative form of *licgan*, to lie; cp. Ger. *legen*] to put or place; to set down or upon; to beat down, as corn; to still, as wind; to exorcise, as an evil spirit; to spread on a surface, as color; to prepare, as the table; to wager, as a bet; to bring forth and drop, as eggs; to station, as an ambush; to form, as a plot;—*v.i.* to produce eggs.

lay (lä) *n.* [Ger. *lage*] a stratum; a wager; an undertaking;—*v.t.* to propagate by bending a living stem into the soil.

lay (lä) *n.* [O.F. *lai*, fr. Celt.] a song; a species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels.

lay (lä) *a.* [O.F. *lai*, fr. L. *laicus*, fr. G. *laikos*, fr. *laos*, the people] pert. to the laity, as distinct from the clergy and professions; unprofessional.—**layman**, *n.* one of the people, in distinction from the clergy.—**lay figure** (lä-fig'yer) *n.* [D.] a jointed figure used by painters, sculptors, etc., in imitation of the human body.—**lay brother**, a man who serves the monks in a monastery.—**lay sister**, a woman who occupies a similar position in a nunnery.

layer (lä'er) *n.* [M.E. *leir*, *lair*] a stratum; a course, as of bricks, stones, and the like.

layette (lä-yet') *n.* [F.] a complete outfit for a newborn infant.

lazar (lä'zar, laz'ar) *n.* [F. *lasare*, fr. *Lasarus*, the beggar in the parable. Luke xvi. 20] a person infected with a nauseous disease.—**lazar house**, a lazaretto.—**lazaretto**, *n.* a hospital, esp. for lepers, etc.

lazy (lä'zi) *a.* [O.F. *lasche*=F. *lâche*, fr. L. *laxus*, loose] disinclined to exertion; slothful.—**lazily**, *adv.*—**laziness**, *n.*—**lazy-bones**, a lazy fellow, an idler.

lea (le) *n.* [A.S. *leäh*] a meadow; land under grass.

leach (lech) *v.t.* to percolate; to dissolve out by percolation,—*v.i.*;—*n.* a vessel used in leaching.

lead (led) *n.* [A.S. *leād*] a metallic chemical element of a dull white color with a cast of blue; a plummet, used in sounding at sea; in printing, a thin plate of type metal, used to separate lines; black lead or plumbago, in pencils; *pl.* sheets of lead used as a covering for roofs,—*v.t.* to cover with lead; [Print.] to widen, by inserting leads.—**lead**, *a.* made of lead; heavy; dull.—**lead**, *n.* the sailor who heaves the lead in sounding.

lead (led) *v.t.* [A.S. *leadan*, to lead; cp. Ger. *leiten*] to show the way; to guide; to direct, as a commander; to precede,—*v.i.* to go before and show the way; to conduct, as a commander; to tend to;—*n.* precedence; guidance.—**leader**, *n.* a guide; a conductor; a commander; the leading editorial article in a newspaper; a horse placed in advance of others; [Mus.] one who leads a band or choir.—**lead-off**, a beginning.—**leadership**, *n.* the state or office of a leader.—**leaderette** (lä-der-et') *n.* a short editorial.—**leading strings**, *n.* strings used to lead children beginning to walk—hence, dependence.—**leading question**, a question which suggests an answer that the questioner desires.

leaf (lef) *n.* [A.S.] a flat or needlelike shoot from the stem or branch of a plant

Leaves of Common American Trees, *illus.*, on page 375; in popular usage, a flower petal; in a book, a sheet representing two pages; one part of a double door, shutter, table, etc.;



Leaf Parts
(B, blade;
V, vein; S,
stipule; P,
petiole)

a thinly beaten plate, as of gold, etc.;—*v.i.* to shoot out leaves.—**leafy**, *a.* full of leaves.—**leafiness**, *n.*—**leafless**, *a.*—**leaflessness**, *n.*—**leaflet**, *n.* a little leaf; a pamphlet.—**leafage**, *n.* foliage.—**leaf mold**, decayed leaves used as fertilizer.

league (lēg) *n.* [O.F. *legue*, fr. L. *leuca*, a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces, fr. Celt.] an old measure of length, equal to three geographical miles (used chiefly at sea).

league (lēg) *n.* [F. *ligue*, fr. Late L. *liga*, fr. L. *ligāre*, to bind] a combination of two or more parties for their mutual aid; a national compact; an organization of teams for sports;—*v.s.* to unite in a league; to confederate.—**leaguer**, *n.* one who unites in a league.

leak (lēk) *n.* [Scand.] a crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the oozing or passing of any fluid through an opening;—*v.s.* to let fluid into or out of a vessel through a hole, crevice, or other defect.—**leaky**, *a.* letting a fluid leak in or out.—**leakiness** (lē'ki-nes) *n.* the state of being leaky.—**leakage** (lē'ki) *n.* a leaking, or the quantity of fluid that enters or issues by leaking; an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.—to **leak out**, to become known or public in an irregular or underhand way.—to **spring a leak**, to open or crack, so as to admit water.

lean (lēn) *v.t.* [A.S. *hlænan*, to make to lean] to cause to lean; to incline;—*v.i.* to turn from a perpendicular position; to incline; to rest upon.

lean (lēn) *a.* [A.S. *hlæne*] wanting in flesh; thin;—*n.* that part of flesh that consists of muscle without the fat.—**leanness**, *n.* [lēp] *v.t.* [A.S. *hleapan*; cp. Ger. *laufen*, to run] to pass over by leaping;—*v.s.* to spring from the ground; to vault;—*n.* a jump; space passed by leaping.

leaper, *n.*—**leapfrog**, *n.* play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.—**leap year**, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which has a day more than a common year, giving to February 29 days.—**a leap in the dark**, a step of which the consequences cannot be foreseen.

learn (lērn) *v.t.* [A.S. *lærnan*; cp. Ger. *lernen*] to acquire new knowledge or ideas; to acquire skill in;—*v.i.* to gain knowledge; to take example from.—**learned** (lērn'ed) *a.* versed in literature or science; well acquainted with arts; versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge.—**learning**, *n.* acquired knowledge; letters; science; literature.—**learner**, *n.* one who acquires knowledge.—**learnable**, *a.*

lease (lēsa) *n.* [F. *laisser*, to leave, fr. L. *laxare*, to loose, fr. *laxus*; loose] a letting of land or building to another for rent; the contract for such letting; any tenure;—*v.t.* to grant possession of lands, etc., to another, for rent; to let.—**leasable**, *a.*—**leasehold**, *a.* held by lease;—*n.* a tenure held by lease.—**leaseholder**, *n.*

leash (lēsh) *n.* [O.F. *lesse*=F. *laisse*, a thong, fr. L. *laxus*, loose] a thong, or line, by which a hawk or a dog is held;

three creatures of any kind, esp. greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares;—*v.t.* to hold by a string.

least (lēst) *a.* [A.S. *læst*, superl. of little] smallest; feeblest; faintest; minutest;—*adv.* in the smallest degree.—**leastways**, **leastwise**, *adv.* at least; however.

leather (lēth'er) *n.* [A.S. *lether*; cp. Ger. *leder*] the skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; dressed hides collectively;—*a.* made of leather; leathern;—*v.t.* to trash, as with a strap of leather.—**leathery** (lēth'er-i) *a.* resembling leather; tough.—**leathern** (lēth'ern) *a.* made of leather; consisting of leather.—**leatherback**, *n.* a sea turtle, the largest known species.—**leatheret**, *n.* an imitation of leather.—**leatherwood**, *n.* an American shrub of the genus *Durca*.

leave (lēv) *v.i.* to send out leaves; to leaf.—**leaved**, *a.* furnished with leaves; made with folds, as a table, gate, etc.—**leaves**, *n.pl.* of leaf; the foliage of trees.

leave (lēv) *n.* [A.S. *lēaf*] liberty granted; license; farewell; adieu.

leave (lēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *læfan*, to leave a heritage] to quit; to forsake; to suffer to remain; to have remaining at death—hence, to give by will; to bequeath; to permit; to refer;—*v.i.* to cease; to desist; to depart from; to withdraw.—**leavings**, *n.pl.* things left; relics; refuse; offal.

leaven (lēv'n) *n.* [F. *levain*, fr. L. *levamen*, *levāre*, to raise, fr. *levis*, light] sour dough, which produces fermentation; anything that makes a general change in the mass;—*v.t.* to excite fermentation in; to raise with leaven.

lectern (lēk'tern) *n.* [Corr. fr. Late L. *lecternum*, fr. *lectrum*, a pulpit,

fr. G. *lectron*, a couch] a book stand for holding the volumes from which the church service is read (usually of brass or highly polished wood, and often in the form of a bird with expanded wings); a reading desk of wood, stone, or marble, of various construction.



Lectern

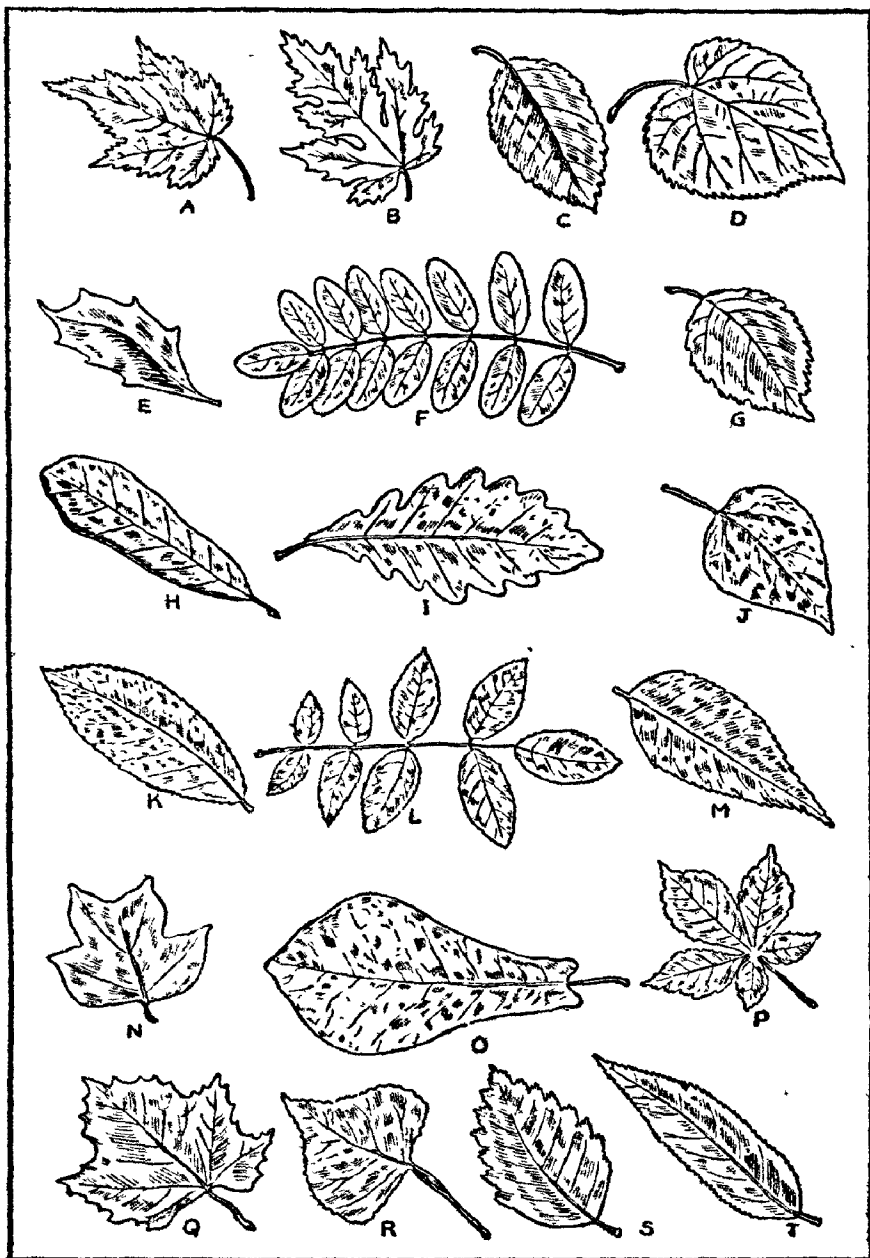
lecture (lēk'chūr) *n.* [L. (part.) *lectus*, fr. *legere*, to read] a discourse on any subject; a formal reproof;—*v.t.* to instruct by discourses; to reprove;—*v.s.* to deliver a formal discourse; to read lectures for instruction.—**lecturer**, *n.*—**lectureship**, *n.*

led (led) past tense and past part. of the verb *lead*.

ledge (lēj) *n.* [Scand.] a layer; a projecting part; a shelf; a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.

ledger (lēj'er) *n.* [Cp. D. *legger*, one who lies down] a book lying open for record or inspection; specifically, the principal account book of merchants, into which entries from the journal, cash book, etc., are transferred in brief form; a large, flat stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb; one of the pieces of timber used in forming a scaffolding.

lee (lē) *n.* [A.S. *hleōw*, shelter] a place defended from the wind; that part of



LEAVES OF COMMON AMERICAN TREES

A. Mountain maple. B. Soft, or silver, maple. C. White elm. D. American linden.
 E. Holly. F. Locust. G. Paper birch. H. Live oak. I. Swamp white oak. J. Catalpa
 K. Big shell hickory. L. Blue ash. M. Shining willow. N. Tulip tree, or yellow poplar.
 O. Magnolia Fraseri. P. Horse chestnut. Q. Sycamore. R. Lombardy poplar. S. Red
 haw. T. Wild cherry.

side toward which the wind blows, or opposite to that against which the wind blows;—*a.*—**leeboard**, *n.* a board lowered on the side of a flat-bottomed vessel to prevent its drifting to leeward.—**lee shore**, the shore toward which the wind blows.—**lee side**, side of a vessel opposite windward.—**lee tide**, a tide flowing in the same direction as the wind.—**under the lee**, on the side sheltered from the wind.

leech (lĕch) *n.* [A.S. *læc*, one who heals] formerly a physician; an aquatic sucking worm, used for the abstraction of blood;—*v. i.* to bleed by the use of leeches.

leek (lĕk) *n.* [A.S. *læc*, a leek plant; cp. hem-lock] a garden plant allied to the onion—the national emblem of the Welsh.

leer (lĕr) *v. i.* to look skeptically; to look lustfully or wickedly;—*n.* a leering glance.

lees (lĕz) *n. pl.* [F. *lies*] the coarser parts of a liquor that settle at its bottom; sediment.

leeward (lĕ'ward, lō'ard) *a. pert.* to the part toward which the wind blows;—*adv.* toward the lee (opposed to *windward*).

leeway (lĕ'wā) *n.* the side movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; loss of progress.—to make up leeway, to make up for lost time.

left (lĕft) *a.* [A.S. *left*, *lyft*, weak] on the side of the part opposed to the right of the body;—*n.* the side opposite to the right; in legislative assemblies, the left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sit.—the **left** (wing), political liberals or radicals.—**left-handed**, having the left hand or arm more dexterous than the right—hence, awkward; sinister; malicious.—**leftist**, *n.* a political radical.

left (lĕft) *past tense and past part.* of the verb *leave* (to quit).

leg (lĕg) *n.* [Scand.] the limb of an animal used in supporting the body; esp. that part of the limb from the knee to the foot; any long and slender support on which an object rests.—**leggy** (lĕ'gi) *a.* having unusually long legs.—**legless**, *a.*—on one's legs, standing, esp. to speak.—to be on one's last legs, to be tottering or failing.—to find one's legs, to acquire ease in.—to give a leg to, to help; to assist by supporting the leg.—to stand on one's own legs, to depend on oneself.

legacy (lĕg'a-si) *n.* [L. *legātum*] a gift by will; a bequest.

legal (lĕ'gal) *a.* [F. fr. L. *legālis*, fr. stem, *leg*, fr. *lex*, law] according to law; governed by the rules of law, as distinguished from the rules of equity; constitutional.—**legally**, *adv.*—**legalness**, *n.*—**legalize**, *v. t.* to make lawful; to sanction after being done.—**legalism**, *n.* strictness in adhering to the law.—**legalist**, *n.* one who advocates strict conformity to law.—**legality** (lĕ'gal'i-ti) *n.* conformity to law.—**legal tender**, that which may be lawfully used in paying a debt.

legate (lĕg'at) *n.* [F. *lĕgat*, fr. L. *legātus*, fr. *legāre*, to send with a commission] an ambassador or envoy; the Pope's

ambassador to a foreign state.—**legateship**, *n.* the office of a legate.

legatee (lĕg'a-tĕ) *n.* one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

legation (lĕ-gā'shun) *n.* an embassy; the official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

legend (lĕj'end) *n.* [L. *legendus*, fr. *legere*, to read] a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins or refections; any marvelous story or incident respecting the saints; hence, any ancient tale; unauthentic fable; family tradition; an inscription or motto, as on a shield, medal, coin, etc.—**legendary** (lĕj'en-dā-rī) *a.* consisting of legends; strange; fabulous.

legerdemain (lĕj'er-de-mān') *n.* [F. *leger*, light, *de*, of, and *main*, hand, fr. L. *manus*] sleight of hand.

legging (lĕg'ing) *n.* [lĕg] a cover for the leg, like a long gaiter.



Leggings

leghorn (lĕg'hawrn) *n.* a kind of straw used for hats, originally imported from Leghorn, in Italy; a hat made of this material; a Mediterranean breed of fowl.

legible (lĕj'i-bl) *a.* [L. *legibilis*, fr. *legere*, to read] capable of being read.—**legibly**, *adv.*—**legibility**, *n.*—**legibility** (lĕj-i-bl'i-ti) *n.*

legion (lĕ'jun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *legionem*, fr. *legere*, to levy] in ancient Rome a body of infantry, consisting of from 4200 to 6000 men; a military force; a great number.—**legionary**, *a.* relating to a legion, or legions; containing a great number;—one of a legion.

legislate (lĕj'is-lāt) *v. i.* [L. stem *leg*, fr. *lex*, law, and (part.) *latius*, fr. *ferre*, to bear] to make or enact laws.—**legislative**, *a.* having power to enact, as a council; constitutional.—**legislatively**, *adv.*—**legislator**, *n.*—**legislature**, *n.* the body of men in a state invested with power to make and repeal laws.—**legislation** (lĕj'is-lā'shun) *n.* the act or product of legislating—class legislation, legislation affecting the interests of a particular class.

legitimate (lĕ-jit'i-māt) *v. i.* [Late L. (part.) *legitimus*, fr. *legitimāre*, fr. *legitimus*, lawful, fr. *lex*, law] to make lawful; to legalize; to render legitimate;—*a.* (lĕ-jit'i-māt) accordant with law; lawfully born; genuine.—**legitimately**, *adv.*—**legitimateness**, *n.*—**legitimacy**, *n.* accordance with law; lawfulness of birth; genuineness or reality; logical sequence.—**legitimation** (lĕ-jit-i-mā'shun) *n.* the act of investing with the rights and privileges of lawful birth.—**legitimize** (lĕ-jit'i-mist) *v. t.* one who upholds hereditary monarchical government and divine right; esp. a supporter of

the claim of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the French crown.—**legitimism**, *n.* the principles of legitimists.—**legitimize**, *v.t.* to legitimate or make lawful.

legume, legumen (leg'ū-ma, le-gū'men) *n.*; *pl.* **legumes, legumina** (leg'ū-mā, -gū'mī-nā) [F., fr. *L. legumens*, fr. *legere*, to gather] a pod with two valves, and having the seeds attached at one suture, as the pea.—**leguminous** (le-gū'mi-nus) *a.* pert. to legumes, bearing legumes as seed vessels.

leisure (lē'zhūr, lezh'ūr) *n.* [O.F. *leisir*, fr. *L. licere*, to be permitted] freedom from occupation; spare time;—*a.* unoccupied.—**leisurely**, *a.* deliberate, slow;—*adv.* slowly.

lemma (lem'a) *n.* [G. *lemma*, a thing taken, fr. *lambanem*, to take, assume] a subsidiary proposition in mathematics.

lemming, leming (lem'ing) *n.* [Scand.] a burrowing rodent of northern regions, with a short tail and furred feet.

lemon (lem'on) *n.* [F. *limon*, fr. Pers. *limūn*] an oval yellowish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp; the tree that produces lemons.—**lemonade**, *n.* lemon juice mixed with water, and sweetened.—**lemon grass**, a sweet-scented Indian grass.—**lemon-kali**, an effervescing drink made by mixing potassium bicarbonate with lemon juice.—**lemon squash**, soda water, lemon juice, and ice.—**lemon squeezer**, a small hand-press for expressing the juice from a lemon.



Lemon Leaves and Fruit

lemur (lē'mer) *n.* [L., a ghost, so nicknamed from its nocturnal habits] one of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, natives of Madagascar.

lend (lend) *v.t.* [A.S. fr. *leanan*, fr. *lean*, a loan] to grant the temporary use of, on condition of return; to give in general; to permit the use of, as one's name to a bull.—**lender**, *n.*—**lendable**, *a.*

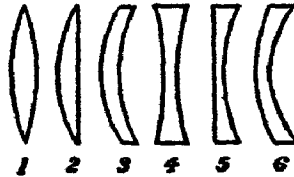
length (length) *n.* [A.S. *length*, fr. *lang*, long] the extent of a body from end to end; extension; longitude, as opposed to latitude; space of time, extent, intervening distances, as in racing; *pl.* measures of fabric for dresses.—**lengthy**, *a.* very long.—**lengthily**, *adv.*—**lengthiness**, *n.*—**lengthwise**, *adv.*—**lengthen**, *v.t.* to extend in length; to protract; to draw out in pronunciation;—*v.i.* to grow longer.

lenient (lē'nēnt) *a.* [L. *lenire*, to soften, L. (part. stem) *lenient-*, fr. *lenis*, gentle] softening; acting without severity.—**leniently**, *adv.*—**lenience**, **leniency**, *n.* mildness.

lenity (lē'nī-ti) *n.* mildness of temper, clemency.—**lenitive**, *a.* softening or mitigating, as pain; emollient.—*n.* a

medicine that has the quality of easing pain; a palliative.

lens (lenz) *n.* [L., a lentil, so called from its shape] a piece of glass or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved or one curved and the other plane, used in optical instruments for magnifying objects or otherwise modifying vision, the crystalline humor (see *Eye, illus.*).



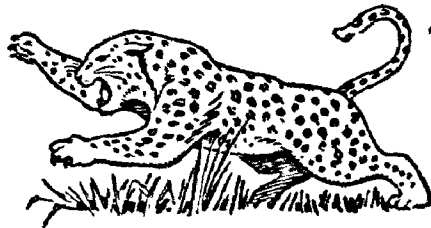
Lenses

(1, double convex; 2, plano-convex; 3, concave-convex; 4, double concave; 5, plano-concave; 6, diverging concave-convex)

lentil (len'til) *n.* [O.F. *lentille*, fr. *L. lens*, lentis] a plant allied to the bean, cultivated for fodder and for its seeds, which are edible.

leonine (lē'o-nin) *a.* pert. to or like a lion.

leopard (lep'ard) *n.* [O.F., fr. *L.*, fr. *G. leon*, lion, and *pardos*, pard] a large carnivorous mammal of the cat genus, of a yellow or tawny color, with black spots along the back and sides; *fem.* leopardess.



Leopard

leper (lep'gr) *n.* [F., fr. *L.*, fr. *G. lepra*, leprosy, fr. *lepra*, to peel] a person infected with leprosy.

leprosy (lep'rō-si) *n.* a cutaneous disease characterized by tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities, thickening of the skin, ulceration and death of parts.—**leprous**, *a.*—**leprousness**, *n.*

lese majesty (lēz'maj'es-ti) *n.* [O.F., fr. *laedere*, to hurt, and *majestas*, majesty] a crime committed against the sovereign, or sovereign power, of a state; treason.

lesion (lē'zhun) *n.* [F., fr. *L.* (acc.) *laesion-em*, fr. (part.) *laesus*, fr. *laedere*, to hurt] any morbid change in the texture of an organ; an injury.

less (les) *σ* [A.S. *læssa*, *læs*] smaller in size; not equal to; lower; inferior;—*adv.* in a smaller or lower degree;—*n.* a smaller portion; the inferior; the younger,

lessee (le-see') *n.* [O.F. (part.) *lesse*, fr. *lesser*, to let go; cp. *lease*] one to whom a lease is given.

lessen (les'n) *v.t.* to make less or smaller; —*v.s.* to contract; to decrease.

lesser (les'n) *a.* [a double compar.] less; smaller; inferior.

lesson (les'n) *n.* [F. *leçon*, fr. L. (acc.) *lectio-nem*, a reading, fr. *legere*, to read] a reading; a piece of instruction; that which has to be learned by scholars; the instruction gained by experience; reproof; —*v.t.* to teach.

lest (lest) *conj.* [A.S.] that not; for fear that.

let (let) *v.t.* [A.S. *letian*, to delay, fr. *let*, late, slow] to hinder; —*n.* a hindrance.

let (let) *v.t.* [A.S. *letian*, to permit; cp. Ger. *lassen*] to give leave; to permit; to grant possession and use for a compensation. —**letdown**, *n.* a diminishing of activity.

lethal (le'thal) *a.* [L. *lethalis*, mortal, fr. *letum*, death] deadly.

lethargy (leth'ar-ji) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *lethargia*, forgetfulness, fr. *lethē*, forgetfulness] preternatural sleepiness; inaction. —**lethargical**, **lethargical** (le-thar-jik, -ji-kal) *a.* drowsy. —**lethargically**, *adv.*

letter (let'gr) *n.* [F. *lettre*, fr. L. *littera*, letter] a mark or character used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound, a written or printed message; an epistle; mere verbal expression; the literal statement; a character formed of metal or wood, and used in printing; type; the quantity of type in the printing office with reference to its abundance or scarcity for the job; *pl.* learning; literature; —*v.t.* to impress or form letters on; to stamp in gilt, as the title of a book on the back or side of the binding. —**lettered** (let'grd) *a.* literate; educated; versed in literature or science; cultivated; marked or registered; stamped with name or title, as a book. —**lettering** (let'gr-ing) *n.* the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed. —**letterer** (let'gr-er) *n.* one who letters. —**letterless** (let'gr-less) *a.* illiterate; ignorant. —**letter board**, a board on which type is placed for distribution. —**letter box**, a box for receiving letters; a post office box. —**letter carrier**, a postman; one who carries and delivers letters. —**letter case**, a case for holding and preserving letters. —**letter founder**, one who casts letters; a type-founder. —**letterhead**, *n.* a heading on paper used for letter writing, or the paper itself. —**letter perfect**, remembering, or remembered, perfectly.

letterpress (let'gr-pres) *n.* print; the reading matter of a work, in distinction from plates or engravings; a copying press; —*a.* pert. to type-printing.

Lettic, Lettish (let'ik, -ish) *a.* pert. to the Letts or Lithuanians or their language; the language of the Letts.

lettuce (let'is) *n.* [O.F. *lactuce* = F. *latus*, fr. L. *lactuca*, fr. *lac*, milk] a common garden plant, cultivated chiefly for use in salad.

leucine, leucin (lu'sin) *n.* [G. *leukos*, white] a white

powdery substance from muscular fiber.

leucite (lu'sit) *n.* [G.] a dull, glassy mineral found in the volcanic rocks of southern Italy. —**leucitic** (lu'sit'ik) *a.* containing, or like, leucite.

leukemia (lu-ke'mi-a) *n.* a disease characterized by the presence of too many white corpuscles in the blood.

Levant (le-vant') *n.* [Ital. *levante*, E. the sun rises, fr. L. *levāre*, to raise] the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean; —*a.* eastern. —**levanter**, *n.* a strong easterly wind in the Levant. —**Levantine**, *a.* pert. to the Levant; —*n.* a native of the Levant; a kind of silk cloth.

levant (le-vant') *v.s.* [Sp. *levantar*, to move, fr. L. *levāre*, to raise] to run away; to decamp. —**levanter** (le-van'ter) *n.* one who dodges paying his debts.

levee (lev'é) *n.* [F., fr. *lever*, to raise] the time of rising; concourse of persons that visit a prince in the morning; a public reception by the sovereign; a river embankment to prevent flooding.

level (lev'el) *n.* [O.F. *livel*, fr. L. *libella*, a water level, dim. of *libra*, a balance] a line or plane that is everywhere parallel to the horizon; a state of equality; an instrument to find or draw a true horizontal line; —*a.* not having one part higher than another; even; horizontal; —*v.t.* to make horizontal; to reduce to the same height with something else; to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; to aim; —*v.i.* to point a gun or an arrow to the mark. —**levelness**, *n.* —**leveler**, *n.* that which levels; one who disapproves of social discrimination.

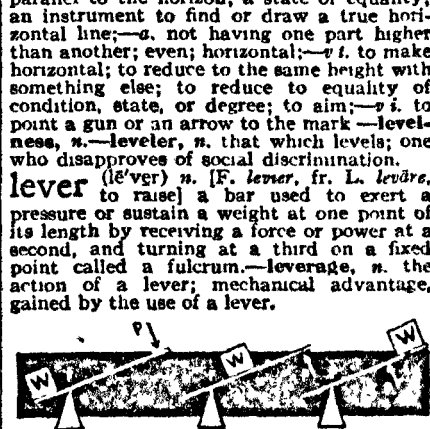
lever (lev'er) *n.* [F. *levier*, fr. L. *levāre*, to raise] a bar used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight at one point of its length by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a fulcrum. —**leverage**, *n.* the action of a lever; mechanical advantage, gained by the use of a lever.

leveret (lev'er-et) *n.* [O.F. *levrault* *leveret*, a young hare, fr. L. stem *lepor-*, fr. *lepus*, a hare] a hare in the first year of its age.

leviathan (le-vi'a-than) *n.* [H] a huge aquatic animal described in Job xli; whale; any sea monster; anything of huge size.

levitation (lev-i-tā'shun) *n.* lightness or buoyancy; the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being rendered buoyant by spiritual means. —**levitate** (lev'i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. *levis*, light] to cause to become light or buoyant; —*v.s.* to overcome the force of gravity by spiritual means.

Types of Levers
(W, weight; F, fulcrum; P, force exerted)



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Levite (lě'vīt) *n.* one of the tribe or family of Levi; an official employed in the tabernacle or the temple.—**Levitical** (lě-vīt'ī-kəl) *a.* belonging to the Levites; priestly.

levity (lěv'ī-tī) *n.* [*L.* (acc.) *levitās-em*, fr. *levitas*, lightness, fr. *levis*, light] want of weight; lightness; want of seriousness.

levulose (lěv'ū-lōs) *n.* [*L.* *laevus*, left] a sugar found in honey, certain fruits, and saccharine substances; it occurs with dextrose, with which it is isomeric, but from which it differs by turning the plane of polarization to the left.

levy (lěv'ī) *v.t.* [*F.* *lever*, fr. *L.* *levāre*, to raise] to raise; to collect (said of troops); to form into an army; to raise by assessment; — *n.* the act of taking by authority for public service, as troops, taxes, etc.—**leviable**, *a.*

lewd (lūd) *a.* [*A.S.* *lewede*, belonging to the luty] given to unlawful indulgence; unchaste.—**lewdly**, *adv.*—**lewdness**, *n.*

lewis (lū'is) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] an iron clamp dovetailed into a large stone to lift it by.

lexicographer (lěk-sī-kog'rā-fer) *n.* [*G.* *lexikon*, dictionary, and *graphō*, to write] the author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.—**lexicography**, *n.* the art of composing a dictionary. — **lexicographic**, **lexicographical** (lěk-sī-kō-grāf'īk, -tī-kəl) *a.* pert. to the writing or compilation of a dictionary. — **lexicographically**, *adv.*

lexicon (lěk'sī-kon) *n.* [*G.* *lexikon*, of, or belonging to, words, fr. *lexis*, a saying, fr. *legō*, to speak] a dictionary.

Leyden jar (lī'dn-jār) *n.* a jar used to accumulate electricity, invented in Leyden, Holland.

liable (lī'ā-bl) *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *ligāre*, to bind] obliged in law or equity; responsible.—**liableness**, *a.*—**liability** (lī-ā-blī'tī-tī) *n.* state of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility; *pl.* that which one is under obligation to pay; debts.

liaison (lī-ā-zaww') *n.* a connection; a state of sexual intimacy.

liar (lī'ēr) *n.* [*E.* *lie*] a person who knowingly utters a falsehood, one who lies.

libation (lī-bā'shun) *n.* [*L.* (acc.) *libation-em*, fr. *libāre*, fr. *G.* *leibōn*, to pour] act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honor of some deity; the wine or other liquor so poured out.

libel (lī'bel) *n.* [*L.* *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book] a defamatory writing; a written statement by the plaintiff, of his cause of action;—*v.t.* to defame by a writing, picture, etc.; to proceed against by filing a libel.—**libeler**, *n.*—**libelous**, *a.* defamatory; containing a libel.—**libelously**, *adv.*

liber (lī'ber) *n.* [*L.*] the inner bark of exogenous plants; a book, or division of a book.

liberal (lib'er-əl) *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *liberālis*, befitting a freeman, fr. *liber*, free] free by birth; refined; bestowing with a free hand; generous; catholic; friendly to

great freedom in the forms of government;—*n.* one who advocates greater political or religious freedom.—**liberally**, *adv.*—**liberalism**, *n.* liberal principles.—**liberalize**, *v.t.* to free from narrow views or prejudices.—**liberalization** (lib'er-əl-ī-zā'shun) *n.*—**liberality** (lib'er-āl'ī-tī) *n.* munificence; candor.

liberate (lib'er-āt) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *liberātus*, fr. *liberāre*, fr. *liber*, free] to free; to set at liberty.—**liberator**, *n.*—**liberation** (lib'er-ā'shun) *n.* act of being set free.

libertine (lib'er-tin) *n.* [*L.* *libertinus*, a freed man, fr. *liber*, free] one who leads a dissolute, licentious life;—*a.* dissolute.—**libertinism**, *n.* debauchery.

liberty (lib'er-tī) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *libertāt-em*, fr. *libertas*, fr. *liber*, free] freedom from restraint; power to act according to one's inclination, subject only to the laws of nature, called natural liberty; the same power abridged by civil law, called civil liberty; right to worship God, subject only to the law of civil liberty, called religious liberty; freedom of act or speech unduly taken in social intercourse.

libido (lī-bī'dō) *n.* a driving impulse, esp. to sexual expression or to preserve life.—**libidinous** (lī-bī'dī-nus) *a.* lustful.—**libidiously**, *adv.*

library (lī'brer-ī) *n.* [*L.* *librarium*, fr. *liber*, a book] a collection of books; an edifice or an apartment for holding books.—**librarian** (lī-brā'rī-ān) *n.* one who has the care of a library.—**librarianship**, *n.*

librate (lī'brāt) *v.t.* [*L.* *librāre*, fr. (part.) *librātus*, fr. *libra*, a balance] to poise; to balance.—**libration** (lī-brā'shun) *n.*—**libration of the moon**, an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion.

libretto (lī-bret'tō) *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *libro*, fr. *L.* *liber*, book] the book of words of an opera or an oratorio.—**librettist**, *n.* one who writes librettos.

lice (līs) *n. pl.* of louse.

license, licence (lī'sens) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *licentia*, fr. *licere*, to be permitted] authority given to do any act; permission; the warrant to practice, as in medicine, etc., or to preach the gospel, to deal in intoxicating liquors, or to operate a motor vehicle; the document granting permission; excess of liberty;—*v.t.* to permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular manner.—**licensable**, *a.*—**licensee**, *n.* one to whom a license is given.—**licenser**, *n.*—**licentiate** (lī-sen'shī-āt) *n.* one who has a license to exercise a profession, as in medicine or theology.

licentious (lī-sen'shun) *a.* [*F.* *licentia*, fr. *L.* *licentia*, fr. *licet*] using license; dissolute; profligate; impure.—**licentiously**, *adv.*—**licentiousness**, *n.*

lichen (lī'ken, lich'en) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G.*, fr. *leichen*, to lick] one of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, usually of scaly, expanded, flatterlike forms growing on rocks, bark of trees, etc., an eruption of the skin.—**lichenic** (lī-ken'īk, lich'en'īk) *a.* pert. to, or derived from, lichens.—**licheniform** (lī-ken-, lich'en-ī-fawrm) *a.* resembling a lichen.

lich gate (lich gāt) *n.* [A.S. *lic*, a corpse, and *gate*] a church-yard gate, with a porch in which the bier may stand while part of the burial service is read.

lick (lik) *v.t.* [A.S. *liccan*; cp. Ger. *lecken*] to pass or draw the tongue over; to lap; to take in by the tongue; to strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog;—*n.* the act of licking; *pl.* a beating.—**licking** (lik'ing) *n.* a lapping with the tongue; a flogging or chastigation.—**lickspittle**, *n.* an abject flatterer or parasite.—to lick into shape, to give form or method to [from the ancient notion that the young bear is born shapeless, and is licked into shape by its mother].—to lick the dust, to be killed; to perish in battle; to act in an abject and servile manner.

lickerish (lik'er-ish) *a.* [fr. obs. *lickerous*, lecherous] eager to enjoy; lustful; dainty.—**lickerishly**, *adv.*

licorice, liquorice (lik'ō-ris) *n.* [O.F. *liquorice*, fr. L., fr. G. *glykys*, sweet, and *rhisā*, root] a plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet juice; the juice obtained from the root.

lictor (lik'tor) *n.* [L., fr. *ligare*, to bind] an officer attending a Roman magistrate, bearing the fasces as his symbol.

lid (lid) *n.* [A.S. *hild*] a cover of a vessel or box; the eyelid.—**lidless**, *a.*

lie (ii) *v.i.* [A.S. *lēgan*] to utter an untrue statement knowingly; to misrepresent; to give an unjust idea of; to make an erroneous declaration regarding;—*n.* a criminal falsehood; an intentional violation of truth; anything that misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like.—to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood.—**white lie**, an untruth uttered without evil intent; a conventional saying not strictly true;—*Syn.* of *n.* untruth; falsehood; fiction; deception.

lie (ii) *v.t.* [M.E. *lyen*, fr. A.S. *licgan*; cp. L. *lectus*, bed] to be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch; to be in a horizontal position, or nearly so; to lean; to press on; to be situated; to be at rest;—*n.* manner of lying; relative position.—to lie along, to be extended at full length.—to lie at one's heart, to be an object of solicitude, affection, or desire to one.—to lie by, to be with or near.—to lie down, to go to rest.—to lie hard, or heavy, on, to oppress, to burden.—to lie in, to be in childbed.—to lie in the way, to be a hindrance or obstacle.—to lie in wait, to wait for in ambush or concealment.—to lie on, or upon, to be incumbent upon; to depend upon.—to lie on hand, to remain unsold.—to lie over, to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion.—to lie to, to come to a comparatively stationary position at sea.—to lie under, to be subject to; to suffer.—to lie with, to lodge with; to have sexual intercourse with; to depend on;—*Syn.* to remain; to lodge; to sleep; to consist in; to belong to.

lief (liē) *a.* willing; glad;—*adv.*

liege (liē) *a.* [O.F. *liege*, free, fr. O.H. Ger.—confused with L. *ligātus*, bound] bound by a feudal tenure; sovereign;—*n.* one who owes allegiance; a vassal; a lord or

superior; in *pl.* citizens generally.—**liege-man**, *n.* a vassal.

lien (li'ēn, lēn) *n.* a legal charge by a creditor on one's property until a debt is paid.

lieu (liū) *n.* [F.] place.—**in lieu of**, in place of.

lieutenant (li-tēn'ant) *n.* [F., fr. *lieu*, place, and (part.) *tenant*, fr. *tenir*, to hold] a deputy; an officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; an army officer next below a captain; a navy officer next below lieutenant commander.—**lieutenancy**, *n.* the office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.—**lieutenantship**, *n.*—**lieutenant colonel**, an army officer next below a colonel.—**lieutenant commander**, a navy officer next below a commander.—**lieutenant general**, an army officer next below a general.—**lieutenant governor**, a state officer next below the governor.

life (lif) *n.* [A.S. *līf*] existence; vitality; condition of plants, or animals, in which they exercise functional powers; the time from birth to death; manner of living; exact resemblance; general state of society; course of daily events; a quickening principle; narrative of a person's history; a term of endearment; *pl.* lives, men; human beings; persons.—**lifeless**, *a.* dead.—**lifelessly**, *adv.*—**lifelessness**, *n.*—**life-like**, *a.*—**life annuity**, an annual sum, invested and insured on the life or lives of the annuitants.—**life belt**, a belt, inflated with air, to support one in the water.—**lifeboat**, *n.* a boat for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other casualty at sea.—**lifebuoy**, *n.* a buoy for throwing to a person in danger of drowning.—**lifeguard**, *n.* a bodyguard, or esp. a guard to protect life at a swimming resort.—**life insurance**, a contract by which, through payment of premiums, on the death of the insured person his beneficiary receives money, or at the end of a certain period the insured person receives money himself.—**life line**, a line attached to a lifebuoy or lifeboat.—**life preserver**, any apparatus for preserving life, esp. a life belt or a canvas-covered cork ring or jacket that keeps one buoyant in water; a loaded cane.



Life Preservers

lift (lift) *v.t.* [Scand.] to raise; to take and carry away;—*v.t.* to rise; to be raised;—*n.* act of lifting; assistance; an elevator.—**liftable**, *a.*—**lifter**, *a.*

ligament (lig'a-ment) *n.* [F., a tie, fr. L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare*, to bind] anything that unites one thing to another; a bond; a substance serving to bind one bone to another.

ligature (lig'a-chūr) *n.* a bandage; a line connecting musical notes; a type of two or more letters united in one character, as *æ*, *œ*, *ff*, *ff*, etc.; a string for tying blood vessels.

light (lit) *n.* [A.S. *leoht*] that form of radiant energy which excites the sensation of vision; day; anything that gives light, etc.; the illuminated part of a scene or picture; point of view;—*a.* not dark; bright; whitish; not very marked;—*v.t.* to set fire to; to give light to;—*lightsome, a.* gay; cheering.—*lightsomely, adv.*—*lightsomeness, n.*—*lighten, v.t.* to burst forth as lightning; to flash; to become less dark;—*v.i.* to make light.—*lightskip, n.* a vessel at anchor, and carrying a danger light for ships.

light (lit) *v.t.* [A.S. *lihtan*, to alight from] to come to by chance; to alight.

light (lit) *a.* [A.S. *leoht*] having little weight; not heavy; easy; active; nimble; not sufficiently ballasted, as a ship; inconsiderable; moderate, as wind; unsettled; volatile, as character; trifling; wanton; sandy, as soil.—*lightly, adv.* with little weight; cheerfully; easily; readily; wantonly; nimbly.—*lightness, n.*—*lighten, v.t.* to make less heavy; to cheer.—*lights, n. pl.* [fr. their *lightness*] the lungs; the organs of breathing in animals.—*light-horse, light cavalry*—*light infantry, a* body of armed men trained for rapid evolutions.—*lightweight, n.* a boxer between 127 and 135 pounds.—*light year, the* distance light travels in one year, or about 6 trillion miles.

lighter (līt'er) *n.* a barge used in loading and unloading ships.—*lighterage, n.* price paid for the service of lighters.—*lighterman, n.*

lighthouse (lit'-hous) *n.* a tower with a light at the top, erected at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to ships at night.



Lighthouse

lightning (lit'ning) *n.* [M.E. *lightmen*, to flash] a discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a flash of light.

—*lightning rod, a* device to protect a house, etc., from lightning, consisting of a rod serving, by a connected wire (the lightning conductor), to carry the electric current into the earth or water.

ligneous (lig'nē-us) *a.* [L., fr. *lignum*, wood] made of wood; woody.

lignify (lig'nī-fī) *v.t.* [L. *lignum*, and *facere*, to make] to convert or change into wood;—*v.i.* to become wood.

lignite (lig'nit) *n.* coal retaining the texture of wood; brown coal.

lignum-vitæ (lig'nūm-vī-tē) *n.* [L. wood of life] the name of several tropical trees having wood of extreme hardness.

like (lik) *a.* [A.S. *lic*, as in *gelic*, cp. Ger. *gleich*] equal; similar;—*n.* an equal; a person or thing resembling another; an exact resemblance;—*adv.* in the same manner; to equal degree; probably;—*prep.*;—*conj.*—*liken, v.t.* to represent as similar; to compare.—*likeness, n.* resemblance; an image, picture, or statue.—*likewise, conj.* and *adv.* in like manner; also; moreover; too.

like (lik) *v.t.* [A.S. *lician*, to please] to be pleased with; to enjoy;—*v.i.* to be pleased;—*n.* a liking; fancy.—*likable, a.*—*likableness, n.*

likely (lik'li) *a.* [=*like-like*] worthy of belief; credible; having reason to expect (followed by an infinitive); of excellent qualities;—*adv.* probably.—*likelihood, n.* probability.

lilac (lī'lak) *n.* [Sp. fr. A.] a shrub cultivated for its clusters of fragrant purple or white flowers;—*a.* of lilac color.

lilt (lilt) *n.* buoyancy; rhythm.—*lilting, a.* buoyant; light.—*liltingly, adv.*

lily (lī'lī) *n.* [L. *lilium*, fr. G. *leirion*] a bulbous plant, having flowers generally very showy, and some very fragrant;—*a.* resembling a white lily.—*lily of the valley, a* low-growing plant with large leaves and small, fragrant white flowers.



Lily of the Valley

limb (lim) *n.* [A.S. *lim*] an extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; the branch of a tree.

limber (lim'ber) *a.* [fr. *limp*] easily bent; pliant;—*v.t.* to make pliant.

limber (lim'ber) *v.t.* [Etyim. unknown] to attach to a gun carriage;—*n.* the forward part of a gun carriage to which the horses are attached.

limbo, limbus (lim'bō, -bus) *n.* [L. *in limbo*, on the border] the destination of the souls of unbaptized children, heathens, idiots, etc., at death; a place of confinement.

Limburger (lim'ber-ger) *n.* [Limbürg, Belgium] a kind of strong-smelling cheese.

lime (lim) *n.* [Corr. fr. A.S. *lind*, the linden tree] the linden tree;—*a.* pert. to the linden tree.

lime (lim) [F., fr. Pers. =citron] a tree or its acid, lemonlike fruit.

lime (lim) [A.S. *lim*, cement; cp. *loam*] a viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; birdlime; oxide of calcium; the white, caustic substance obtained from limestone, shells, etc., by heat;—*v.t.* to smear with a viscous substance; to ensnare; to manure with lime.—*limestone, n.* any rock consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime.—*limekiln* (lim'kil) *n.* a furnace in which limestone is burned to make lime.—*limy, a.* viscous; resembling lime.—*limelight, n.* a powerful light produced by oxyhydrogen flame on lime; the spotlight.—*lime-water, n.* water impregnated with lime.

limerick (lim'er-ik) *n.* [fr. *Limerick*, Ireland] a humorous poem of 5 lines, in which the 1st, 2nd, and 5th lines have 3 metrical feet and rhyme, and in which

the 3rd and 4th lines have 2 metrical feet and rhyme.

limit (lim'it) *n.* [F., fr. L. stem *limit-*, fr. *limes*, a boundary] that which terminates; bound, or edge; utmost extent;—*v.t.* to confine within certain bounds; to restrict the signification of.—**limitable**, *a.*—**limitless**, *a.*—**limitation** (lim-i-tā'shun) *n.* restriction; restraint; confinement of sense, meaning, or import, to words or expressions.

limn (lim) *v.t.* [O.F. *illuminer*, to illuminate, fr. L. *illumināre*, fr. *lumen*, light] to draw or paint.—**limner** (lim'ner) *n.* one who decorates books with initial pictures; a portrait painter.

limonite (līm'ō-nīt) *n.* [F., fr. G. *limōn*, a marshy meadow] an important iron ore, also called bog iron, brown hematite, and brown iron ore.

limousine (lim-oo-zēn') *n.* an automobile with the passenger compartment separate from the driver's seat.



Limousine

limp (limp) *v.i.* [Cp. A.S. *lemphealt*, halting] to halt; to walk lamely,—*n.* a halt; act of limping.

limp (limp) *a.* [Etyrn. uncertain] lacking stiffness; flexible.—**limpness**, *n.*

limpet (lim'pet) *n.* [A.S. *lempedu*, a lamprey, fr. L. *lampreda*, lamprey] a small univalve shellfish, found adhering to rocks; a certain freshwater mollusk.

limpid (lim'pid) *a.* [F., fr. L. *limpidus*, clear] clear; pure; crystal.—**limpidity**, **limpidness** (lim-pid'i-ti, lim'pid-nes) *n.*

linden (lin'den) *n.* [A.S. *lind*; cp. Ger. *linde*] a popular shade tree of N. America, bearing yellow flowers containing honey; in Europe, the lime tree.



Leaves of American Linden

line (lin) *n.* [L. *linea*, fr. *linum*, flax] a linen thread or string; a slender cord; a threadlike mark of the pen; an extended stroke; that which has length more than breadth; boundary; a mark upon the face or hand; lineament; a continued series or rank, as a *line* of writing, a *line* of poetry, a *line* of soldiers or of players in a game, joined lengths of piping, etc.; a short letter; course of conduct, thought, or policy; a succession of progeny from a common progenitor; a system of public conveyances, as steamers; a railroad; telegraph wire; an order to a

traveler for goods; any class of goods; the regular infantry of an army; a measure = 1/12 inch;—*v.t.* to mark out with lines; to cover the inside of; to place along the side of for security or defense; to extend a body of soldiers in a line or row.—**liner**, *n.* a passenger vessel.—**the Line**, the equator.—**line-up**, things or persons brought together for examination; a list of players in a game.—**line drawing**, a drawing executed by distinct lines, as distinguished from a wash drawing, water color, etc.

lineage (lin'ē-ij) *n.* [F. *lignage*, fr. *ligno*, line, fr. L. *linea*, line] race, descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

lineal (lin'ē-al) *a.* [L. *linealis*, fr. *linea*, line] composed of lines; descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary.—**lineally**, *adv.*

lineament (lin'ē-ā-ment) *n.* [F., fr. L. *lineamentum*, a drawing, fr. *lineare*, to draw a line, fr. *linea*] feature; form; make; the outline of a body or figure.

linear (lin'ē-ar) *a.* [L. *linearis*, fr. *linea*] pert. to a line, like a line.—**linear measure**, a measure of length.

linen (lin'en) *n.* [A.S. *lin*, fr. L. *linum*, flax] thread or cloth made of flax; underclothing, whether or not made of linen; householdings such as bed sheets, napkins, curtains, etc.;—*s.* made of linen.

ling (ling) *n.* [A.S. *lengu*, length] a marine fish resembling the cod, but more slender.

linger (ling'ger) *v.t.* [M.E. *lengen*, to tarry, fr. A.S. *lang*, long] to delay; to loiter.—**lingerer**, *n.*

lingerie (lan-zhe-rē') *n.* [F., fr. *linge*, flax] orig. linen, now silk, rayon, etc., articles of dress collectively, esp. women's underthings.

lingo (ling'gō) *n.* [corr. fr. L. *lingua*, tongue] language; speech; slang.

linguadental (ling-gwā-den'tal) *a.* [L. stem *dent-*, fr. *dens*, tooth] formed by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or of the tongue and that part of the gum just above the front teeth;—*n.* an articulation pronounced by aid of the tongue and teeth.

lingual (ling'gwāl) *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue] pert. to the tongue;—*n.* a letter pronounced with the tongue, as *l*.

linguist (ling'gwist) *n.* one skilled in languages.—**linguistics** (ling-gwis'tiks) *n.* the science of languages; comparative grammar.—**linguistic**, *a.* relating to linguistics.

liniment (lin'i-ment) *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linere*, to anoint] a kind of liquid ointment rubbed on the skin as a counter-irritant.

lining (lin'ing) *n.* [fr. *line*, to cover with line, *s.* linen] the covering of an inner surface.

link (link) *n.* [Scand.] a single ring of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; anything connecting; a measure of 7.92 inches, the 1-100th part of a chain;—*v.t.* to connect;—*v.i.* to be connected.

link (link) *n.* [D.; cp. *linstock*] a torch made of tow and pitch.

links (lɪŋks) *n. pl.* [A.S. *linc*, ridge of land] flat, sandy ground near the sea, growing grass, furze, etc.; a golf course.

linnet (lɪn'et) *n.* [O.F. *linette*, fr. L. *linum*, flax, so called from feeding on flaxseed] a small bird, allied to the finches and noted for its sweet song.

linoleum (lɪn'olē-um) *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil] a kind of floor cloth in the manufacture of which linseed oil is largely used.

linotype (lɪn'ō-tīp) *n.* a typesetting machine that casts a full line of characters (a slug) at once.

linseed (lɪn'sēd) *n.* [A.S. *lin*, flax, and *seed*] flaxseed, source of linseed oil, used in the arts and in the preparation of inks, stains, etc.

linsey, linsey-woolsey (lɪn'zi,-si) *a.* [obs. *linsey* and *wool*] made of linen and wool—hence, of different and unsuitable parts; vile; mean;—*n.* stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

linstock (lɪn'stok) *n.* a pike with a croch at one end that held the rope match used to fire old-style cannon.



Linstock

lint (lɪnt) *n.* [L. *linetum*, a linen cloth, fr. *linum*, flax] linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

lintel (lɪn'tel) *n.* [O.F., fr. Low L. *lintellus*, for *limellus*, dim. of *limes*, a border] a horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door or window.

lion (lɪ'ʌn) *n.* [L. *leo*, (acc.) *leonem*, fr. *leonis*] a carnivorous mammal of the cat family (found in Asia and Africa), noted for its great size and strength, and its terrific roar (see *lioness*); a sign in the zodiac (Leo), an object of interest and curiosity, —lionize, *v. t.* to treat as a lion—that is as a person of high importance.



Lion

lip (lɪp) *n.* [A.S. *lippa*; allied to L. *labium*, lip] one of the two fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth; the edge of anything; brim; *pl.* the organs of speech as represented by the lips;—*v. t.* to touch with the lips.—lip language, oral or articulate language understood by the deaf and dumb by watching the motion of the lips.—lipstick, rouge for the lips.

liqueate (lɪ'kwāt) *v. t.* [L.] to melt; to liquefy.

liquefy (lɪ'kwē-fī) *v. t.* [L. fr. *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make] to melt;—*v. i.* to become liquid.—liquefier, *n.*—liquefaction (lɪ'kwē-fak'shun) *n.*

liqueur (lɪ'ker) *n.* [F.] a delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits and aromatic substances.

liquid (lɪk'wɪd) *a.* [F., fr. L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquere*, to be fluid] fluid; not fixed or solid; flowing smoothly; sounding agreeably to the ear;—*n.* a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; a fluid that is not aeriform; a letter that has a smooth, flowing sound, as, *l, m, n, r*.—liquidize, *v. t.* to reduce to the liquid state.—liquidity (lɪk'wɪd'ɪ-ti) *n.* state of being liquid.—liquidate (lɪk'wɪ-dāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *liquidatus*, fr. *liquidus*, liquid] to bring, as debts and obligations, under one head, and determine the precise amount of; to adjust; to dispose of.—liquidator, *n.* a professional man appointed to wind up the affairs of a company.—liquidation (lɪk'wɪ-dā'shun) *n.* act of settling and adjusting debts; disposition.—liquid fire, burning oil thrown at enemy troops.

liquor (lɪk'er) *n.* [A.F. *licor*, O.F. *liquor*, fr. L. *liquor*, fr. *liquere*, to be liquid] any liquid or fluid, esp. alcoholic or spirituous fluid; a decoction.

lira (lɪ'ra) *n.* [It.] the monetary unit of Italy, worth \$0.0526 in U.S. currency at par; the Turkish pound, equivalent at par to about \$4.40 in U.S. currency.

lisle (lɪl; lɛl) *n.* [F.] a tough, twisted thread org. made at Lisle, France, or a fabric woven from it.

lisp (lɪsp) *v. i.* [M.E. *lisper*, fr. A.S. *lisp*, stammering; cp. Ger. *lispeln*, to lisp] to give *s* the sound of *th* in *this*, and *s* that of *th* in *this*; to speak imperfectly—hence, to make feeble beginnings;—*v. t.* to pronounce with a lisp;—*n.* habit of lisping.—lisper, *n.*

lissome (lɪs'ʊm) *a.* lithe; agile; supple.—lissomely, *adv.*—lissomeness, *n.*

list (lɪst) *n.* [A.S. *list*, a list of cloth; cp. Ger. *lesste*] the outer edge or selvage of cloth; a row or line; [O. H. Ger. *līsta*] a roll; a catalogue; a register; an inventory;—*v. t.* to sew together, as strips of cloth; to enlist;—*v. i.* to engage in public service by enrolling one's name.

list (lɪst) *n.* [O.F. *lisse*; cp. Late L. *lucio*, barriers] a line enclosing a field of combat—hence, in *pl.*, the field enclosed for a combat.

list (lɪst) *v. i.* [A.S. *lystan*, to desire, fr. *lust*, pleasure] to lean or incline; to please; [fr. *līsten*] to listen; to hearken;—*n.* an inclination to one side, as of a ship.

listen (lɪs'n) *v. t.* [A.S. *lystan*, fr. *lyst*, hearing] to attend closely; to yield to advice.—liatener, *n.*

listless (lɪst'les) *a.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure] not attending; indifferent.—listlessly, *adv.*—listlessness, *n.*

lit (lɪt) *n.* gold unit of monetary system of Lithuania, worth 10 cents;—*v.* past tense and past part. of the verb *light*.

litany (lit'ā-nī) *n.* [O.F. *letanie*, fr. L., fr. G. *litanica*, a prayer] a form of supplication for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship.

liter (lē'ter) *n.* [F., fr. G. *litra*, a pound] a metric measure of capacity equal to 61.027 cubic inches, or 1.06 U.S. liquid quarts.

literacy (lit'er-a-sī) *n.* state of being able to read and write.

literal (lit'er-əl) *a.* [O.F., fr. *līterālis*, fr. L. *lītera*, a letter] according to the letter; real; not figurative; rendered word for word, as a translation.—**literally**, *adv.*—**literalness**, *n.*—**literalize**, *v.t.* to interpret literally.—**literalism**, *n.* a mode of interpreting literally.—**literalist**, *n.* one who adheres to the literal interpretation.

literary (lit'er-er-i) *a.* [L. *līterārius*, fr. *lītera*, a letter] pert. to letters or literature; versed in literature.

literate (lit'er-at) *a.* instructed in learning and science; lettered.—**literate** (lit'er-ā'tī) *n.* pl. men of learning or erudition.—**literation**, *adv.* [L.] letter by letter.

literature (lit'er-a-chūr) *n.* [F., fr. L. *līteratūra*] learning; acquaintance with letters or books; the body of literary productions in a nation, or in a particular period; esp. such literary compositions as depend for their effect on style and diction; belles-lettres; critical essays, poetry, etc., as opposed to scientific productions.

litharge (lith'ārj) *n.* [G., fr. *lithos*, stone, and *argyros*, silver] fused monoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air.

lithe (lith) *a.* [A.S. *litha*, *lith*, gentle] capable of being easily bent; pliant.—**lithely**, *adv.*—**litheness**, *n.*—**lithesome**, *a.*

lithium (lith'ī-um) *n.* [L., fr. G. *lithos*, stone] one of the alkaline metals, so called because obtained from a mineral (it is the lightest metal known).—**lithia**, *n.* oxide of lithium.

lithoglyph (lith'ō-ghf) *n.* [G., fr. *lithos*, stone, and *glyphein*, to carve] a carving on a precious stone; an engraved stone.

lithograph (lith'ō-graf) *v.t.* [G., fr. *lithos*, stone, and *graphen*, to write] to trace or otherwise put, as by photography, on stone or metal, and transfer to paper by printing;—*n.* a print by lithography.—**lithography** (li-thō'grā-fī) *n.* the art by which designs are drawn, etc., on stone or metal, and impressions are obtained from them.—**lithographer**, *n.*—**lithographic** (lith'ō-grā'fīk) *a.*—**lithographically**, *adv.*

litigate (lit'ī-gāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *litigātus*, fr. *litigare*, to dispute, fr. *lis*, *litus*, strife, and *agere*, to carry on] to contest in law;—*v.i.* to carry on a suit by judicial process.—**litigable**, *a.*—**litigant**, *a.* engaged in a lawsuit;—*n.* a person engaged in a lawsuit.—**litigation** (lit'ī-gā'shun) *n.* a suit at law.

litigious (li-tij'us) *a.* [L. *litigium*, quarrel] quarrelsome; fond of litigation.—**litigiously**, *adv.*—**litigiousness**, *n.*

litmus (lit'mus) *n.* [Corr. fr. D. *lakmoes*, a blue dye stuff] purple dye obtained from lichens, which turns blue with alkalis and red with acids.—**litmus paper**, unsized paper stained with litmus, and used to test the acidity or alkalinity of a solution.

litter (lit'er) *n.* [O.F. *littere*, fr. Late L. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus*, couch] a bed that may be easily carried about; a bed of straw or hay for animals; a covering of straw for plants; a confused mass of objects little valued; a number of animals born at once;—*v.t.* to bring forth young, as swine; to scatter about, as fragments, etc.; to cover with litter.

litterateur (lit'er-a-tēr) *n.* [F.] a literary man.

littoral (lit'ō-rəl) *a.* [L. *stern litor-*, fr. *litus*, the seashore] belonging to the space on a seacoast, between high and low water mark; situated along a shore.

liturgy (lit'er-jī) *n.* [O.F. *liturgie*, fr. G., fr. *leitōs*, public, and *ergon*, work] the established formulas or ritual for public worship in churches.—**liturgist**, *n.* one that adheres strictly to a liturgy.—**liturgical** (li-ter'jī-kal) *a.* pert. to a liturgy.—**liturgically**, *adv.*

live (liv) *v.i.* [A.S. *lifan*; cp. Ger. *leben*] to have being; to subsist; to be conscious; to dwell in; to feed on; to keep one's self, as by income, etc.;—*v.t.* to spend, as one's life; to exist for or according to, as principles, etc.—**live** (liv) *a.* [contr. fr. *alive*—A.S. *on life*, in life] having life; quick; not extinguished.—**living** (liv'ing) *n.* the benefice of a clergyman; those that are alive.—**livelong** (liv'long) *a.* long in passing.—**liver**, *n.*—**livable**, *a.*—**livelihood** (liv'li-hood) *n.* [A.S. *lif*, life, and *lād*, a leading way; cp. *lode*] means of maintaining existence.—**live oak**, an evergreen oak of the South.—



Highland Live Oak Acorn and Leaf

livestock, *n.* cattle, hogs, horses, etc.—**living room**, a family sitting room.—**living wage**, a wage on which a workman and his family can live fairly.

lively (liv'li) *a.* [M.E. *līfly*, *līfelike*] animated; active; gay; light;—*adv.* briskly.—**liveliness**, *n.*

liver (liv'er) *n.* [A.S. *lifer*] the largest gland of the body, situated beneath the diaphragm and secreting the bile.

liverwort (liv'er-wort) *n.* a plant resembling the mosses but belonging to the class Hepaticae.

liverwurst (liv'er-werst) *n.* [Ger. *leberwurst*] a kind of sausage made chiefly from liver.

livery (liv'gr-i) *n.* [F. *livrée*, fr. *livrer*, fr. L. *liberare*, to give freely] the dress by which servants of a person of fashion are distinguished, the garb appropriated by any body of persons to their own use; the body or company wearing such a garb; an allowance of food stately given out, as to servants, to horses, etc.;—*v.t.* to clothe in livery.—**liveryman**, *n.* one who wears a livery.—**livery stable**, a stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

livid (liv'id) *a.* [F., fr. L. *lividus*, bluish, fr. *livere*, to be of a lead color] black and blue; discolored, as flesh, by a bruise.—**lividness**, *n.* a dark or black and blue color.

livre (lè'ver) *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra*, a pound] an old French silver coin equal to 20 sous, or about 20 cents.

lixivium (lik-siv'i-um) *n.* [L.] water impregnated with alkalis from wood ashes.—**lixivial**, **lixivious** (lik-siv'i-ál, -us) *a.* [L. *lixivium*, lye, fr. *lix*, ashes] containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood.

lizard (liz'ard) *n.* [F., fr. L. *lacerta*, a lizard] a four-footed reptile having an elongate round body, a very long round tail, and a tongue divided at the end.

llama (lá'ma) *n.* [Peruv.] a South American ruminating mammal of the camel kind, about 4 ft. high and 5 ft. long, used as a beast of burden, and prized for its hair.



Llama

llano (lá'nó, lyá'nó) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *planus*, plain] one of the vast grassy plains in the north of South America.

lo (ló) *int.* [A.S. *lô*] look; see; behold.

loach (lóch) *n.* [F. *loche*] a small river fish, allied to the minnow.

load (lód) *n.* [A.S. *hladan*, to load] a burden; the amount that can be conveyed at one time by a porter, horse, cart, van, etc.; a certain measure for articles conveyed in carts, trucks, etc.; any heavy weight; accumulated weight, as of debts, difficulties, crimes, etc.; the charge of a firearm;—*v.t.* to lay a burden on; to put upon, for conveyance, as on a cart, etc.; to put on board of, as cargo; to freight; to charge with powder, shot, etc.; to burden oppressively.—**loader**, *n.*

loadstar, **lodestar** (lód'stár) *n.* [Cp. *lode*] the star used for guidance, esp. the polestar.

loadstone, **lodestone** (lód'stón) *n.* [Cp. *lode*] a piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity, like a magnetic needle; a natural magnet.

loaf (lóf) *n.*; *pl.* loaves (lóvz) [A.S. *hláf*] a large, regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake.

loaf (lóf) *v.i.* [Ger. *lausen*, fr. *lausen*, to run about] to spend time in idleness.—**loafer**, *n.*

loam (lóm) *n.* [A.S. *lóm*; cp. *lime*] a rich soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, oxide of iron, and carbonate of lime.—**loamy**, *a.* clayey and marly.

loan (lón) *n.* [A.S. *læn*] act of lending; that which is lent; grant of the use;—*v.i.* and *t.* to lend money or other property.—**loanable**, *a.*

loan (lón) *n.* [Scot., cp. *lane*] a narrow, enclosed way.

loath (lóth) *a.* [A.S. *lôth*, hateful] filled with aversion; unwilling.—**loathsome**, *a.* exciting disgust.—**loathsome**, *adj.*—**loathsomeness**, *n.*—**loathful**, *a.* full of loathing.

loathe (lóth) *v.t.* to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink; to detest.—**loather**, *n.*

lob (lob) *v.t.* to toss heavily, as a shot; to throw or strike an object, as a tennis ball, so that it moves in an arching curve;—*v.t.* to move heavily.

lobar (ló'ber) *a.* pert. to a lobe or lobes.

lobate (ló'bát) *a.* with lobes. Also **lobated**.

lobby (lob'i) *n.* [Late L. *lobia*, a covered way] a narrow passage or vestibule, forming the entrance into a building; a waiting room; a similar room attached to law and other courts; a group engaged in lobbying;—*v.t.* to frequent the lobby to legislative chambers to collect news or influence legislators.

lobe (lób) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *lobos*, lobe of the ear] any division, esp. of a somewhat rounded form; the thick, soft termination of the human ear; a part of the lungs or liver; the division of a simple leaf; the cotyledon of a seed.

loblolly (lob-lof'i) *n.* a pine tree of southern U.S., or its wood; any of various other trees; gravel.

lobster (lob'ster) *n.* [A.S. *loppestre*, *loppst*, corr. fr. L. *locusta*, lobster] a large, long-tailed crustacean used for food.



Lobster

lobule (lob'ül) *n.* a small lobe.

local (ló'kal) *n.* [=fr. Late L. *localis*, fr. L. *locus*, place] pert. to a particular

place; confined to a definite district.—**locally**, *adv.*—**localism**, *n.* a local idiom, phrase, or custom.—**localize**, *v.t.* assign to a definite place.—**localization** (lō-kāl-l-zā'shun) *n.*—**locality** (lō-kāl'-tī) *n.* position; place.—**locale** (lō-kāl') *n.* [F.] locality.

locate (lō'kāt) *v.t.* to set in a particular spot or position.—**location** (lō-kā'shun) *n.* situation; geographical position.—**locative** (lōk'q-tiv) *a.* indicating place;—*n.* the case form that denotes place.

loch (lōh) *n.* [Gael.] a lake; a landlocked arm of the sea [Scot.].

lock (lōk) *n.* [A.S. *lōco*] a tuft or tress of hair; *pl.* hair collectively.

lock (lōk) *n.* [A.S. *loc*, a fastening] anything that fastens; a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, etc.; a grappling or wrestling; an enclosure in a canal with gates at each end; the firing apparatus of a gun;—*v.t.* to fasten with a lock and key; to shut up or confine; to encircle;—*v.i.* to become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion.—

locker, *n.* a small compartment, as for clothes, etc., that may be locked.—**lockjaw**, *n.* a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the jaw; a variety of tetanus.—**lockout**, *n.* a locking out, esp. of employees by an employer.—**lockup**, *n.* a jail.

locket (lōk'et) *n.* [F. *loquet*, a door latch, fr. O.F. *loc*, lock] a little case worn as an ornament or containing a souvenir.

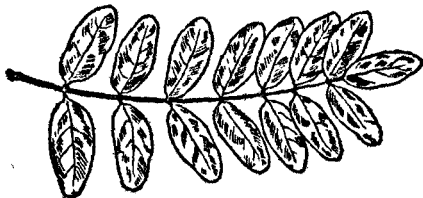


Locket on Chain

locomotion (lō-kō-mō'shun) *n.* [L., fr. *locus*, place, and *motio*] act or power of moving from place to place.—**locomotive**, *a.* able to change place; moving from place to place;—*n.* an engine used to draw railroad cars.—**locomotor ataxia**, a sort of paralysis in which the movements of the legs are so irregular as to make walking difficult.

locum tenens (lō'kum tē'nenz) *n.* [L., fr. *locus*, and *tenens* (part.) fr. *tenere*, to hold] one who holds the place of another; a substitute.

locus (lō'kus) *n.*; *pl.* loci (lō'sī) [L., a place] a geometrical line, all of whose points satisfy a certain geometrical condition to the exclusion of all other points.



Leaves of Common Locust

locust (lō'kust) *n.* [L. *locusta*] a jumping and flying insect, closely resembling the grasshopper; an American tree, specif. the common locust, with pinnate compound leaves and bearing white flowers; the honey locust; the carob tree.

locution (lō-kū'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *locutionem*, fr. (part.) *locutus*, fr. *loqui*, to speak] speech; mode of speaking; phraseology; phrases.

lode (lōd) *n.* [A.S. *lād*, course] metallic or any regular mineral vein; a water-course.—**lodestar**, -stone, see *Lodstar*, -stone.

lodge (lōj) *v.t.* [O.F. *loge*] to deposit for preservation; to infix; to throw in; to furnish with a temporary habitation; to harbor; to cover; to lay flat, as grain;—*v.i.* to settle in or upon; to dwell in; to reside; to be laid flat;—*n.* a small country house; the house of the gatekeeper on an extensive estate; a secret association, as of the Freemasons, etc., or the place in which they assemble.—**lodger**, *n.*—**lodgment**, *n.* act of lodging; accumulation of something deposited; occupation of a position by a besieging party.

loft (loft) *n.* [M.E. *loft*, air, fr. Scand. = sky, upper room; A.S. *lyfi*] an upper room or flat; the space under the roof; the gallery in a church or hall;—*v.t.* in golf, to strike the ball high by means of a club called the *lofter*.—**lofty**, *a.* lifted high up; elevated.—**loftily**, *adv.*—**loftiness**, *n.*

log (lōg) *n.* [Scand.] a bulky piece of timber; an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion; the record of the rate of a ship's velocity; a log book;—*a.* constructed of logs.—**logbook**, *n.* a book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship or aircraft.—**log line**, a line about 150 fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.—**log-rolling**, mutual help in collecting logs or in carrying legislative measures, or in commendation of each other's works by authors.—**logger**, *n.* one engaged in logging.—**logging**, *n.* the business of cutting trees for timber, pulp, fuel, etc.

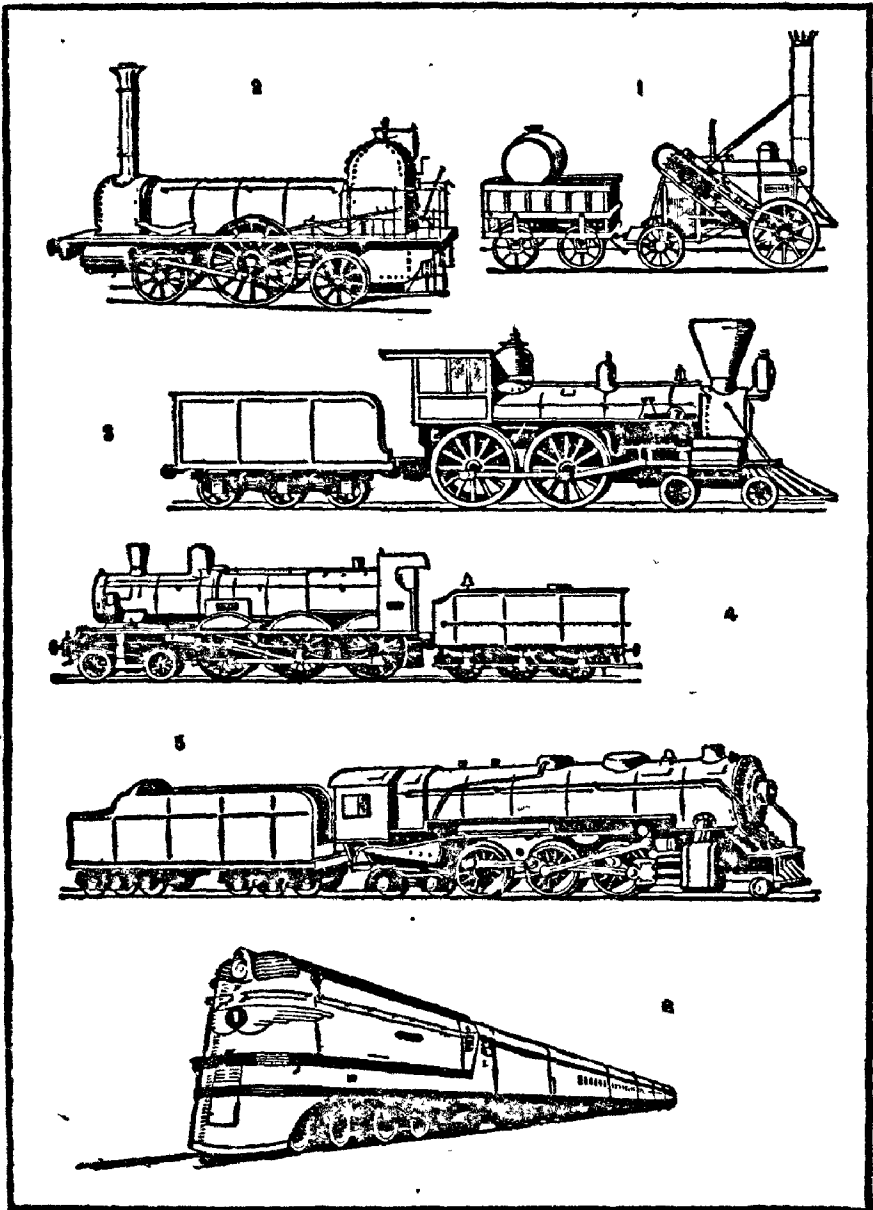
loganberry (lō'gan-ber-ī) *n.* [fr. Judge *Logan*, its discoverer] the red fruit of a kind of dewberry plant, or the plant itself.

logarithm (lōg'q-rithm) *n.* [G., fr. *logos*, a word, ratio, and *arithmos*, number] one of a class of auxiliary numbers designed to abridge arithmetical calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division.—**logarithmic** (lōg'q-rith'mik) *a.* pert. to logarithms.—**logarithmically**, *adv.*

loggerhead (lōg'er-hed) *n.* in a whale-boat, a peg around which a fast-running line was sometimes turned; an iron rod, with a container at one end, used for heating various substances over a fire; a large turtle of the S. Atlantic Ocean.—**at loggerheads**, quarreling.

logic (lōj'ik) *n.* [G. *logikē* (sc. *technē*, fr. *legein*, to speak) the science of pure and formal thought; the science or art of reasoning.—**logical**, *a.* pert. to logic; skilled in logic.—**logically**, *adv.*—**logician** (lō-jish'an) *n.* one skilled in logic.

logography (lō-gog'q-fī) *n.* [G., fr. *logos*, word, speech, and *graphein*, to write] a method of printing in which whole words, cast in a single type, are used instead of single letters.



EVOLUTION OF THE LOCOMOTIVE

1. Stephenson's "Rocket" (1829).
2. Stephenson's long-boiler locomotive (1841).
3. Locomotive in use about 1850.
4. Four-cylinder compound locomotive (1890).
5. Modern coal-burning locomotive.
6. Modern streamlined oil-burning locomotive.

logotype (log'ō-tīp) *n.* [G., fr. *logos*, word, and *typos*, type] a single casting of type, containing two or more letters often used together, as at right.

logwood (log'wood) *n.* a South American timber, of a deep red color, used in dyeing.

loin (lōin) *n.* [O.F. *logne*, fr. L. *lumbus*, loin] that part of an animal above the hip-bone, on each side of the spinal column; the ribs of a sheep cut for the table, *pl.* a corresponding part of the human body; the upper portions of the legs.

loiter (lōi'ter) *v.i.* [D.] to be slow in moving; to spend time idly; to linger.—*loiterer*, *n.*

loll (lol) *v.t.* [O.D.] to thrust out, as the tongue;—*v.i.* to act indolently; to lie at ease; to hang out, as the tongue of a dog.

lollipop (lol'i-pop) *n.* a kind of hard candy fixed on the end of a small stick, for sucking.

lombard (lom'bard) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *longobardus*, fr. Teut.=long beard] a native of Lombardy; a money lender or banker, a profession first exercised in London, Eng., by the Lombards.

lone (lōn) *a.* [Contr. of alone] having no company; solitary; standing by itself.—*lonely*, *a.* alone; unfrequented.—*loneliness*, *n.*—*lonesome*, *a.* solitary.—*lonesomely*, *adv.*—*lonesomeness*, *n.*

long (long) *a.* [A.S. *lang*] drawn out in a line; protracted; extended in time; slow in coming; continued to a great length;—*adv.* to a great extent; at a point of duration far distant.—*longish* (long'ish) *a.* somewhat long.—*longshoreman* (long'shōr-mān) *n.* a dock laborer.—*longsome*, *a.* tedious; tiresome.—*longheaded*, *a.* far-seeing.—*long-sighted*, *a.* seeing a great distance;—hence sagacious.—*long measure*, lineal measure.—*Syn.* tedious; far-reaching; dilatory; extensive.

long (long) *v.i.* [A.S. *langian*, to desire] to desire eagerly; to have an eager or craving appetite.—*longing*, *n.* a yearning;—*a.* with yearning.—*longingly*, *adv.*

longevity (lon-jev'i-ti) *n.* [L., fr. *longus*, long, and *ævitas* (*ætas*), age] duration of life.

longhand (long'hand) *n.* ordinary writing, opposed to *shorthand*.

longhorn (long'hawra) *n.* a breed of cattle with long horns.

longitude (lon'ji-tūd) *n.* [F., fr. L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus*, long] angular distance east or west of a given meridian.—*longitudinal* (lon-ji-tū'di-nāl) *a.* pert. to longitude.—*longitudinally*, *adv.*

loofa (loo'fa) *n.* [A.] the fibrous interior of a kind of gourd, used as a flesh-brush.

look (look) *v.t.* [A.S. *lōcian*] to influence, by looks; to express by a look;—*v.i.* to direct the eye so as to see; to consider; to gaze; to watch; in the imperative, see, behold;—*n.* cast of countenance; aspect; view; watch.—*looker*, *n.*—*lookout*, *n.* a careful looking for any object; the place from which such observation is made; a person

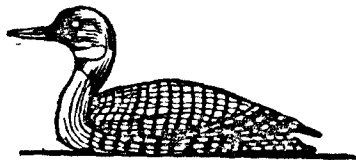
engaged in watching.—*looker-on*, a spectator.—*looking-glass*, *n.* a mirror.

loom (loom) *n.* [A.S. *gelōma*, a tool] a machine in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread.

loom (lōom) *v.i.* [O.F. *lumer*, fr. L. *lumināre*] to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a ship at sea, or a mountain; to stand out prominently in the future.

loon (lōon) *n.* [M.E. *lowa*, fr. O. Low Ger.] a sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal.

loon (lōon) *n.* [Scand.] a diving bird, allied to the grebe, found in northern lakes and seas.



Loon

loop (lōop) *n.* [Scand.] a doubling of a string through which a cord may be run; a doubling of any course, as in flying; a small, narrow opening;—*v.t.* to fasten by a loop; to make a loop.—*loop the loop*, to fly a loop in an airplane vertically.

loophole (lōop'hōl) *n.* [O.F. *loup*] a small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at an enemy; a means of escape.

loose (loos) *v.t.* [A.S. *leds*] to untie or unbind; to absolve;—*v.i.* to set sail;—*a.* free; unsewed; unbound, as printed sheets; not close or tight; flowing; diffuse; unconnected; careless; lax; dissolute.—*loosely*, *adv.*—*looseness*, *n.*—*loosen*, *v.t.* to make loose; to render less dense;—*v.i.* to become loose.—*loosener*, *n.*

loot (loot) *n.* [Hind., fr. Skr.] act of plundering in a conquered city; booty;—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to carry off, as plunder.—*looter*, *n.*

lop (lop) *v.t.* [D.=to maim] to cut off, as the top part of anything; to cut away superfluous parts.

lop (lop) *v.i.* [Cp. *lap*] to hang down loosely.—*lopsided*, *a.* heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.—*lop-eared*, having pendulous ears.

lope (lōp) *v.i.* [O. Norw. *hlapp*] to trot; to canter; to run with long, easy strides;—*n.* an easy, moderately swift gait.

loquacious (lō-kwā'siūs) *a.* [L. stem *loquaci-* fr. *loquax*, fr. *loqui*, to speak] given to talking; talkative; babbling.—*loquaciously*, *adv.*—*loquacity* (lō-kwā'si-i) *n.* talkativeness. Also *loquaciousness*.

lord (lawrd) *n.* [A.S. *hlāford*, fr. *hlāf-ward*, the loaf keeper; cp. *loaf*] a master; a superior; a ruler; a king; a proprietor; in England, the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest son of an earl, or the holder of certain high judicial or government offices; the Supreme Being; a name applied to Christ;

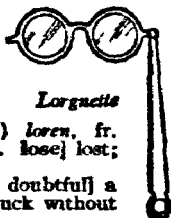
—*s.i.* to play the lord; to domineer.—**lordly**, *a.* becoming a lord; proud; haughty; imperious;—*adv.* proudly; imperiously.—**lordliness**, *n.*—**lordling**, *n.* a petty lord.—**lordship**, *n.* state of being a lord—hence (with *his, your, or their*), a title applied to a lord; territory of a lord.—**Lord's day**, first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.—**lords spiritual**, the church of England dignitaries who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lord's Supper**, the Eucharist, or Holy Communion.—**lords temporal**, lay peers having seats in the English House of Lords.—**House of Lords**, the upper branch of the British legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal.

lore (lör) *n.* [A.S. *lār*, *lore*] formerly, instruction; learning or knowledge, esp. of traditional or legendary matters.

lorgnette (lɔw'nyet') *n.*

[F.] eyeglasses with a handle; an opera-glass.

lorgnon (lɔw'nyawn') *n.* [F.] eyeglasses.



Lorgnettes

lorn (lɔrn) *a.* [(part.) *lorn*, fr. *lesen*, to lose; cp. *lose*] lost; forsaken.

lorry (lor'i) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a long wagon or truck without sides.

lose (lōz) *v.t.* [A.S. *lōran*] to mislay; to put away unintentionally; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest;—*v.i.* to forfeit anything in contest; to suffer loss.—**loser**, *n.*

loss (los) *n.* [A.S. *los*] act of losing; privation; harm, damage; waste by escape; leakage; defeat, as in battle—hence, the number of killed, wounded, and captured, or the property captured, by the enemy.

lost (lost) *a.* mislaid; missing; forfeited in an unsuccessful contest; wasted; bewildered; ruined; not visible.

lot (lot) *n.* [A.S. *lot*, share] that which happens without human design; chance; fortune; a contrivance to determine a question by chance; the fate that falls to one; a separate part; a collection; a small piece of land; a large number;—*v.t.* to allot; to separate into lots.

lotion (lō'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *lotus*, fr. L. *lavare*, to wash] a washing, esp. of the skin, for the purpose of rendering it fair; a healing fluid to be applied externally to the body.

lotophagi (lō-tof'a-jī) *n.pl.* [G. *lōtos*, lotus, and *phagēin*, to eat] lotus-eaters.

lottery (lot'er-i) *n.* [F. *lot*, a lot, prize] a distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

lotus, lotos (lō'tus, -tos) *n.* [G.] a native plant, akin to trefoil and clover plants; the Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant something like the water lily.—**lotus-eater**, one who lives in dreamy ease.

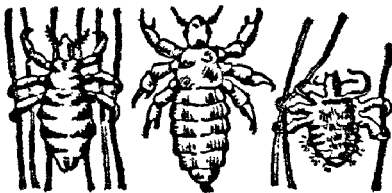
loud (loud) *a.* [A.S. *lūd*; cp. Ger. *laut*] making a great sound; high in tone; noisy;—*adv.* with loudness; loudly.—**loudly**, *adv.*—**loudness**, *n.*—**loudspeaker**, *n.* a tele-

phone receiver adapted to the production of loud sounds, used in radio receiving sets, public reception systems, etc.

louis d'or (loo't daw'r) *n.* [F., a *louis* of gold] a former French gold coin, worth from \$3.85 to \$5.80.

lounge (louni) *v.i.* [F. *longis*, an idle, stupid fellow] to recline at ease; to loiter;—*n.* an idle gait or stroll; act of reclining at ease; a place for lounging; a kind of sofa.—**lounger**, *n.*

louse (lous) *n.pl.* lice (lis) [A.S. *lūs*, pl. *lys*] a wingless insect parasitic upon mammals.—**lousy** (lou'zi) *a.* infested with lice; mean; contemptible [slang].—**lously**, *adv.*—**lousiness**, *n.*



Types of Lice (enlarged)

lout (lout) *n.* [A.S. *lutan*, to bow] a mean, awkward fellow;—*v.i.* to bend.—**loutish**, *a.* clownish; awkward.—**loutishly**, *adv.*—**loutishness**, *n.*

louvre (loo'vr) *n.* [O.F. *louvre*, for opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation.—**louvre window**, a window partially closed by outward sloping boards.

love (luv) *n.* [A.S. *lufu*; cp. Ger. *liebe*] affection; strong liking; mutual sympathy and goodwill; fondness and care; benevolence; charity; devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex; passion; an object loved; a term of endearment; Cupid, the god of love; in tennis, zero;—*v.i.* to be delighted with; to be fond of; to be enamored of;—*v.t.* to delight; to take pleasure; to be in love.—**lovable**, *a.*—**lovableness**, *n.*—**lover**, *n.*—**lovely**, *a.* delightful; beautiful.—**loveliness**, *n.*—**loveless**, *a.*—**lovelorn**, *a.* pining from love; forsaken by one's love.—**loving-kindness**, tender regard.

low (lō) *a.* [Scand.] near to the ground; not high; depressed below the adjacent surface; at or near the level of the ocean, as the tide; near the equator; not loud; grave; base; depressed; humble; mean; dishonorable; feeble; weak; slow; cold; cheap; poor; vulgar;—*adv.*—*n.* something low; in meteorology, an area marked by low atmospheric pressure.—**lowly** (lō'li) *a.* humble; having a low estimate of oneself; modest; low-born;—*adv.*—**lowliness**, *n.*—**lowness**, *n.*—**lowbrow**, *n.* a person who lacks learning.—**lowland**, *n.* a low or level country;—*a.* pert. to lowlands; *pl.* a name applied to the southern division of Scotland.—**lowlander**, *n.* one who lives in the lowlands.—**Low Church**, denoting a party in the Church of England (also called Evangelical), that attaches little importance to church author-

ity and forms (opposed to *High Church*).—*low-pressure*, having only a small expansive force.—*low tide*, *low water*, the lowest point to which the tide recedes or ebbs.—*low German*, the language of the inhabitants of North Germany.—*Low Sunday*, Sunday after Easter.

low (lō) *v.i.* [A.S. *blōwan*] to bellow as an ox or cow;—*n.* the noise made by a bull, ox, etc.

lower (lou'er) *v.i.* [M.E. *lowren*, to frown] to be clouded; to threaten a storm; to frown.—*lowery*, *a.* cloudy; gloomy.

lower (lō'er) *v.t.* [E. *lower*, comp. of *low*] to cause to descend; to take down; to humble; to reduce;—*v.i.* to fall; to grow less.—*lower case*, printing in small letters (abbr. *l.c.*).—*lower house*, the branch of a legislature with the greater or only popular representation, as the House of Representatives in the U.S. Congress or the House of Commons in the British Parliament.—*lowermost*, *a.* lowest.

loyal (loi'al) *a.* [F., fr. L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law] devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to the lawful government, to a sovereign, or to a friend.—*loyally*, *adv.*—*loyalist*, *n.* one who is loyal.—*loyalty*, *n.* fidelity.

lozenge (loz'enj) *n.* [O.F. *losange*, flattery, prob. fr. O.F. *lause*, a flat stone] a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a small cake of sugar, etc., orig. in the form of a lozenge.



Lozenges

lubber (lub'er) *n.* [W.] a heavy, clumsy fellow.—*lubberly*, *a.* clumsy;—*adv.* *lubberliness*, *n.*

lubricate (loo'bri-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *lubricatus*, fr. *lubricare*, to make slippery] to make smooth or slippery.—*lubricant*, *n.* that which lubricates.—*lubricator*, *n.*—*lubrication* (loo'bri-kā'shun) *n.* act of lubricating.

lubricity (loo-bris'i-ti) *n.* smoothness of surface; slipperiness, as the property of a lubricant in diminishing friction; lewdness.

luce (loos) *n.* [O.F. *lus*, fr. G. *lukos*, a wolf, a (ravenous) fish] a full-grown pike

lucent (loo'sent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *lucent-*, fr. *lucre*, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light] shining; bright.

lucern, lucerne (loo-ger'n) *n.* [F. *lucerne*] a leguminous plant cultivated for fodder (= alfalfa).

lucid (loo'sid) *a.* [L. *lucidus*, bright, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light] shining; easily understood.—*lucidity*, *adv.*—*lucidness*, *n.*—*lucidity* (loo-sid'i-ti) *n.* brightness; clearness of statement.

Lucifer (loo'si-fer) *n.* [L., fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring] the planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Satan; (Lucifer) a match of wood tipped with a substance which is ignited by friction.

luck (luk) *n.* [D.] fortune; fate; that which happens to a person; chance; which one gets in life, good or evil; chance; good fortune.—*lucky* (luk'i) *a.* fortunate; prosperous; happy, as a hit; auspicious.—*luckily*, *adv.*—*luckiness*, *n.*—*luckless*, *a.*—*lucklessly*, *adv.*—*lucklessness*, *n.*

lucre (loo'ker) *n.* [F., fr. L. *lucrum*] gain in money or goods; profit; sordid gain.—*lucrative* (loo'kra-tiv) *a.* yielding gain; profitable.—*lucratively*, *adv.*—*lucrativity*, *n.*

lucubrate (lū'kū-brāt) *v.i.* to work, esp. study, hard.—*lucubration*, *n.*

ludicrous (loo'di-krus) *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, fr. *ludus*, sport, fr. *ludere*, to play] adapted to raise laughter; droll; ridiculous.—*ludicrously*, *adv.*—*ludicrousness*, *n.*

luff (luf) *v.i.* [Cp. *loof*] to turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind;—*n.* the side of a ship toward the wind; act of sailing a ship close to the wind; the forward part of a sail.

lug (lug) *v.t.* [Scand.] to pull with force; to haul; to drag;—*n.* the ear, esp. its lobe; the handle of a pitcher.—*lugsail*, *n.* a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.—*lugworm*, *n.* a worm that burrows in the sand of the seashore, used as bait (also called *lobworm*).

luggage (lug'i) *n.* [fr. *lug*, and F. suffix; cp. *baggage*] a traveler's trunks, baggage, etc., collectively.

lugger (lug'er) *n.* a small vessel carrying one to three masts, with a running bowsprit and lugsails.



Lugger

lugubrious (loo-gū'brī-us) *a.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere*, to mourn] mournful; indicating sorrow.—*lugubriously*, *adv.*—*lugubriousness*, *n.*

lukewarm (look'wawrm) *a.* [M.E. *leuk*, *luke*, tepid] moderately warm; tepid; not zealous; indifferent.—*lukewarmly*, *adv.*—*lukewarmness*, *n.*

lull (lul) *v.t.* [Scand. *lmit*, fr. repetition of *lu*, *lu*] to cause to rest by soothing influences; to put to sleep;—*v.i.* to become gradually calm; to subside;—*n.* a period of temporary quiet after storm.

lullaby (lul'a-bi) *n.* a song to quiet babies.

lumbago (lum-bā'gō) *n.* a rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

lumbar (lum'bar) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin] pert. to the loins.

lumber (lum'ber) *n.* [F. *Lombard*, fr. *Lombard room*, the room of a lombard, a banker, or pawnbroker] anything useless, or things thrown aside as of no use; timber sawed or split for use;—*v.t.* to heap together in disorder;—*v.i.* to move heavily, as if heavily burdened; to cut timber and prepare it for market.—*lumberman*, *lumberjack*, *n.* a person employed in cutting and preparing lumber or timber.

luminary (loo'mi-ner-i) *n.* [O.F. *luminare*, fr. *L. lumen*, light] any body that gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies.

luminous (loo'mi-nus) *a.* shining; emitting light; brilliant.—**luminously**, *adv.*—**luminousness**, *n.*

lump (lump) *n.* [Scand.] a small mass of matter of no definite shape; a mass of things thrown together without order; the gross;—*v.t.* to throw into a mass; to take in the gross.—**lumpy**, *a.* full of lumps.—**lumpish**, *a.* bulky; stupid.—**lumpishly**, *adv.*—**lumpishness**, *n.*—**lump-sugar**, loaf sugar cut into small cubes.

lunacy (loo'na-si) *n.* insanity or madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon.

lunar (loo'nar) *a.* [*L. lunaris*, fr. *luna*, the moon] pert. to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon.—**lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver.—**lunar distance**, the distance of the moon from the sun, a fixed star, or planet, by which the longitude of a ship at sea is calculated.—**lunar month**, the time during which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.—**lunar year**, the period of twelve synodic lunar months, being 354½ days.

lunate, lunated (loo'nāt, -nā-ted) *a.* having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped.—**lunation** (loo-nā'shun) *n.* the time from one new moon to the next.

lunatic (loo'nā-tik) *a.* [F., fr. *L. lunaticus*, mad—affected by the moon, fr. *L. luna*, the moon] affected by lunacy; insane;—*n.* a madman.

lunch (lunch) *n.* [contr. fr. *luncheon*] a light repast between breakfast and dinner;—*v.t.* to take lunch.

luncheon (lun'chən) *n.* [fr. *lunch*, a lump] a light repast; lunch.

lung (lung) *n.* [A.S. *lunga*] one of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.—**lungless**, *a.*

lunge (lun) *n.* [F. *allonger*, to lengthen, fr. *ad*, to, and *longus*, long] a sudden thrust;—*v.t.* to make such a thrust

lunular, lunulate (loo'nū-lar -lāt) *a.* [*L. lunula*, dim. of *luna*] formed like the new moon.

lupine (loo'pin) *a.* [*L. lupinus*, wolfish, fr. *lupus*, a wolf] like a wolf.

lupine (loo'pin) *n.* a leguminous plant having showy flowers.

lupus (loo'pus) *n.* [*L.*] a tuberculous inflammation of the skin.

lurch (lerch) *n.* [Variant of *lurk*] a swindle (*obs.*); a head start in unfairly getting one's share; [tr. an old game] result of a game in which one player is beaten badly—hence to leave in the lurch, to leave at a disadvantage; [orig. unknown] a sudden roll to one side (of a ship, etc.);—*v.t.* to leave in the lurch; disappoint; rob;—*v.i.* to roll suddenly to one side, to prowl.—**lurcher**, *n.* one who lies in wait, as a poacher—hence, in Eng., a mongrel dog used by poachers.

lure (lūr) *n.* [O.F. *loure*, *loerre*=*F. lure*] an object held out by the falconer to call a hawk; a decoy; a bait;—*v.t.* to draw to

the lure; to entice; to attract;—*v.i.* to call a hawk or other animal.

lurid (lū'rid) *a.* [*L. luridus*, pale yellow] ghastly pale; dismal; vivid.—**luridly**, *adv.*

lurk (lerk) *v.t.* [Scand] to lie hid; to lie in wait.—**lurker**, *n.*—**lurking place**, a hiding place.

luscious (lush'us) *a.* [Old form *lushious*, fr. *lusty*] sweet; delicious, so as to cloy.—**lusciously**, *adv.*—**lusciousness**, *n.*

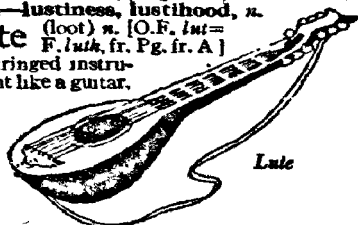
lush (lush) *n.* [Contr. fr. *lushious*=*luscious*] fresh; juicy.

lust (lust) *n.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure] longing desire; eagerness to enjoy; any inordinate appetite;—*v.t.* to desire eagerly; to have inordinate desires.—**lustful**, *a.*—**lustfully**, *adv.*—**lustfulness**, *n.*

luster (lus'ter) *n.* Also *lustra* [F., fr. It., fr. Late L., fr. *L. lustrare*, to shine] clearness; glitter; splendor; renown; a caudestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass.—**lustrous**, *a.* bright; luminous.—**lustrously**, *adv.*

lusty (lus'ti) *a.* [A.S. *lust*, pleasure] strong in body; vigorous; robust.—**lustily**, *adv.*—**lustiness**, *lusthood*, *n.*

lute (oot) *n.* [O.F. *lut*=*F. lute*, fr. Pg. fr. A] a stringed instrument like a guitar.



lute, luting (oot, loo'ting) *n.* [*L. lutum*, clay, fr. *luere*, to wash] a composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making joints air-tight;—*v.t.* to close or coat with lute.

Lutheran (loo'ther-an) *a.* pert. to Luther, the reformer, or to his doctrines;—*n.* a follower of Luther

luxate (luk'sāt) *v.t.* [*L. luxare*, fr. *luxus*, dislocated, fr. G. *loxos*, slanting, oblique] to put out of joint; to dislocate.

luxury (luk'shoo-ri) *n.* [O.F. *luxurie*, fr. *L. luxuria*, luxury, fr. *L. luxus*, excess] a free indulgence in the pleasures which wealth can procure, anything delightful to the senses; a dainty; indulgence in costly dress, equipage, etc.—**luxurious** (luk'shoo'-ri-us) *a.* self-indulgent in appetite, love of dress, display, etc.; enervating by indulgence, as ease.—**luxuriously**, *adv.*—**luxuriousness**, *n.*—**luxuriate**, *v.t.* to grow exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously.—**luxuriant**, *a.* in great abundance.—**luxuriantly**, *adv.*—**luxuriance**, *n.* state of being luxuriant.

lycanthrope (li'kan-thrōp) *n.* [G., fr. *lykos*, wolf, -and *anthrōpos*, a man] a wolf-man; a werewolf.

lyceum (li-sē'um) *n.* [*L.*] a place appointed for instruction by lectures; an association for literary improvement.

lyddite (lid'it) *n.* [*fr.* *Lydd*, near Romney, in Kent, Eng., where it is made] a military explosive.

lye (li) *n.* [*A. S.* *leah*] water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

lying (li'ing) *a.* [*lic*] addicted to telling lies;—*n.* the habit of telling lies.—**lyingly** (li'ing-li) *adv.* in a lying manner.

lying-in (li'ing-in) *act* or state of being confined, or of bearing a child.

lying-to *n.* state of a vessel when the forward and aftward sails are braced into contrary directions, so as to counteract each other, and keep the ship nearly at rest.

lymph (limf) *n.* [*L.* *lymph*, water] a colorless fluid in animal bodies, contained in vessels called lymphatics.—

lymphatic (lim-fat'ik) *a.* pert. to, or conveying, lymph;—*n.* a veinlike, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains lymph.

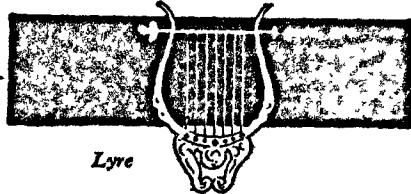
lynch (lunch) *v. t.* [*fr.* a Virginian planter, Charles Lynch (1736-96)] to inflict punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob.—**lynch law**, punishment by unauthorized persons without a legal trial.

lynx (lingks) *n.* [*G.*] a carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Felis*, with long

legs and short ears.—**lynx-eyed**, *a.* having acute eyesight.

Lyra (li'ra) *n.* a constellation likened to the lyre of Orpheus, also called the Harp.

lyre (li'r) *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *lyra*, *fr.* *G.*] a stringed musical instrument.—**lyrate**, *a.* lyre-shaped.—**lyrist**, *n.* one who plays on the lyre; a composer of lyrics.—**lyrebird**, an Australian bird remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged, when erect, in the form of a lyre.



Lyre

lyric (li'rik) *a.* pert. to a lyre; fitted to be sung to the lyre; musical and emotional; pert. to lyric poetry;—*n.* a lyric poem; a verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry.—**lyric poetry**, poetry that expresses passion and sentiment.

M

M, m The 13th letter of the English alphabet. As a numeral M stands for 1000, and with a line above it for a million. For "M," in printer's measure, see Em.

ma'am (mam) *n.* a contr. of **madam**.

macabre (ma-ká'br) *a.* [*F.*] pert. to the dance of death; suggestive of gloom and death.

macadam (ma-kad'am) *v. t.* [*fr.* *Macadam*, the inventor] broken stone used in laying roads.—**macadamize**, *v. t.* to make a road with macadam.

macaque (ma-kák') *n.* [*F.*] any of a family of short-tailed monkeys of eastern Asia.

macaroni (mak-a-ró'ni) *n.* [*It.*] a paste of wheat flour made in long, slender tubes; a fop.—**macaronic** (mak-a-ron'ik) *a.* esp. applied to burlesque verse, in modern words with Latinized endings.

macaroon (mak-a-róon') *n.* [*F.* *macaron*] a crisp cake of almond paste and sugar.

Macassar oil (ma-kas'ar) *n.* [*fr.* *Macassar*, Celebes] an oil for the hair.

macaw (ma-kaw') *n.* [*fr.* *Braz.*] a long-tailed S. American parrot.

mace (mäs) *n.* [*O. F.* = *F.* *masse*, *fr.* *L.*] a heavy club of metal; a staff, used as a symbol of authority;—[*O. F.*, *fr.* *L.*, *fr.* *G.* *maker*] an aromatic spice; inner bark of the nutmeg.—**macer**, *n.* a mace-bearer.

macerate (mas'er-ät) *v. t.* [*L.* (*part.*) *macerätus*, steeped, *fr.* *mā-*

ceräre] to oppress; to soften, as by chewing.

—**maceration** (mas'er-ä'shun) *n.*

machete (mä-chä'tä, ma-çet') *n.* [*Sp.*] a heavy, curved knife used by Latin American natives for clearing jungle paths, cutting cane, etc.



Machete

Machiavellian (mak-i-a-vel'i-an) *a.* pert. to Machiavelli, who advocated crafty political principles, or his principles; crafty.

machine (ma-shén') *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* (*acc.*) *māchinam*, *fr.* *G.* *mēchanē*, a device, *ruse*] any contrivance for the conversion of motion; a vehicle;—*v. t.* to apply machinery to.—**machinery**, *n.* machines in general; the parts of a machine; any combination of means to an end.—**machinate** (mak'i-nät) *v. t.* [*L.* (*part.*) *māchinātus*, having designed] to plot; to devise.—**machination** (mak-i-nä'shun) *n.*—**machinator** (mak'i-nä-ter) *n.* [*L.*]—**machinist** (ma-shē'nist) *n.* one who makes, repairs, or operates machinery.—**machine gun**, an automatic firearm capable of very rapid firing.

mackerel (mak'er-el) *n.* [*O. F.*, of unknown etym.] a striped N. Atlantic foodfish.

mackinaw (mak'i-naw) *n.* [*fr.* *Can.* *Mackinac*] a short, woolen plaid coat; a heavy woolen blanket, esp. one used formerly in the Northwest.

mackintosh (mak'in-tosh) *n.* [fr. the inventor's name] a waterproof overcoat.

macrocosm (mak'rō-kōzm) *n.* [G. *makros*, great, and *kosmos*] the great world; the universe.

macron (mā'krōn) *n.* [G. *makron*, long] a horizontal mark (—) placed over a vowel to indicate its long quantity in pronunciation, as in *māde*, *mōst*, *ūsual*.

macula (mak'ū-lā) *n.*; *pl.* **maculae** (mak'ū-lē) [L. = spot] a spot.—**maculate** (mak'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *maculāus*, spotted] to spot.—**maculation** (mak'ū-lā'shun) *n.*

mad (mad) *n.* [Short. fr. A.S. (part.) *ge-mad-ed*, maddened] disordered in intellect; crazy; frenzied.—**madly**, *adv.*—**madman**, *n.*—**madness**, *n.*—**madcap**, *n.* a wild or flighty person; *a.* flighty.—**mad-den**, *v.t.* to make mad;—*v.i.* to become mad.

madam (mad'am) *n.* [F. *ma*, fr. L. *mea*, my, and *dame*] a complimentary title given to all married and elderly ladies; a proud woman.—**madame** (mad'am, ma-dam') *n.*; *pl.* **mesdames** (mā-dam') [F. = my lady] title given to French married women, or, in English, to foreign married women.

madder (mad'er) *n.* a plant whose root yields a red dye.

made (mād) past tense and past part. of the verb *make*.

Madeira (ma-dē'ra) *n.* a rich sherry wine, made in Madeira.

mademoiselle (mad-mwaw-zel') *n.* [F.] young lady; miss.

madonna (ma-don'a) *n.* [It.; cp. **madam**] the Virgin Mary.

madrepore (mad-rē-pōr) *n.* [F., fr. It. *madre*, flock, fr. L., fr. G.] a short, simply expressed poem of love.

madrigal (mad'ri-gal) *n.* [It., fr. *manera*, flock, fr. L., fr. G.] a short, simply expressed poem of love.

maelstrom (māl'strōm) *n.* [fr. a whirlpool in the sea near Norway] a large whirlpool; any violent agitation of wide influence.

maenad (mē'nad) *n.* [G. stem, *mainad-*, of *maias*, mad] a bacchante.

maestoso (mā-es-tō'sō) *adv.* [It.] majestically [Mus].

maestro (mā-es'trō) *n.* [It.] a master in any art, esp. in music.

magazine (mag-a-zēn') *n.* [O.F.=F. *magasin*, warehouse, fr. A.] a warehouse; a military storehouse; the cartridge chamber in a magazine rifle; a periodical containing articles, stories, illustrations, etc.

Mage (mā) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *magum*, fr. G. *magos*] one of the Magi.

magenta (ma-jen'tā) *n.* [fr. the time of its discovery—the year (1859) of the battle of Magenta] a purplish dyestuff from coal-tar.

maggot (mag'ot) *n.* a grub; a worm; an odd fancy; a whim.—**maggoty**, *a.* full of maggots; whimsical.

Magi (mā'i) *n. pl.* [See **Mage**] enchanters or astrologers of the East; priests of the anc. Medes and Persians.

magic (ma'ik) *n.* [L., fr. G. *magikos*] the pretended act of producing effects by supernatural agency, or of raising spirits of the dead;—*a. pert.* to magic.—**magical**, *a.*—**magically**, *adv.*—**magician** (ma-jish'ān) *n.* one skilled in magic.—**magic lantern**, a lantern for projecting pictures in a magnified form on a screen.—**Syn.** of "magic," enchantment, necromancy, sorcery.

magisterial (maj-is-tē'ri-əl) *a.* [L. *magisterius*, fr. *magister*, master] pert. to a magistrate, authoritative; overbearing; suitable to a master.—**magisterially**, *adv.*—**magisterialness**, *n.*

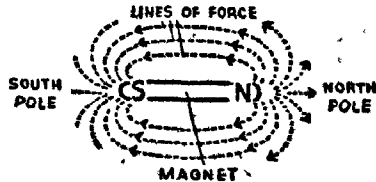
magistrate (maj'is-trāt) *n.* [F. *magistrat*, fr. L. (acc.) *magistratum*, fr. *magister*] a person clothed with judicial authority; a justice of the peace.—**magistracy**, *n.* the office of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.—**magistral**, *a.* authoritative.

magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus) *a.* [L., fr. *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind] great of mind; generous.—**magnanimously**, *adv.*—**magnanimity** (mag-na-nim'i-ti) *n.* noble generosity.

magnate (mag'nāt) *n.* [F. *magnat*, fr. L. fr. *magnus*] a person of high station; one who exerts great influence in industry.

magnesium (mag-nē'shi-um) *n.* [L., fr. G.=pert. to *Magnesia*, Asia Minor] a metallic chemical element, of silvery luster, the base of magnesia.—**magnesia**, *n.* magnesium oxide, a white, alkaline substance.—**magnesian**, *a.*

magnet (mag'net) *n.* [O.F. *magnete*, fr. L. (acc.) *magnetem*, *magnesian* (ore)] the loadstone; a bar of iron having the properties of the loadstone to attract iron, etc.—**magnetic** (mag-net'ik) *a. pert.* to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet; attractive.—**magnetically**, *adv.*—**magnetism** (mag-ne-tizm) *n.* the unknown cause of magnetic force; attractiveness.—**magnetist**, *n.*—**magnetize**, *v.t.* to make magnetic; attract;—*v.i.* to become magnetic.—**animal magnetism**, *mesmerism*.—**magnetic battery**, a combination of magnets with their poles similarly disposed.—**magnetic equator**, a line round the earth where the magnetic needle has no dip.—**magnetic needle**, a small magnetized steel rod turning on a pivot.—**magnetic pole**, the pole to which a magnetic needle points (not the true pole).



Lines of Force about a Magnet

magneto (mag-nē'tō) *n.* a machine that generates electricity by means of permanent magnets, esp. one used to ignite the explosive mixture in internal combustion engines;—[also a combining term

denoting magnetic force].—magneto-electricity, *n.* electricity evolved by magnets.

Magnificat (mag-nif'i-*kat*) *n.* [L. = "doth magnify"] the song of the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 46-55).

magnificent (mag-nif'i-sent) *a.* [fr. L. (part. stem) *ficient-*, for *facient-*, making] brilliant.—**magnificently**, *adv.*—**magnificence**, *n.* grandeur of appearance; pomp.

magnify (mag-ni-fi) *v.t.* [F. *magnifier*, fr. L. *magnū-*, for *magnus*, and *-ficāre*, for *facere*, make] to make greater; cause to appear greater; to extol.—**magnifiable**, *a.*—**magnific** (mag-nif'ik) *a.* [L. *magnificus*] grand; splendid.—**magnification**, *n.*—**magnifier** (mag-ni-fi-er) *n.*

magniloquent (mag-nil'ō-kwent) *a.* [fr. L. (part. stem) *loquent-*, speaking, fr. *loqui*] speaking pompously; bombastic.—**magniloquence**, *n.*—**magniloquently**, *adv.*

magnitude (mag-ni-tūd) *n.* [L. *magnitudo*] greatness, extent; size; importance.

magnolia (mag-nō'li-ā) *n.* [fr. *Magnolia*, a Fr. botanist, d. 1715] a genus of ornamental trees or shrubs with glossy leaves and large white or pinkish flowers.



Magnolia Leaves and Flower

magnum (mag'num) *n.* [L.] a wine-bottle holding 2 qts.—**magnum bonum** (bō'num) *n.* [L.=a great good] a large plum.

magpie (mag'pi) *n.* [F. *Magot*, *Margot*, *Margaret* (also, *magpie*) and *pie*, fr. L. (acc.) *picam*, *magpie*] a chattering bird of the crow family.

maharajah (mā-hā-rā'jā) *n.*; *fem.* *Maharani* (-rā'nē) [Skt.] the title of some Indian princes.

Mahdi (mā'dē) *n.* [A.=the guided one] the Mohammedan Messiah.—**Mahdist**, *n.*

mahjong (mā-jōng') *n.* a Chinese game played with tiles.

mahlstick (māl'stik) *n.* [Ger.] a shaft used by painters to support the right hand.

mahogany (mā-hog'ā-ni) *n.* [S. Amer.] a large tropical tree, with a hard reddish wood.

Mahomedan, Mahometan (mā-hom'ē-dān, -ē-tān) *a.* and *n.* See **Mohammedan**, etc.

mahout (mā-hōot') *n.* [fr. Hind.] an elephant driver.

maid (mād) *n.* [Short. fr. *maiden*] an unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant.—**maidservant**, *n.*

maiden (mā'den) *n.* [A.S. *mægdēn*] a maid; an instrument for beheading;—*a. pert.* to a maiden; fresh; pure; unused.—**maidenly**, *a.* maidenlike.—**maidenliness**, *n.* modesty.—**maidenhood**, *n.*—**maidenhair**, *n.* a fern with delicate stalks.—**maidenhead**, virginity; the hymen.

mail (māl) *n.* [O.F. *maille*, mail, fr. L. (acc.) *maculam*, mesh, spot. See *macula*] defensive armor composed of steel rings or plates; a scale or shell;—*v.t.* to put armor upon.—**mailed**, *a.* mail-clad.



Coat of Mail

mail (māl) *n.* [M.E. *male*, fr. O.F. *male*=F. *malle*, a bag, fr. O.H. Ger.] a bag for carrying letters, etc., or its contents; articles sent by the post office; the post office system;—*v.t.* to send by mail; to post.

maim (mām) *v.t.* [O.F. *mahaim*, *mehaing*, of uncert. etym.] to deprive of the use of a limb; to disable;—*n.* a disabling hurt.

main (mān) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *magnus*] principal; first in size, importance, etc.; leading; sheer;—*n.* the chief part; the ocean or mainland; a principal pipe;—[A.S. *mægen*] strength; force;—[F., fr. L. *manus*, hand] a throw at dice; a cockfighting match.

mainly, *adv.* chiefly.—**mainland**, *n.* the continent.—**maindeck**, *n.* the gundeck; in merchant ships the middle part of the upper deck.—**mainsheet**, *n.* the rope that secures the mainsail.—**mainspring**, *n.* the principal spring, esp. in a timepiece.—**mainstay**, *n.* the stay to the maintop; any important stabilizing or supporting device.—**maintop**, *n.* a platform at the top of the mainmast.

maintain (mān-tān') *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *maintenir*, fr. L. (abl.) *manū*, by the hand, and *tenere*, hold] to hold or keep in any state; to sustain; to defend, as a theory, etc.—**maintainable**, *a.*—**Syn.** to preserve, uphold, support, assert.

maintenance (mān'te-nans) *n.* act of maintaining; sustenance.

maize (māz) *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, fr. W. Ind.] Indian corn.



Ear of Maize

majesty (maj'es-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mājestātem*; conn. with *major*] grandeur; exalted dignity; royal state; the title of a sovereign.—**majestic** (maj-yes'tik) *a.*

possessing majesty; splendid; dignified.—**majestically**, *adv.*

majolica (maj-jol'i-ka) *n.* [It., fr. *majolica*] anc. Spanish or Italian enameled pottery.

major (mä'jer) *a.* [L., comp. of *magnus*] greater in number, quality, or extent.—*n.* an officer next below a lieutenant colonel; a person of full age (21 years)—**major-domo**, a steward—**major general**, an officer next below a lieutenant general.

majority (maj-jor'i-ti) *n.* the greater number; more than half; full age; the rank of a major.

make (mäk) *v.t.* [A.S. *macian*; cp. Ger. *machen*] to cause to be or to do; to compel; to create; to constitute; to appoint; to secure; to arrive at;—*v.i.* to tend; to contribute;—*n.* structure; texture; form.—**maker**, *n.* esp. of the Creator.—**make-shift**, *n.* a temporary expedient.—**make believe**, *s.* sham;—*n.* a sham.—**to make away with**, to destroy; to kill.—**to make good**, to vindicate; to repair.—**to make light of**, to belittle.—**to make out**, to understand.—**to make over**, to transfer.—**to make sail**, to set more sails.—**to make up**, to collect into one; to complete; to disguise; to apply cosmetics; to reconcile.—**to make way**, to progress.—*Syn.* to fashion; construct; produce, gain.

malachite (mal'a-kit) *n.* [G. *malachē*, a mallow, fr. the color] a green carbonate of copper, used for inlaid work.

maladministration (mal-a-d-min-is-trä'shun) *n.* [Pref. *F. mal*, ill, fr. *L. male*] faulty administration.

maladroit (mal-a-droit') *a.* [Pref. *F. mal*] clumsy; awkward.—**maladroitly**, *adv.*—**maladroitness**, *n.*

malady (mal'a-di) *n.* [F. fr. *malade*, corr. fr. *L. male*, badly, and (part) *habitus*, conditioned, fr. *habēre*, have] a disease; an ailment.

malaise (ma-läz') *n.* [F.] uneasiness; discomfort; indisposition.

malapert (mal'a-pert) *a.* [O.F. *mal apert*, fr. *L. male*, ill, and (acc.) *apertum*, open; hence, frank, impudent] saucy; forward.—**malapertly**, *adv.*

malapropos (mal-ap-rö-pö') *adv.* [F.] unseasonably; unsuitably.—**malapropism** (mal'a-prop-izm) *n.* [fr. Mrs. *Malaprop*, in Sheridan's *Knave*] misapplication of words.

malar (mä'lar) *a.* [fr. *L. mälä*, the cheek] pert. to the cheek;—*n.* the cheekbone.

malaria (mä-lä'ri-a) *n.* [It.] miasma; a fever produced by the bite of the Anopheles mosquito.—**malarial**, **malarian**, *a.* malarious.—**malarious**, *a.*

Malay (mä-lä', mä'lä) *n.* a brown-skinned race of the Malay Peninsula or their language.—**Malayan**, *a.* pert. to Malays, etc.—**Malaysian**, *a.* pert. to Malaysia;—*n.*

malcontent (mal'kon-ten') *a.* [Pref. *F. mal*, badly] discontented.—**malcontentedly** (mal-kon-ten'ted-ly) *adv.*—**malcontentedness**, *n.*

male (mä) *a.* [O.F. *masle*=*F. mâle*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *masculum* See *masculine*] pert. to the sex that begets; staminate;—*n.* a male animal, a staminate plant.—**male rhymes**, strong rhymes.

malediction (mal-ē-dik'shun) *n.* [Pref. *L. male*, evilly] evil speaking; a curse.

malefactor (mal'ē-fak-ter) *n.* [Pref. *L. male*] an evil-doer.

maleficent (mä-lef'i-sent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *-ficent*, for *faciens*, doing] harmful.—**maleficence**, *n.* evil-doing.

malevolent (mä-lev'ō-lent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *volens*, willing, fr. *volō*] evilly disposed.—**malevolently**, *adv.*—**malevolence**, *n.* ill-will; malignity.

malfeasance (mal-fe'zans) *n.* [F. *malfeasance* = *maleficence*] evil-doing.

malformation (mal-for-mä'shun) *n.* [Pref. *F. mal*, ill] irregular formation.

malic (mä'lik) *a.* [fr. *L. mälum*, apple] derived from the apple, etc.

malice (mal'is) *n.* [F., fr. *L.* (acc.) *malitia*, badness, fr. *malus*] a disposition to injure; ill-will; spite.—**malicious** (mä-lish'us) *a.* spiteful, proceeding from malice.—**maliciously**, *adv.*—**maliciousness**, *n.*

malign (mä-lin') *a.* [O.F. (tem.) *maligne*, fr. *L. malignus*=*maligenus*, of evil nature, fr. *malus*, bad, and fr. *gen-* of *gignere*, produce] having an evil disposition; malignant; pernicious;—*v.t.* to traduce; to vilify.—**maligner** (mä-lin-er) *n.*

malignant (mä-lig'nant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *malignans*] extremely disposed to injure; unpropitious, virulent.—**malignancy**, *n.* virulence.—**malignantly**, *adv.*—**malignity**, *n.* (mä-lig'n-i-ti) extreme malevolence.

malingering (mä-ling-ger) *v.t.* [F. *mal*, ill, and O.F. *hesngre*, lean, fr. Ger. *hager*] to feign illness in order to avoid duty.—**malingeringer**, *n.*

malison (mal'i-son) *n.* [O.F. fr. *males-diction*] malediction; curse.

mall (mawl) *n.* See *maul*.

mall (mawl) *n.* [Orig a place where pall-mall was played] a level shaded walk.

mallard (mal'ard) *n.* [O.F. fr. *malc*, *masle*, male] the drake of a wild duck; common wild duck of either sex.



Mallard

malleable (mal'ē-a-bl) *a.* [fr. *L. malleus*, hammer] capable of being extended by beating—**malleability** (mal-ē-a-bl'i-ti) *n.*

mallet (mal'et) *n.* [F. dim. fr. O.F. *mal*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *malleum*, hammer] a wooden hammer.—**malleus** (mal'ē-us) *n.* [L.] a bone in the ear = "the hammer" (from its shape).

mallow (mal'ō) *n.* [A.S. *malwe*, fr. *L. malva*] one of several plants with

mandrake (man'drāk) *n.* [Short. fr. *mandragora* (man-drag-ō-rā) a genus of herbs now called *mandrake*] a plant with narcotic qualities.

mandrel, mandril (man'drel, -dril) *n.* [E:ym. uncert.] a shaft on which an object may be fixed for rotation; spindle.

mandrill (man'dril) *n.* [F.] a large W. African baboon, with a head like a dog's.

manducate (man'dū - kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *manducōtus*, chewed, fr. *manducare*, for *mandere*] to chew; to eat.—**manducation** (man-dū-kā'shun) *n.*

mane (mān) *n.* [A.S. *manus*; cp. Ger. *māne*] the long hair on the neck of some animals.

manège (mā-nāzh') *n.* [F. See *manage*] the art of horsemanship; a school for horsemanship.

manes (mā'nēs) *n.pl.* [L.] the infernal deities, the shades of the dead.

maneuver, manoeuvre (mā-nū'vēr) *n.* [F.=orig. handiwork, fr. L. (abi.) *manū*, by hand, and *opera* work. Doublet of *manure*] a skillful movement.—*v.t.* to direct skillfully;—*v.s.* to carry through a manoeuvre.—**manoeuvrer**, *n.*

manganese (mang'gā-nēs) *n.* [O.F.; corr. fr. *magnesia*] a greyish, hard and brittle metal—**manganesian, manganic, s.**—**manganite**, *n.* an ore of manganese.

mange (mānj) *n.* [fr. *mangy*] a skin disease in dogs, etc.

mangel wurzel (mang'gl wēr'z) *n.* [Corr. fr. Ger. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root] a variety of beet.

manger (mānj'ēr) *n.* [O.F. *mangeure*, fr. *manger*. See *mangy*] a box to hold fodder for cattle.

mangle (mang'gl) *v.t.* [Perh. fr. O.F. *mehanger*, to maim] to cut inexpertly; to mutilate.—**mangler**, *n.*

mangle (mang'gl) *n.* [D., through Late L., fr. G. *manganon*, a war-engine worked by a winch] a rolling press for smoothing cloth;—*v.t.* to smooth with a mangle.

mango (mang'gō) *n.* [Port., fr. Malay] the fruit of the E. Indian mango tree, valuable as food.

mangrove (mang'grōv) *n.* [fr. Malay nat. name and *grove*] a tree of the E. and W. Indies, bearing bark used for tanning.

mangy (mānj'i) *a.* [F. (part.) *mange*, eaten, fr. *manger*, fr. L. *manducōsus*] infected with the mange.—**manginess**, *a.*

Manhattan (man-hat'gā) *n.* a cocktail made of whisky, vermouth, and a dash of bitters; orig., an Indian inhabiting the island of Manhattan.—**Manhattanite**, *n.* a New Yorker.

mania (mā'ni-ā) *n.* [L., fr. G.] madness; unreasonable or morbid desire.

maniac (mā'ni-ak) *a.* [F. *manique*] raving with madness;—*n.* a madman.—**maniacal** (mā'ni-āk-əl) *a.*

manicure (man'i-kūr) *n.* [L. *manus* for *manus*, hand, and *cure*] the care of the hands, esp. the nails;—*v.t.*

manifest (man'i-fest) *a.* [F., fr. L. *manifestus*, of uncert. etym.] clearly visible; apparent;—*n.* an invoice of a ship's clear cargo;—*v.t.* to make clear, to reveal.—**manifestly, adv.**—**manifestable, a.**—**manifestation** (man'i-fes-tā'shun) *n.—**manifesto** (man'i-fes-tō) *n.* [It.] a public declaration.—*Syn.* clear, evident; obvious; of *n.*, to show; display; exhibit; evince.*

manifold (man'i-fōld) *a.* [fr. *many* and *fold*] various in kind or quality; numerous;—*v.t.* to take many copies of;—*adv.* many times;—*n.* a pipe with a series of outlets for connecting it with other pipes.—**manifoldly, adv.**

manikin (man'i-kin) *n.* [fr. D.] a little man, a model; a **mannequin**

Manila, Manilla (ma-ni'lā) *n.* a cheroot made in Manila; a kind of paper; a Philippine hemp—**manioc** (man'i-ōk) *n.* [Braz.] the tropical America plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared. Other forms, **mandioc, manihoc.**

manipulate (mā-nip-ū-lāt) *v.t.* [fr. L. *manus* for *manus*, and *tu* of *plere*, fill] to treat with the hands; to handle; to falsify;—*v.s.* to use the hands.—**manipulator, n.**—**manipulation** (mā-nip-ū-lā'shun) *n.*

manito, manitou (man'i-tō) *n.* among American Indians, a spirit or god.

manna (man'pā) *n.* [G., fr. H.] the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness; a sweetish juice of the ash, larch, etc.; a preparation of wheat.

mannequin (man'e-kin) *n.* [O.F., whence *manikin*] a model of the human body, esp. one on which clothes are displayed; a young woman who professionally models clothes.

manner (man'ēr) *n.* [O.F. *maniere*=F. *manière*, fr. Late L. (acc) *manerium*, kind, fr. L. *manus*] way of doing anything; custom; a certain degree; style;—*pl.* behavior.—**mannerly, a.** civil; respectful;—*adv.* civilly; respectfully.—**mannerliness, n.**—**mannerism, n.** a personal peculiarity of manner;—*Syn.* method; way; style; habit; bearing.

manometer (mā-nom'ē-ter) *n.* [fr. G. *manōs*, rare, and *meter*] an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases. Also **manoscope.**

manor (man'ēr) *n.* [O.F., fr. *manoir*, dwell, fr. L. *manere*] the estate belonging to a lord; a lordship.—**manor house**, the house attached to a manor.—**manorial** (mā-nō'r-i-əl) *a.* pert. to a manor.

manse (mans) *n.* [O.F.=a holding, fr. Late L. (acc.) *mansum*, fr. L. (part.) *mansus*, fr. *manere*, stay] an ecclesiastic's or esp. a Scottish Presbyterian minister's house.

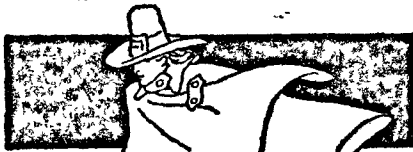
mansion (man'shun) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *mansioem*, a staying, quarters] a house of considerable size; a manor house.

manslaughter (man'slaw-ter) *n.* accidental killing of one person by another without malice [Law].

mantel (man'tl) *n.* [Form of mantle] the shelf above a fireplace.

mantilla (man-til'ya) *n.* [Sp. *dum.*, fr. L. *mantum*, a Span. cloak] a short mantle; a veil.

mantle (man'tl) *n.* [O.F. *mantel*=F. *manica*, fr. L. *mantellum*, a cloak] a loose outer garment; a cloak;—*v.t.* to cover; to hide;—*v.i.* to rise and spread.—**mantelet**, *n.* [F.] a small mantle; also, **mantlet**.



Mantle

mantua (man'tü-ya) *n.* [for It. *manica*, as if fr. *Mantua*] a woman's gown.

manual (man'ü-äl) *a.* [L. *manu-älis*, pert. to the hand;—*n.* a handbook; the keyboard of an organ.—*manually*, *adv.*—**manual training**, training in handicrafts.

manufacture (man-ü-fak'chür) *n.* [O.F. fr. L. (*abl.*) *manü*, by hand, and (*acc.*) *facturam*, a making, fr. (*part.*) *factus*, made] the process of making by hand or machine;—*v.t.* to make from raw materials;—*v.i.* to be engaged in manufacturing;—*n.* a product of manufacturing.—**manufacturer**, *n.*—**manufactory**, *n.* a place where anything is manufactured; a factory.

manumit (man-ü-mit') *v.t.* [fr. L. (*abl.*) *manü*, by hand, and *mittere*, send] to release from slavery.—**manumission**, *n.* emancipation.

manure (ma-nür') *v.t.* [Short. fr. *manoeuvre* = to hand-cultivate] orig. to till; to enrich with fertilizing substances;—*n.* any fertilizing substance, esp. the refuse from a stable.

manuscript (man'ü-skript) *a.* [fr. L. (*abl.*) *manü*, by hand, and *script*] written by the hand;—*n.* a composition written by hand; the copy of a work, handwritten or typewritten, which an author submits for publication.

Manx (mangks) *a.* pert. to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants;—*n.* the native Goidel language of the Isle of Man.

many (men'i) *a.* [A.S. *manig*; cp. Ger. *manch*] comprising a great number.—the many, the crowd.

Maori (mou'ri) *n.* an aborigine of New Zealand;—*a.* pert. to the aborigines of New Zealand.

map (map) *n.* [O.F.=F. *mappemonde*, fr. L. (*acc.*) *mappam* (*mundi*), a (painted) cloth (of the world)] a representation on a plane surface of a part or the whole of the surface of the earth or of the heavens; a chart;—*v.t.* to draw in a map.

maple (mä'pl) *n.* [A.S. *mæpul* (*-bréo*)] any of several trees related to the sycamore, with broad opposite leaves.—**maple sugar**, sugar obtained from a species of maple known as the sugar maple.



Sugar Maple Leaves and Fruit

mar (mär) *v.t.* [A.S.; cp. *ämerran*, hinder, spoil] to injure; to impair; to disfigure;—*n.* a mark or blemish.

marabou, marabout (mar'-a-böö) *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. A.=a hermit] a kind of stork; also, a kind of silk; a Mohammedan devotee and sorcerer of the north of Africa.

maraschino (mar-as-ke'nö) *n.* [It] a liqueur orig. distilled from cherries—hence, **maraschino cherries**.

marathon (mar'a-thon) *n.* any very long race or contest, esp. the foot race 26 mi. 385 yds. long.

maraud (ma-raw'd') *v.s.* [F., of uncert. etym.] to rove in quest of plunder; to foray.—**marauder**, *n.*

marble (mär'bl) *n.* [O.F. *marbre*, fr. L. (*acc.*) *marmorem*, for (*acc.*) *marmor*] a hard limestone that takes on a good polish; a little ball of glass, etc., used as a plaything by children;—*a.* pert. to marble; cold; insensible;—*v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.—**marbler**, *n.*—**marbling**, *n.* the art of imitating marble.

marcel (mär-sel') *v.t.* to dress the hair with a pronounced wave, in the fashion popularized by the French hairdresser *Marcel*;—*a.*

March (märch) *n.* [O.F. *Mars* (*märts*), fr. L. (*mensis*) *Martius*, (the month of Mars) the third month of the year.

march (märch) *n.* [A.S. *marc*, doublet of *mark* (1), *marque*] a frontier of a territory;—*v.i.* to border.

march (märch) *v.t.* [F. *marcher*, of uncert. etym.] to cause to move in military array;—*v.i.* to move in order, as soldiers;—*n.* distance marched; a musical composition to accompany marching.

marchioness (mär'shun-es) *n.* [Low L. *marshionissa*, wife of a *marchio*.—*marquis*, fr. Ger.] the wife of a marquis.

marconigram (mär-kö'ni-gram) *n.* a radio message sent by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

mare (mär) *n.* [A.S. *mere*, fr. *mare*, horse; cp. Ger. *mähre*] the female of the horse.—**mare's nest**, a discovery of exaggerated importance.

mareschal (mär'e-shäl) *n.* [F.] a marshal.

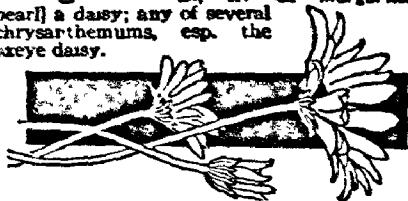
margarine (már'já-rén) *n.* [made fr. *L. margarina*, pearl, fr. *G.*] a whitish substance from vegetable oils or animal fat; imitation butter.

marge (márj) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *margem*] a margin.

margin (már'jin) *n.* [*L.* stem, *margis*, of *margo*, brim, brink] a border; edge; allowance made for contingencies;—*v.t.* to enter on the margin.—*marginal*, *a.* [*F.*] pert. to a margin.—*marginally*, *adv.*—*marginalia* (már-jí-nál'á) *n. pl.* [imit. fr. *penetrata*, etc.] marginal notes.

margrave (már'gráv) *n.* [*D.*, fr. *mark*, march (1), and *graf*, a count; *G.* *mark-graf* orig. a lord of the marches; equivalent to a British marquis;—*fr.* *margravine* (már-grá-vén).—*margravate*, *n.* the territory of a margrave.

marguerite (már-ge-rét') *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *G. margaritis*, pearl] a daisy; any of several *chrysanthemums*, esp. the oxeye daisy.



Marguerite (Oxeye Daisy)

Marian, Marist (má-rí-an, -ist) *a.* pert. to the Virgin Mary.—*Mariolatry* (má-rí-ol'á-trí) *n.* [*r. G. latris*, worship] the worship of the Virgin Mary.

marigold (márí-göld) *n.* [*fr. Mary and gold*] any of several plants bearing red or yellow flowers.



Marsh Marigold

marine (má-rén') *a.* [*F. marin*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *marinum*, pert. to the sea, *mare*] pert. to the sea;—*n.* a soldier serving on shipboard; the naval force of a country.—*mariner* (már-i-nér) *n.* a seaman or sailor.—*marine engine*, an engine for a steam vessel.

marionette (már-i-ó-net') *n.* [*F.*] a puppet moved by strings.

marital (már'i-tál) *a.* [*L.* fr. *maritus*, a husband, fr. stem *maris*, of *mas*, male] pert. to a husband.

maritime (már'i-tím) *a.* [*F.*] relating to, or bordering on, the sea.

marjoram (már'jó-ram) *n.* [*Corr.* through *O.F. marjovane*, and *Low L.* fr. *Gr. amarakos*] an aromatic plant used in cookery.

mark (márk) *n.* [*A.S. mearc*. Doublet of *march* (1); cp. *margrave*, *marquis*] a visible sign; a proof; a point; a character signed by one unable to write;—*v.t.* to make a sign upon; to notice;—*v.i.* to note.—*marker*, *n.* a counter; one who marks the score at billiards.—*marksman*, *n.* one who shoots well.—*marking ink*, *n.* an ink used for marking linen, etc.—to make one's mark, to succeed.—*Syn.* impression; trace; token; indication;—of *v.*, to impress; note; notice; brand.

mark (márk) *n.* [*A.S. marc*, *Ger. mark*] a former German coin worth about 24 cents.—See *reichsmark*.

market (már'ket) *n.* [*O.F.* = *F. marché*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *mercátum*, traffic, fr. *mercari*] a meeting for buying and selling; a place of trade; demand;—*v.t.* to buy or sell.—*marketable*, *a.*—*marketing*, *n.* attendance upon a market; that which is bought or sold.—*market garden*, a garden where fruits, etc., are raised for market.—*market town*, in *Eng.*, a town that has a regular public market.

markka (márká) *n.*; *pl.* *markkaa* [see *mark*] the gold unit of the Finnish monetary system, worth 2½ cents.

marl (márl) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Low L.* (acc.) *margillum*, dum. for *L. marga*, fr. *Celt.*] a rich earth used as manure;—*v.t.* to manure with marl.—*marly*, *a.*—*marlstone*, *n.* clayey limestone.

marline (már'lin) *n.* [*D.*; conn. with *moor* (2)] a small rope used to secure a splicing.—*marlinspike*, an iron tool used in splicing ropes.

marmalade (már'má-lád) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *Port.* = quince, fr. *L. meli-melum*, lit. honey apple, fr. *G.*] a preserve made of the pulp of oranges, etc.

marmoreal (már-mó-ré-ál) *a.* [See *marble*] pert. to marble; made of marble.

marmoset (már'mó-sét) *n.* [*O.F.* = orig. a grotesque] marble figure (on fountains) any of several small S. American monkeys resembling the squirrel.

marmot (már'mót) *n.* [*F.* = mountain-rat, through *It.*, fr. *L.* stem, *mūs*, of *mūs*, mouse, and stem, *mons*, of *mons*, a mountain] a stout rodent with short legs, small ears, and rough fur; the woodchuck.



European Marmot

maroon (má-róon') *n.* [*F. maroon*, fugitive, fr. *Sp. cimarron*, of uncert. etym.] a fugitive slave;—*v.t.* to put ashore on a desolate isle.

maroon (má-róon') *a.* [*F. maroon*, a chestnut, of unknown etym.] brownish crimson.

marque (márk) *n.* [*O.F.*, fr. *M.H. Ger. marche*, march (1)] a license to

a private vessel to attack the ships of the public enemy (letters of marquee).

marquee (már-ké') *n.* [Orig. *marquees* =tent of a marquis] a large field tent; a rooflike shelter overhanging the entrance to a theater, hotel, etc.

marquess (már'kwes) See *marquis*.

marquetry (már'ket-ri) *n.* [F. fr. *marqueter*, to inlay, mark out, fr. Ger.] work inlaid with pieces of colored wood, shells, etc.

marquis (már'kwis) *n.* [F., fr. Late L., fr. O.H. Ger. *marcha*, march (1)] in Great Britain, a nobleman ranking next below a duke.—*marquisate*, *n.* the dignity of a marquis.—*marquise* (már-kéz') *n.* [F.], the wife of a marquis.

marquisette (már-ki-zet') *n.* [F.] a sheer, lustrous, light cotton or silk fabric, used for dresses, etc.

marriage (mar'ij) *n.* legal union of husband and wife; a marriage ceremony; a union.—*marriageable*, *a.*

marrow (mar'ó) *n.* [M.E. *marow*, fr. A.S. *meorh*; cp. Ger. *mark*] a soft substance formed within bones; the essence; a kind of gourd.—*marrowless*, *a.*—*marrowy*, *a.* full of marrow.—*marrow fat*, a rich variety of pea.

marry (mar'i) *v.t.* [F. *marier*, fr. L. *maritare*, to marry, fr. *marita*, wife. See *marital*] to unite, give, or take in wedlock;—*v.i.* to enter into wedlock.

marry (mar'i) *int.* [fr. (Virgin) *Mary*] an oath; indeed!

Mars (márz) *n.* [L.] the Roman god of war; the planet next to the earth.

marsala (már-sá'la) *n.* a wine from Marsala, Sicily.

Marseillaise (már-se-láz', -lyáz') *n.* the French National Anthem, sung first by Marseilles volunteers, 1792.

marsh (mársh) *n.* [A.S. *mersc*, fr. *merisc*, full of meres] a tract of low swampy land.—*marshy*, *a.* pert. to marshes.—*marshiness*, *n.*—*marsh gas*, fire damp.

marshal (már'shál) *n.* [O.F. *mareschal*, groom, fr. O.H. Ger. fr. *marah*, horse; cp. *mare*; and *scalk*, servant; cp. Ger. *schalk*] a French military officer of the highest grade; a commander; an officer who executes orders of federal courts; a master of ceremonies;—*v.t.* to dispose in order; to array.—*marshaller*, *n.*—*marshalship*, *n.*

marshmallow (mársh'mal-ó) *n.* [A. S. *merscmeawe*] a perennial herb whose root is used as a demulcent; a pastelike confection made formerly from the root of the marshmallow and now from corn arup, starch, sugar, and gelatin.

marsupial (már-sü'pl-ál) *a.* [fr. L. *marsupium*, pouch, fr. G. dim. of *marsupos*, bag] having a pouch for carrying young; pert. to a marsupial;—*n.* a marsupial animal, as the kangaroo.

mart (márt) *n.* [Short, fr. *market*] a market.

martello (már-tel'ó) *n.* [It.=F. *martel*, hammer (for beating

alarms) fr. L.] a round fort for coast defense

marten (már'ten) *n.* [F. *martre*, fr. Teut.; cp. A.S. *mearith*] a carnivorous mammal resembling, but larger than, the weasel, and valued for its fur; the sable.



Marten

martial (már'shál) *a.* [F., fr. L. fr. *maris*] pert. to war; warlike.—*martial law*, law enforced by military authority in time of war or emergency.

martin (már'tin) *n.* [F., nicknamed from St. Martin] a kind of swallow, esp. the house swallow.

martinet (már-ti-net') *n.* [fr. a F. XIV.] a strict disciplinarian.

martingale (már'tin-gál) *n.* [F., of uncert. etym.] a strap fastened to a horse's girth to keep its head down; a lower stay for a jib-boom.

Martini (már-tén'è) *n.* a cocktail made of gin, orange bitters, and vermouth.

Martinmas (már'tin-más) *n.* [fr. *maese* (2)] the feast of St. Martin (Nov. 11).

martyr (már'ter) *n.* [A.S., fr. L., fr. G. *martyr*, witness] one who suffers for his belief or beliefs;—*v.t.* to send to martyrdom.—*martyrdom*, *n.* the suffering death of a martyr.

marvel (már'vel) *n.* [F. *merveille*, fr. L. (neut. pl.) *mirabilia*, wonderful things, from *mirari*, ad-mire] anything astonishing; a wonder;—*v.t.* to wonder exceedingly. — *marvelous*, *n.* wonderful.

Marxian (marks'i-an) *a.* pert. to Karl Marx or, more loosely, to socialism or communism.

mascot (mas'kot) *n.* [F.] a talisman, esp. a person or animal regarded as bringing luck when accompanying a baseball team, an expedition, etc.

masculine (mas'kü-lin) *a.* [F. *masculin*, fr. L. *masculus*, dim. fr. *mas*. Doublet of male] male; strong; virile; of gender, denoting a male.

mash (mash) *v.t.* [E.; cp. Ger. *meischen*, mix] to mix and crush;—*n.* a mixture of stuffs bruised and crushed.—*masher*, *n.* a top who flirts (*Colloq.*).



Masks

mask (másk) *n.* [fr. *masque*] a cover for the face; a disguise or pretext; a

pastoral play in meter [orig. a "masked" entertainment];—*v.t.* to hide, as with a mask.—**masker**, *n.* a masquerader.—**masked ball**, a ball at which each one wears a mask.—*Syn.* subterfuge; *masquerade*; pretense.

masochism (mas'ok-izm) *n.* abnormal sexual excitement stimulated in one person by abuse at the hands of another.

mason (mä'sn) *n.* [O.F. *masson*=F. *maçon*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *macōnem*, fr. Teut.; cp. Ger. *stein-mets*] a builder in stone; a freemason.—**masonic** (ma-son'ik) *a.* pert. to freemasonry.—**masonry**, *n.* work of a mason; freemasonry.

masque (mask) *n.* [F., short fr. *masquerer*, fr. Span. *mascara*, a masquerader, fr. A.]. See *mask*.

masquerade (mas-ker-äd') *n.* [O.F.=F. *mascarade*] an assembly of masked people; disguise;—*v.t.* to take part in a masquerade; go in disguise.—**masquerader**, *n.*

mass (mas) *n.* [F. *masse*, fr. L., fr. G. *masseis*, knead] a lump or body of matter; a heap or quantity; magnitude; chief portion;—*pl.* the common people;—*v.t.* to form into a mass.—**massy**, *a.* **massive**.—**massiness**, *n.*—**mass meeting**, a large assembly of people for a special purpose.—*Syn.* of "mass," bulk; body; quantity; mob.

mass (mas) *n.* [A.S. *masse*, fr. Late L. *massa*, *missa*, fr. L. (part.) *missus*, sent, fr. *mittere*; fr. the announcement in church, "Ite; missa est"=Go (the congregation is dismissed) the communion service in the R.C. church; music to accompany high mass.—high mass, a mass celebrated with music and incense.

massacre (mas'a-ker) *n.* [F., of uncert. etym.] general, ruthless slaughter;—*v.t.* to butcher.

massage (ma-säzh') *n.* [F., fr. A.] a system of curing, by rubbing, etc., ailing parts of the body;—*v.t.* to treat by massage [Med.].—**masseur** (ma-ser') *n.* a man who practices massage;—*fem.* *masseuse* (ma-ser').

masseter (ma-ä'ter) *n.* [G., fr. *massa-omas*, chew] the muscle that raises the under jaw.

massive (mas'iv) *a.* [F. *massif*] forming a mass; heavy or solid.—**massively**, *adv.*—**massiveness**, *n.*

mast (mast) *n.* [A.S. *masts*] an upright pole supporting rigging, sails, etc., in a vessel.—**masthead**, *n.* the top of a mast.

mast (mast) *n.* [A.S. *masts*] the fruit of the oak, nuts of the beech, etc.

master (mas'ter) *n.* [O.F. *maestre*=F. *maître*, fr. L. (acc.) *magistrum*; cp. *magisterial*] one who has employees or slaves; a proprietor; a teacher; a ship captain; an expert; a title of graduates in arts, etc.; a courtesy title (see *Master*), now given to boys;—*v.t.* to become master of; to overcome;—*a.* principal.—**masterful**, *a.* domineering.—**masterless**, *a.*—**masterly**, *a.* befitting a master.—**masterly**, *n.* [O.F. *maistrice*] supremacy; superiority; victory; great skill.—**masterpiece**, *n.* a perfect work.—**master-ship**, *n.*—**master-hand**, an expert.—**mas-**

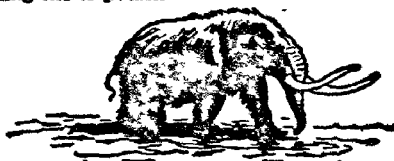
ter key, a key that opens many locks.—**master passion**, a ruling passion.—**master stroke**, a masterly action.—*Syn.* owner; principal; overseer; director.

mastic (mas'tik) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *mas-tiché*, a sweet gum] a tree native to S. Europe, or the valuable resin it yields.

masticate (mas'ti-kät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *masticāns*, chewed, fr. *masticāre*, (orig.) to chew (mastic)] to chew.—**masticable**, *a.*—**mastication** (mas-ti-kä'shun) *n.*—**masticator** (mas'ti-kä-ter) *n.* esp. a muncing machine.—**masticatory**, *a.*

mastiff (mas'tif) *n.* [O.F. *massif* (confused with *masif*, mongrel), fr. Teut.] a kind of large, aggressive, smooth-coated dog of mixed breed.

mastodon (mas'to-don) *n.* [fr. G. *mas-to-do-s*, breast, and stem, *odont-*, of *odous*, tooth; fr. nipple-like processes on teeth] an extinct mammal resembling the elephant.



Mastodon

mastoid (mas'toid) *a.* [G. = breast-like] resembling a breast in form;—*n.* the mastoid process of the bone behind the ear in man and many mammals.

mat (mat) *n.* [A.S., fr. L. *matia*] a texture of twine, straw, etc., for protecting a floor, table, etc.; a matrix;—*v.t.* to lay with mats;—*v.t.* to become interwoven.—**matting**, *n.* a coarse carpeting woven from straw, etc.

matador, matadore (mat'a-dör) *n.* [Sp.] the bull-fighter charged with slaying the bull.

match (mach) *n.* [O.F. *mesche*=F. *meche*, fr. L. (acc.) *myxam*, nozzle of a lamp, fr. G.] a small stick of wood coated with a substance which, when rubbed, bursts into flame; a fuse.—**matchlock**, *n.* a musket fired by a match.

match (mach) *n.* [M.E. *macche*, fr. A.S. *macca*; cp. *mate*] a person or thing equal to another; a mate; a marriage; a marriageable person; a contest;—*v.t.* to be a match for; to bring together, as for contest, etc.; to make equal;—*v.i.* to correspond.—**matchless**, *a.* peerless; unequalled.—**match-maker**, *n.* one who brings about marriage.

mate (mät) *n.* [M.E.] a companion, esp. of spouses, animals paired for breeding, etc.; an equal; an officer who assists a shipmaster;—*v.t.* to match;—*v.i.* to pair.

mate, maté (mä'tä) *n.* [Sp.] a Brazilian holly whose leaves yield a kind of tea.

materia (mä-tē'ri-ä) *n.* [L.] matter.—**materia medica**, that branch of medicine which treats of drug-stuffa.

material (mä-tē'ri-äl) *a.* [L. *materia*] formed from matter; bodily; essential;—*n.* the substance from which any-

thing is made.—**materially**, *adv.*—**materialism**, *n.*, the doctrine which teaches that matter, and matter alone, exists in the universe.—**materialist**, *n.*—**materialistic** (mə-tē-ri-ə-lis'tik) *a.*—**materialize**, *v.i.* to make visible, tangible, etc.—*v.t.* to appear; to become realized.—**materiel** (mə-tē-ri-el) *n.* [F.] materials collectively, esp. those of a public service.

maternal (mə-tēr'nəl) *a.* [fr. L. *māter-nus*, pers. to a mother, *māter*] pert. to a mother.—**maternally**, *adv.*

maternity (mə-tēr-ni-ti) *n.* motherhood.

mathematics (math-e-mat'iks) *n.* [O.F. *mathématique*, fr. L. (acc.) *mathēmaticam*, fr. G. fr. stem, *mathēmat-*, of *mathēma*, a lesson] the science that treats of quantities, probabilities, etc.—**mathematical**, *a.* pert. to mathematics; rigorously precise.—**mathematically**, *adv.*—**mathematician** (math-e-mə-tish'ən) *n.* one skilled in mathematics.

matin (mat'in) [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mātūtinum*, in the morning] a morning song;—*pl.* morning service;—*a.* pert. to morning.—**matinal**, *a.*

matinee (mat-i-nā') *n.* [F.] an entertainment held in the daytime, esp. a theatrical performance given in the afternoon—hence, **matinee idol**, an actor idolized by women who go to matinees.

matrass (mat'rās) *n.* [F., of uncert. etym.] a chemical vessel, used for evaporating, etc.

matrarch (mā'tri-ārk) *n.* a woman who is head of a family.—**matrarchal**, *a.*—**matrarchy**, *n.*

matricide (mat'ri-sid) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. stem, *mātr-*, of *māter*, and *-cidere*=*cādere*, slay] the murder of a mother; one who has murdered his mother.—**matricidal**, *a.*

matriculate (mə-trik'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [fr. L. *mātrícula*, a register, fr. *matrīx*] to admit to membership, esp. in a college;—*v.i.* to enter, by matriculation.—**matriculation** (mə-trik'ū-lā'shun) *n.* the act by which one is matriculated.

matrimony (mat'ri-mō-ni) *n.* [L. *mātri-mōnium* = org.

maternity, fr. *māter*] the married state; wedlock.—**matrimonial** (mat-ri-mō-ni-əl) *a.* pert. to marriage.—**matrimonially**, *adv.*

matrix (mā'triks) *n.* [L. = womb] the womb; a mold for casting type, or anything similar; the substance in which a mineral is embedded.

matron (mā'tron) *n.* [L. *mātr-ōna*, fr. *māter*] a married woman, esp. a widow or a motherly woman; a housekeeper; the female head of an institution.—**matronal**, *a.* pert. to, or of, a matron.—**matronly**, *a.* elderly; motherly; sedate.—**matronhood**, *n.*

matter (mat'er) *n.* [O.F. *matiere* = F. *matière*, fr. *material*] that which occupies space and is the object of the

senses; substance; body; moment; affair; watery discharge from a sore [Med.];—*v.s.* to be of importance; to signify.—**mattery** (mat'er-i) *a.* full of matter.—**matter of course**, *n.* a natural sequence.—**matter of fact**, *n.* a reality;—*a.* adhering to facts; dry.—*Syn.* material; business; substance.

matting (mat'ing) *n.* a mat; material for a mat.

mattock (mat'ok) *n.* [A.S. *matloc*] a kind of pickax, one end being pointed and the other having a transverse blade.



Mattock

mattress (mat'res) *n.* [O.F. fr. A.] feathers, etc., and quilted.

maturate (mach'ū-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *mātūrātus*, ripened] to mature; to hasten supuration;—*v.s.* to ripen.—**maturation** (mach'ū-rā'shun) *n.*

mature (mə-tūr) *a.* [L. *mātūrus*, ripe, timely] complete in development; ripe; come to supuration; seasonable; timely; due; become payable;—*v.t.* to perfect;—*v.s.* to ripen; to become payable.—**maturely**, *adv.*—**matureness**, **maturity**, *n.* state of being mature.

matutinal (mə-tū'ti-nəl) *a.* [L. See *matin*] morning, early.

maud (mawd) *n.* an undyed woolen plaid.

maudlin (mawd'lin) *a.* [fr. O.F. *Maudeline*, Mary Magdalen, painted as weeping] tearful; fuddled, over-sentimental.

maul (mawl) *n.* [M.E. *mallen*, to beat with a malle, fr. F.] a heavy wooden hammer;—*v.t.* to beat, maltreat. See *mallet*.

maulstick (mawl'stik) *n.* See *mahlstick*.

maunder (mawnd'er) *v.i.* [Orig. *n.* = beggar, fr. his *mawnd*, A.S. *mawd*, basket] to mutter; to drivel; to grumble.

Maundy Thursday (mawnd'i) *n.* [O. F. *mandé*, command, fr. L. *Mandatum* (nōvum . . .). John xiii. 34] the Thursday before Good Friday.

mausoleum (maw-sō-lē'um) *n.* [= orig. tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria] a large, impressive tomb—**mausolean**, *a.* pert. to a mausoleum; monumental.

mauve (mōv) *n.* [F. = a mallow] a purple dye; the color it produces.

maw (maw) *n.* [A.S. *maga*; cp. Ger. *magen*] the stomach, jaws, etc., of the lower animals; in birds, the craw.

mawkish (maw'kish) *a.* [M.E. *mawke*, a maggot, fr. Scand.] maggoty—hence, loathsome; squeamish; maudlin; sentimental.—**mawkishly**, *adv.*—**mawkishness**, *n.*

maxillary, maxillar (mak'si-ler-i, -lar) *n.* [L. fr. *maxilla*, jawbone] pert. to the jaw; — *n.* a jawbone

maxim (mak'sim) *n.* [F., fr. L. *maxima* (*sententiārum*), the greatest (of opinions)] an established principle, a proverb or saw.—*Syn.* aphorism; adage; axiom; truism.

Maxim gun (mak'sim gun) *n.* [fr. *Maxim*, the inventor] a light, rapid-firing machine gun.

maximum (mak'sa-mum) *n.* [L. the greatest quantity or degree; — *s.* greatest.—*maximize*, *v.t.* to make as large as possible.

may (mā) *v.* [A.S. *mæg*, *may*, fr. *magan*] to be free to; *cp.* Ger. (*sch*) *mag*] a verb expressing permission, possibility, concession etc.—*maybe* (mā'bē) *adv.* possibly.—*mayhap* (mā'hap) *adv.* perhaps.

May (mā) [F., fr. L. *Māsus*] the fifth month of the year, the hawthorn; — *v.t.* to celebrate May Day.—*May Day*, May 1.—*May dew*, the morning dew of May Day — *Maypole*, a pole to dance around in May Day festivities.—*May queen*, a girl garlanded as queen on May Day.

mayhem (mā'hēm) *n.* the willful injury of a person so that he is physically handicapped [Law].

mayonnaise (mā-o-nāz') *n.* a kind of sauce prepared from egg yolk, vegetable oil, and seasoning.

mayor (mā'ēr) *n.* [F. *maire*, fr. L. (acc.) *magister*; doublet of major] the chief magistrate of a city or borough.—*fem.* *mayorress*.—*mayoralty*, *n.* the office of a mayor.

mazarine (maz-a-rēn') *n.* [fr. Cardinal *Mazarin*] a deep blue color.

maze (māz) *n.* [Conn. with *amaze*] a place full of windings; confused condition; — *v.t.* to bewilder.—*mazy*, *a.* intricate; confusing.—*mazily*, *adv.* — *maziness*, *n.*—*Syn.* labyrinth; bewilderment; confusion.

mazurka (mā-zōr'ka) *n.* [Pol.] a dance music. Also *mazourka*. Polish national dance; the

me (mē) *pron.* [A.S. *mē*] the objective case of *I*.

mead (mēd) *n.* [A.S. *medu*] a fermented drink made of honey and water.

mead (mēd) *n.* [A.S. *mæd*; conn. with *mow*, math] a meadow.

meadow (mēd'ō) *n.* a low, level tract of grass land.—*meadowy*, *a.* — *meadowlark*, *n.* any of several small, brownish N. American birds with yellow breasts.

meager (mē'ger) *a.* [F. *maigre*, fr. L. (acc.) *macrum*, thin] having little flesh; lean; scanty; barren.—*meagerly*, *adv.* — *meagerness*, *n.*—*Syn.* poor; thin; gaunt; lank.

meal (mēl) *n.* [A.S. *mal*; *cp.* Ger. *mahl*; *mal*, a time] food taken at one time; a repast.

meal (mēl) *n.* [A.S. *melu*; *cp.* Ger. *mahlen*, grind] grain ground into flour — *mealy*, *a.* — *mealiness*, *n.*

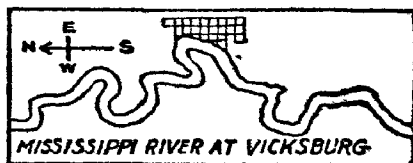
mealie (mē'li) *n.* [S. Afr.] an ear of maize; — *pl.* maize.

mean (mēn) *a.* [A.S. (*ge-*) *mæne*; *cp.* Ger. *gemein*] low of birth; lowly; base; ungenerous; of little value.—*Syn.* despicable; niggardly; spiritless.

mean (mēn) *a.* [O.F. *meian*=F. *moyen*, fr. L. (acc.) *medi-ānum*, fr. *medius*, middle] in a middle position; average; — *n.* middle quantity, rate, position, degree, — *pl.* resources; property, etc.; agency.—*meanly*, *adv.* — *meanness*, *n.* — *meantime*, *meanwhile*, *adv.* in the intervening time.—*by all means*, certainly.—*by no means*, on no account.

mean (mēn) *v.t.* [A.S. *mænan*; *cp.* Ger. *meinen*] to have in view, to intend; to signify; — *v.t.* to have a meaning; to be disposed.

meander (mē-an'der) *v.t.* to wind; to go about aimlessly; — *n.* a winding stream.



MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT VICKSBURG

Meandering of a River

meaning (mēn'ing) *n.* sense; signification.—*meaningly*, *adv.* significantly.—*meaningless*, *a.*—*Syn.* purpose; design; denote; import.

measles (mē'zls) *n.pl.* [M.E. *masoles*, fr. A.S. *masle*, a spot] a contagious fever, marked by an eruption of red spots on the skin.—*measled*, *measly*, *a.* infected with measles; wretched.

measure (mez'h'ēr) *n.* [O.F. *mesure*, fr. L. (acc.) *mensuram*, measure. See *mensuration*] dimensions reckoned by some standard; moderation; a standard or table by which magnitudes are judged, an instrument for measuring; a stately dance; division of the time in music; meter; an act of a legislature; — *pl.* strata; — *v.t.* to ascertain the quantity or dimensions of; to distribute by measure; — *v.t.* to have an ascertained value or extent.—*measured*, *a.* — *measurable*, *a.* — *measurably*, *adv.* — *measurableness*, *n.* — *measureless*, *a.* — *measurement*, *n.* the act of measuring; an ascertained dimension.—*measurer*, *n.*—*Syn.* rule; proportion; limit; quantity; portion; extent; degree; rhythm; tune.

meat (mēt) *n.* [A.S. *mete*] food; flesh used as food.—*meat offering*, an offering of meat or food.

mechanic (me-kan'ik) *n.* [L., fr. G. *mēchanikē*, science of machines. See *machine*] one who works with machines or instruments; a skilled workman.—*mechanical*, *a.* pert. to the principles of mechanics; depending upon machinery; acting without thought; pert. to mechanics.—*mechanically*, *adv.* — *mechanics*, *n.* the science that treats of the laws of force and

motion of matter.—**mechanician** (mek-ə-nish'an) *n.* one skilled in mechanics.—**mechanical powers**, the lever, pulley, inclined plane, wedge and screw, wheel and axle.—*Syn.* mechanist; operative; mechanician.

mechanism (mek'ə-nizm) *n.* the parts of a machine, as arranged for working together; the doctrine that life processes are mechanical.—**mechanist**, *n.* a mechanician; one who believes in the doctrines of mechanism.

Mechlin (mek'lin) *n.* a costly kind of lace, made at Mechlin (Malines), in Belgium.

medal (med'əl) *n.* [O.F. *medaille*, through Late L. forms, fr. L. *metallum*, metal] a piece of metal, struck like a coin, for a memento or a reward.—**medallic** (me-dal'ik) *a.*—**medallist** (med'al-ist) *n.* a medal-holder; a maker or student of medals.

medallion (me-dal'yon) *n.* a medal, esp. one commemorating a public event; an oval or circular tablet figure in bas-relief, or holding a portrait, etc.



Medallion

meddle (med'əl) *v.i.* [fr. O.F. *medler*, from *mesler*=F. *meller*, to mix, fr. L. *miscēre*, fr. *miscere*, mix] to interfere officiously.—**meddler**, *n.*—**meddlesome**, *a.* given to meddling.—**meddlesomeness**, *n.* the disposition of a meddler.

media (mē'di-ə) *n., pl.* of the noun *medium*.

mediaeval See **medieval**.

medial (mē'di-əl) *a.* [L. fr. *medius*, middle] in the middle.

median (mē'di-ən) *a.* [L. *mediānus*] in the middle; equally dividing a body lengthwise.

mediate (mē'di-ət) *a.* [L. (part.) *mediātus*, halved, fr. *medius*] being between two extremes; intervening; effected, or acting, by a medium;—*v.i.* (mē'di-āt) to interpose between contending parties in friendly fashion.—**mediately** (mē'di-ət-lī) *adv.*—**mediation** (mē'di-ā'shun) *n.*—**mediator** (mē'di-ā-tor) *n.* [L.] one who mediates between contending parties.—**mediatorial**, **mediatory** (mē'di-ā-tō'r-əl, mē'di-ā-tō'r-ī) *a.* belonging to a mediator.—**mediatorially**, *adv.*—**mediatorship** (mē'di-ā-tor-ship) *n.*—*Syn.* of "mediator," "propiator; arbitrator; umpire; interceder.

medical (med'i-kəl) *a.* [fr. L. *medicus*, a physician, fr. *mederi*, to heal] pert. to medicine or the study of medi-

cine; medicinal.—**medically**, *adv.*—**medicable**, *a.* capable of being cured.

medicament (mē-dik'ə-ment) *n.* [L. *medicō-mentum*] a healing remedy.

medicate (med'i-kāt) *v.i.* to tincture with anything medicinal.—

medication (med-i-kā'shun) *n.*—**medicative** (med'i-kā-tiv) *a.* tending to cure.

medicine (med'i-sin) *n.* [O.F. *medecine*, fr. L. (acc.) *medicinam*] any substance used in treating disease; the science which aims at the prevention or cure of disease.—**medicinal** (mē-dis'i-nal) *a.* remedial; pert. to medicine.—**medicinally**, *adv.*—**medicine man**, a witch-doctor.

medico (med'i-kō) *n.* a physician.

medieval (mē-di-ē'vəl) *a.* [fr. L. *meds-ūs*, middle, and *ævum*, age] belonging to the Middle Ages.—**medievalism**, *n.*

mediocre (mē'di-ō-ker) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *medi-ocrem*, fr. *medius*] ordinary; middling.—**mediocrity** (mē-di-ōk'ri-ti) *n.*

meditate (med'i-tāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *meditāri*] to consider pondered, fr. *meditāri*] to consider thoughtfully; to intend;—*v.i.* to reflect.—**meditative**, *a.* given to meditation.—**meditatively**, *adv.*—**meditativeness**, *n.*—**meditation** (med-i-tā'shun) *n.*—*Syn.* to ponder; cogitate.

Mediterranean (med-i-ter-ā'nē-an) *a.* [L. fr. *medi-ūs*, and *terra*, land] encircled by land (of the sea between Europe and Africa).

medium (mē'di-um) *n.; pl.* *media*, *mediums* [L. (*neut.*) = a mean] that which lies in the middle; a mean; agency; a pretended intermediary between men and spirits;—*a.* middle; middling.

medlar (med'lar) *n.* [O.F. *meslier*, the tree, fr. *mesle*, the fruit, fr. L. (acc.) *mespilum*, fr. G.] a Eurasian tree resembling the crabapple, or its fruit.

medley (med'h) *n.* [O.F. (part.) *medie*, confused, fr. *medler*, for *mesler*. See **meddle**] a mixture of miscellaneous elements; a jumble; a miscellany.

Médoc (me-dok') *n.* a red wine from Médoc, Gironde, France.

medulla (me-dul'ə) *n.* [L.] marrow (of bones) or inner portion (of tissues).—**medullary**, *a.*



Medusa

Medusā (mē-dū'sā) *n.*—[G.] a Gorgon whose head, covered with snakes for hair, turned beholders into stone [Myth.]; a kind of jellyfish.

meed (mēd) *n.* [A.S. *mēd*; cp. Ger. *maethe*] reward; recompense.

meek (mēk) *a.* [Scand.] submissive, gentle; humble.—*meekly, adv.*—**meekness, n.**—*Syn.* mild; yielding; unassuming.

meerschau (mēr'shawm) *n.* [Ger. =*mea toam*] a fine clay used in making tobacco pipe-bowls; a meerschau pipe.

meet (mēt) *v.t.* [A.S. *mētan*, fr. *mōt*, moot] to come across; to join; to find; to satisfy;—*v.i.* to come together; to encounter; to assemble.—**meeting, n.** a coming together; an assembly.—**meeting-house, a place of worship.**

meet (mēt) *a.* [A.S. *gemet*, fit. See *mete*] fit; suitable; proper.—*meety, adv.*—**meetness, n.**

megalithic (meg-ə-lith'ik) *a.* [fr. G. *megalo-*, for *megas*, great, and *lith-os*, stone] built of huge blocks of stone (of certain prehistoric monuments called megaliths).

megalosaurus (meg-ə-lō-sawr'us) *n.* [G. fr. *megalo-*, and *sawros*, lizard] a large, long-bodied carnivorous dinosaur.



Megalosaurus

megatherium (meg-ə-thēr'i-um) [G. (neut.) *mega*, and *thērion*, beast] an extinct gigantic quadruped, allied to the sloth.

megrim (mē'grim) *n.* [F., *migraine* through Late L., fr. G. *hēmi*, half, and *kranon*, skull] a kind of headache; morbid fancy.

melancholia (mel-ən-kō'li-ə) *n.* [L. fr. G. fr. stem, *melas-* of *melas*, black, and *cholē*, bile] a form of insanity marked by depression.

melancholy (mel-ən-kō'li) *n.* [F. *mélancolie*] habitual, or long-continued, lowness of spirits; melancholia;—*a.* depressed, gloomy; depressing.—**melancholic** (mel-ən-kō'lik) *a.*—*Syn.* "melancholy" dejected; sad; dispirited; hypochondriac.

melanism (mel'ə-nizm) *n.* [fr. G. stem, *melan-*, of *melas*, black] excess of coloring matter in the skin.

melanite (mel'ə-nit) *n.* a black variety of garnet.

melanochroic (mel-ə-nō-krō'ik) *a.* [fr. G. *chros*, skin] dark-skinned.

mêlée (mā-lā') *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *mesle*, mêlée] a confused affray.

meliorate (mel'yo-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *melioratus*, made better, fr. *melior*, better] to make better;—*v.i.* to grow better.—**meliorable, a.**—**melioration** (mel'yo-rā'shun) *n.* improvement.—**meliorative, a.**—**meliorator, n.**

melliferous (me-lif'er-us) *a.* [L. stem, *mellis-*, or *mel*, honey; and *-ferus*, bearing, fr. *ferre*] producing honey.

mellifluous (me-lif'loo-us) *a.* [fr. L. *mellis-* and *-fluus*, flowing, fr. *fluere*] flowing smoothly or sweetly.—**mellifluence, n.**

mellow (mel'ō) *a.* [E; conn. with *mealy*] soft with ripeness; well matured; genial, jovial;—*v.i.* to ripen; to soften;—*v.a.* to become soft or ripe.—**mellowly, adv.**—**mellowness, n.**—**mellowy, a.** soft, friable.

melodeon (mē-lō'dē-on) *n.* a small accordion.

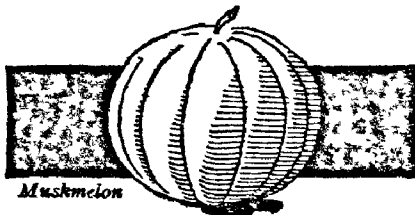
melodious (mē-lō'di-us) *a.* containing melody.—**melodiously, adv.**—**melodiousness, n.**

melodist (mel'ō-dist) *n.* a composer or singer of melodies.

melodrama (mel'ō-dra-mə) *n.* [F. *mélodrame*, fr. L., fr. G. fr. *melo-s*, song, and *drama*] a dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed; a play in which effect is sought by romantic sentiments or situations.—**melodramatic** (mel'ō-dra-mat'ik) *a.* pert. to melodrama.—**melodramatist** (mel'ō-dram-ə-tist) *n.* a writer of melodramas.

melody (mel'ō-di) *n.* [O.F. *melodie*, fr. L. (acc.) *melōdium*, fr. G. *melos* and *ōdē*, song, ode] a rhythmical succession of sounds forming an agreeable musical air; an air or tune.

melon (mel'on) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *mēlon*, apple] any of several trailing plants of the gourd family, or its fruit.



Muskmelon

melt (melt) *v.t.* [A.S. *melian*] to reduce to a liquid state; to dissolve; to soften;—*v.i.* to become liquid; to be softened.—**melting, a.** softening; subduing; tender.

member (mem'ber) *n.* [F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum*] a part, limb, esp. of an animal body, one of a group making up a club, society, or other organization, or of an elective body.—**membership, n.**

membrane (mem'brān) *n.* [L. *membrāna*, parchment, lit. the skin of a limb, *membrer*] a thin tissue, forming or lining an organ.—**membranous, a.** of the nature of membranes.—**membranaceous** (mem-brā'nē-us) *a.* membranous.

memento (me-men'tō) *n.* [L. (imper.) =remember, fr. *meminisse*] anything intended to remind of an event, etc.; a souvenir.

memoir (mem'wār) *n.* {O.F. Doublet of *memory*} a personal narrative; a record of investigations, a biography.

memorabilia (mem-ō-rā-bil'ī-ā) *n. pl.* [L. (neut. pl.)] things worthy of note; notes.

memorable (mem'ō-rā-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *memorābilis*] to be remembered.—**memorably**, *adv.*

memorandum (mem-ō-ran'dum) *n.*; *pl.* **memoranda**, **memorandums**, a note or reminder; a diplomatic summary of a question.

memorial (me-mō'ri-ā) *a.* reminding; retained in memory;—*n.* anything to preserve the memory of a person; a representation of facts on which a petition is founded; a memorandum.—**memorialize**, *v. t.* to petition by memorial.—**memorialist**, *n.*

memorize (mem'ō-rīz) *v. t.* to commit to memory.

memory (mem'ō-ri) *n.* [O.F. *memorie* =F. *mémorie*, fr. L. (acc.) *memoria*, fr. *memor*, mindful] the faculty of retaining and recalling knowledge; remembrance.

men (men) *n. pl.* = plural of the noun *man*.

menace (men'ās) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. stem, *mināc-*, of *mināc*, full of threats, *mināc*] a threat; a danger;—*v. t.* to threaten.—**menacingly**, *adv.*

ménage (mā-nāzh') *n.* [F.] a household; household management.

menagerie (mē-nā'gr-i) *n.* [F. fr. *ménager*, to keep house, through Late L. forms, fr. L. *mansio*, mansion] a collection of wild animals; a place for keeping or exhibiting it.

mend (mend) *v. t.* [Short. fr. *amēnd*] to repair; to set right; to improve, —*v. i.* to grow better; to improve.—**mendable**, *a.*—**mender**, *n.*

mendacious (men-dā'shūs) *a.* [fr. L. stem *mendāc-*, fr. *mendax*, lying] given to lying; false.—**mendacity** (men-dā's'ī-tū) *n.* untruthfulness.

Mendelism (men'del-izm) *n.* [fr. *Mendel*, its propounder] the doctrine that hybrids exhibit parental characteristics according to definite laws.—**Mendelian**, *a.*

mendicant (men'di-kānt) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *mendicant-*, begg- ing, fr. *mendicare*, fr. *mendicūs*, beggar] begging;—*n.* a beggar; a begging friar.—**mendicancy**, *n.* beggary; poverty.—**mendicity** (men-dis'ī-ti) *n.* state of a beggar.

menial (mē'ni-ā) *a.* [fr. O.F. *mesnoe*, household, *ménage*] pert. to domestic servants or service; servile; mean;—*n.* a domestic.

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis) *n.* [fr. G.] inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

menopause (men'ō-pawz) *n.* the time of life, normally between ages 45 and 50, at which menstruation ceases in women.

menses (men'sēz) *n. pl.* [L. (pl.) = months] the menstrual discharges.—**mensual**, *a.* monthly.

menstrual (men'strō-ā) *a.* [fr. L. *mensis* = *month*]

monthly; pert. to the menses.—**menstruous** (men'strō-ūs) *a.*

menstruate (men'strō-āt) *v. i.* to be having menstruation.—**menstruation** (men'strō-ā'shun) *n.* the monthly flow characteristic of the physiology of women between puberty and menopause.

menstruum (men'strō-ūm) *n.* [L.] any fluid that dissolves a solid.

mensuration (men-shū-rā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *mensurā- tiōnem*, fr. (part.) *mensūrāus*, fr. *mensura*, measure] act, process, or art of measuring.—**mensurable** (men'shū-rā-bl) *a.* measur- able.—**measurability** (men-shū-rā-bl'ī-ti) *n.*

mental (men'tal) *a.* [fr. L. stem, *ment-*, from *mens*, mind] pert. to the mind; performed in the mind.—**mentally**, *adv.*—**mentality**, *n.* mental ability or traits.

menthol (men'thol) *n.* [fr. L.] a cam- phor obtained from oil of peppermint.

mention (men'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *ment-iōnem*, fr. *ment*, mind] a brief notice or remark; allusion;—*v. t.* to notice; to name.—**mentionable**, *a.*

mentor (men'ter) *n.* [fr. G. *mentor*, tutor of Telemachus] a wise and faithful counselor.

menu (men'ū) *n.* [F. = small, fr. L. (acc.) *minūtum*, minute] a bill of fare.

Mephistophelean (mē-fis-tō-fē'- lē-ān) *a.* like Mephistopheles; cynical; scoffing.

mephitic (me-fī'tis) *n.* [L.] foul, pesti- lential exhalations.—**mephitic** (me-fī'tik) *a.*

mercantile (mer'kan-tīl, -tīl) *a.* [F., fr. Late L. (part. stem) *mercant-*, trading, fr. *mercāri*] commercial.—**mercantilism**, *n.* commercialism.—**mer- cantilistic** (mer-kan-ti-lis'tik) *a.* pert. to, or upholding, the mercantile system.—**mer- cantile system**, the economic system re- sulting from the expansion of business enterprise following the fall of the feudal system.

Mercator's chart (mer-kā'torz) [fr. *Mercator*, a geographer] a chart of the world upon a plane projection known as Mercator's pro- jection, on which the polar regions appear disproportionately large.

mercenary (mer'sē-nār-i) *a.* [L. *mercē- (d)-nārius*, fr. stem, *mercē-*, of *mercis*, wages] acting for reward or pay; venal;—*n.* one who is hired, esp. a foreign soldier.—**mercenarily**, *adv.*

mercator (mer'ser) *n.* [F. *mercier*, trader fr. Late L. (acc.) *mercārium*, fr. stem, *merc-*, of L. *merx*, goods] a dealer in textile goods or small wares.—**mercery**, *n.* the goods of a mercer.—**mercerialize**, to strengthen cotton fibers chemically.

merchandise (mer'chan-dīz) *n.* [F. *merchandisse*] things bought or sold in trade;—*v. t.* to sell mer- chandise.

merchant (mer'chant) *n.* [O.F. *mar- chant*, fr. L. (acc. part.) *mercantium*, trading, fr. *mercāri*] a retailer,

esp. on a large scale;—*a.* pert. to commerce. **merchantman**, *n.* a trading vessel.—**merchant marine**, commercial shipping.

Mercury (mĕr'kū-rĭ) *n.* [L. *Mercurius*, *Mercury*] the messenger of the gods; god of trade; [not cap.] quicksilver; the planet nearest the sun; a messenger; a newspaper.—**mercurial** (mĕr-kū'rĭ-əl) *a.* pert. to mercury; of a flighty disposition.—**mercurially**, *adv.*



Mercury

mercy (mĕr'sĭ) *n.* [O.F. *merci*, fr. Late L. *mercedem*, *mercy*. See **mercenary**] clemency; pity; compassion; an act of kindness.—**merciful**, *a.* full of mercy; compassionate.—**mercifully**, *adv.*—**mercifulness**, *n.*—**merciless**, *a.*—**mercilessly**, *adv.*—**mercilessness**, *n.*

mere (mĕr) *a.* [L. *merus*, undiluted] only, and nothing but, simple.—**merely** (mĕr'li) *adv.* purely; simply; solely.

mere (mĕr) *n.* [A.S. *mere*; cp. Ger. *meer*, sea. See **mermaid**] a lake.

meretricious (mĕr-ĕ-trish'us) *a.* [L. fr. stem, *meretric-*, of *meretriz*, fr. *merēre*, to receive hire] lustful, suggesting the arts of a harlot; showy and false.—**meretriciously**, *adv.*—**meretriciousness**, *n.*

merganser (mĕr-gan'sĕr) *n.* [fr. L. See **merge**, **anserine**] a kind of duck that dives and feeds on fish.

merge (mĕrj) *v. t.* [L. *mergere*] to cause to be swallowed up; to plunge or sink; to combine.—*v. i.* to be swallowed up or lost; to combine.—**merger** (mĕr'jer) *n.* a combination control of several corporations secured by one corporation through the issue of its own stock in place of the majority of stock of the other corporations.

meridian (mĕ-rĭd'i-ān) *n.* [L. *meridiānus*, fr. *meridiās*=*medisēs*, meaning mid-day, fr. *medi-us*, and *diēs*] mid-day; the acme or greatest height; a circle passing through the poles, dividing the globe into hemispheres, and marking longitude, a circle passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator.—**meridional** (mĕ-rĭd'i-ō-nəl) *a.* [F.] pert. to the meridian; southerly.

meringue (mĕ-rang') *n.* an icing made with powdered sugar and beaten whites of eggs.

merino (mĕ-rĕ'nō) *n.* [Sp.] a Spanish breed of sheep, of fine wool; a fabric of this wool;—*a.* made of merino wool.

merit (mĕr'it) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *meritum*, desert, fr. *merēre*] desert; excellence; worth;—*pl.* moral aspects of a case;—*v. t.* to earn; to deserve.—**meritedly**, *adv.* deservedly.

meritorious (mĕr-i-tō'rĭ-us) *a.* [L. *meritāri-us* - *us*] displaying merit.—**meritoriously**, *adv.*—**meritoriousness**, *n.*

mermaid (mĕr'mād) *n.* [E.=*mere* (?) *maid*] a fabled sea-dweller, with the upper body of a woman, and the tail of a fish. Also **mermaiden**; *mas.* **merman**.

merry (mĕr'i) *a.* [M.E. *merie*, fr. A.S. *myrge*, *myrige*] noisily gay, overflowing with good humor; sportive.—**mer- rily**, *adv.*—**merriment**, *merriness*, *n.* hilarity; frolic; glee—**merry-andrew**, *n.* a buffoon; a zany.—**merry-go-round**, *n.* a revolving circle of wooden horses or carriage seats, seen at fairs, etc.—**merrymaking**, *n.* revelry.—**merrythought**, *n.* the forked bone of a fowl's breast, broken, by way of discovering which of two will be first married—*Syn.* blithesome; cheerful; lively; joyous; gleesome; jocund.

mesa (mĕ'sā) *n.* a high tableland with steep sides, or a hill with a flat top, typical of southwestern U.S.



Canyon and Mesas

mésalliance (mā-zal-yāns') *n.* an unequal marriage.

mescal (mĕs-kal') *n.* "a cactus from which a medicinal stimulant is made; a strong alcoholic beverage prepared from the juice of the pulque.

meseems (mĕ-sĕmz') *v.* *impersonal*, it seems to me.

mesentery (mĕs'en-ter-i) *n.* [fr. G.] the intestines in place.

mesh (mĕsh) *n.* [M.E. *maske*, fr. A.S. *max*] the space between the threads of a net; network, or anything resembling it;—*pl.* a snare;—*v. t.* to net.—**meshed**, *a.* having or resembling meshes.

mesmerism (mĕz-mĕr-izm) *n.* [fr. *Mesmer*, a German quack] the art of exercising an influence over the will and actions of another; animal magnetism; hypnotism—**mesmeric** (mĕz-mĕr-ik) *a.*—**mesmerist** (mĕz-mĕr-ist) *n.*—**mesmerize**, *v. t.* to throw the spell of mesmerism over—**mesmerization** (mĕz-mĕr-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of mesmerizing.

meso- (mĕs'ō) a prefix meaning "mid" or "in the middle."—**mesocephalic** (-sĕ-fal'ik) *a.* pert. to the middle of the head.—**mesopotamia** (-pō-tā'mĭ-ā) *n.* an area of land between rivers—hence, **Mesopotamian**, *a.* pert. to the region so named in Asia Minor.—**mesothorax** (-thō'raks) *n.* the middle segment of an insect's thorax (see **insect**, **silus**).
Mesozoic (mĕs-ō-zō'ik) *a.* [G. fr. *meso-s*, middle, and *zōē*, life]

the geological era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic [Geol.].

mesquite (mes-kēt') *n.* a hardy shrub of southwestern U.S.



Mesquite

mess (mes) *n.* [Corr. fr. *mesh*, for *mash*] an unpleasant mixture; a state of disorder;—*v. i.* to dirty.

mess (mes) *n.* [O.F. *mes*, fr. L. (neut. part.) *missum*, that which is sent, fr. *mittere*] a dish of food served at one time; a number of persons who eat together, esp. in the army or navy;—*v. i.* to supply with a mess;—*v. t.* to eat in company.—**messmate**, *n.* a companion at meals, as on shipboard.

message (mes'ij) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *missō-ticum*, fr. (part.) *missus*, sent, fr. *mittere*, to send] any communication from or to a person, an official communication.

messenger (mes'en-jer) *n.* [M.E. *mes-sager*] a message bearer.

Messiah (me-sī'ā) *n.* [H. = anointed] the king and savior expected by the Hebrews; Christ.—**Messiahship**, *n.—**Messianic** (mes-i-an'ik) *a.* relating to the Messiah.*

messieurs (mes'erz) *n. pl.* [F.] sirs; gentlemen (abbr. to Messrs., as *pl.* of Mr.).

message (mes'wij) *n.* [O.F.; form of *ménage*] a dwelling house with outbuildings and lands.

mestizo (mes-tē'zō) *n.* [Sp] the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian.

meta- (met'ā-) a prefix meaning "after" or "behind."—**metacarpus** (-kār'pus) *n.* the hand between wrist and fingers, or the corresponding part of the foot.

—**metacenter** (-sen'ter) *n.* in a floating body, the point above the center of gravity, on the position of which its stability depends.—**metatarsus** (-tār'sus) *n.* the part of the foot between the ankle and toes (= the instep in man).—**metathorax** (-thō'raks) *n.* the posterior segment of an insect's thorax (see *Insect*, *illus.*).

metabolism (me-tab'ō-lizm) *n.* chemical changes in the body; in zoology, metamorphosis.—**metabolic** (met-ā-bol'ik) *a.* [fr. G. *metabolē*, change] undergoing change.

metal (met'al) *n.* [O.F., fr. L., fr. G. *metallon*, a mine, metal] a lustrous, opaque, fusible mineral which readily conducts heat and electricity; stones used in macadamizing roads;—*pl.* rails;—*v. t.* to cover with metal.—**metallic** (me-tal'ik) *a.* [L. *metallus*].—**metalline** (met'al-in) *a.* metallic.—**metalling**, *n.* macadam.

metalliferous (met-ā-lif'er-us) *a.* [fr. L. *-ferus*, bearing, fr. *ferre*] yielding metals.

metallurgy (met'ā-ler-ij) *n.* [O.F. fr. Late L. *metallurgia*, fr. G. *metallourgia*, fr. *metallo-n*, and *erg-on*, work] the art of working metals, or of obtaining metals from ores.—**metallurgist**, *n.* one skilled in metallurgy.—**metallurgic** (met-ā-ler'jik) *a.*

metamorphosis (met-ā-mawr'fō-sis) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. *meta*, den. "change," and *morpho-ēsm*, to form] change of form or structure; the changes in the form of an animal that occur during postnatal development (see *illus.* on following page); transformation.—**metamorphic**, *a.* exhibiting metamorphosis, esp. structural, in rocks.—**metamorphosee**, *v. t.* to transmute, transform.—**metamorphism**, *n.* changed condition.

metaphor (met'ā-fawr) *n.* [L., fr. G. *metaphora*, transference, fr. *meta*, over, and *pherein*, carry] a figure of speech by which a word is put in place of another to show an implied resemblance between the things they signify.—**metaphoric**, **metaphorical** (met-ā-for'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* figurative.—**metaphorically**, *adv.*

metaphysics (met-ā-fiz'iks) *n.* [G. *meta ta physika*, after (the) physics, bec. the study came after Physics in Aristotle's *Organon*] the science that investigates first causes of all existence; ontology.—**metaphysical**, *a. pert.* to metaphysics, abstract; general.—**metaphysically**, *adv.*—**metaphysician** (met-ā-fiz'ish'yan) *n.* a student of metaphysics.

metathesis (mē-tath'ē-sis) *n.* [G. *metata*, den. "change," and *thesis*] transposition of a letter, or letters, in a word [Gram].

mete (mēt) *v. t.* [A.S. *metan*; cp. *messen*] to measure; to measure out.

metempsychosis (mē-tem-si-kō'sis) *n.* [G. fr. *meta*, den. "change," *en*, in, and *psychē*, the soul] the transmigration of the soul, after death, into some other animal body.

meteor (mē'tē-er) *n.* [G. *meteōron*, lit. anything heavenly or atmospheric, fr. *meta*, beyond, and *aerein*, raise] any passing luminous body seen in the atmosphere.—**meteoric** (mē-tē-or'ik) *a.*—**meteorite** (mē'tē-er-it) *n.*—**meteoritic** (mē-tē-er-it'ik) *a.* of, or pert. to, meteorites.—**meteorolite** (mē'tē-er-ō-lit) *n.* [fr. G. *lithos*, stone] a meteorite.—**meteoric iron**, iron found in meteoric stones.

meteorology (mē-tē-er-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *meteōron*, and *-logia*, science, fr. *legein*] the science of the phenomena of atmosphere or weather.—**meteorological** (mē'tē-er-ō-loj'i-kəl) *a.*—**meteorologist** (mē-tē-er-ol'ō-jist) *n.* a person skilled in meteorology.

meter, metre (mē'ter) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *metron*, measure] rhythmical arrangement of syllables (long and short, accented and unaccented) in verse; a metric standard linear measure = 39.37 in.; an automatic measuring instrument.

methinks (mē-things') *v.* impersonal [E., fr. A.S. *thynkan*, to seem] it seems to me.

method (meth'od) *n.* [fr. F. *méthode*, fr. L. (acc.) *methodum*, lit an inquiry, fr. G. fr *meth* = *meta*, after, and *odos*, a way] orderliness; manner of proceeding to an end, esp. in scientific research; classification; system.—**methodic**, **methodical** (meth'od-ik, -i-kal) *a.* systematic; orderly.—**methodically**, *adv.*—**methodize** (meth'od-iz) *v. t.* to reduce to method, to put in order.—**methodism**, *n.*—**methodology**, the science of method.

Methodist (meth'ō-dist) *n.* one of a Protestant sect founded by John Wesley (d. 1791).

methought (mē-thawt') *pret.* of the verb *methinks*.

methyl (meth'il) *n.* [L., fr. G. *meth* = *meta*, by means of, and *hylē*, wood] a hydrocarbon radical represented by the symbols CH₃.—**methyl alcohol**, wood alcohol.

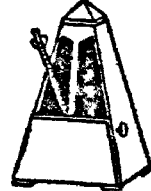
meticulous (mē-tik'ū-lus) *a.* [F. *méticuleux*] extremely careful about details; finicky—**meticulously** (mē-tik-ū-los'i-ti) *n.*—**meticulously**, *adv.*

métier (mā-tyā') *n.* a profession, esp. for which one is peculiarly adapted.

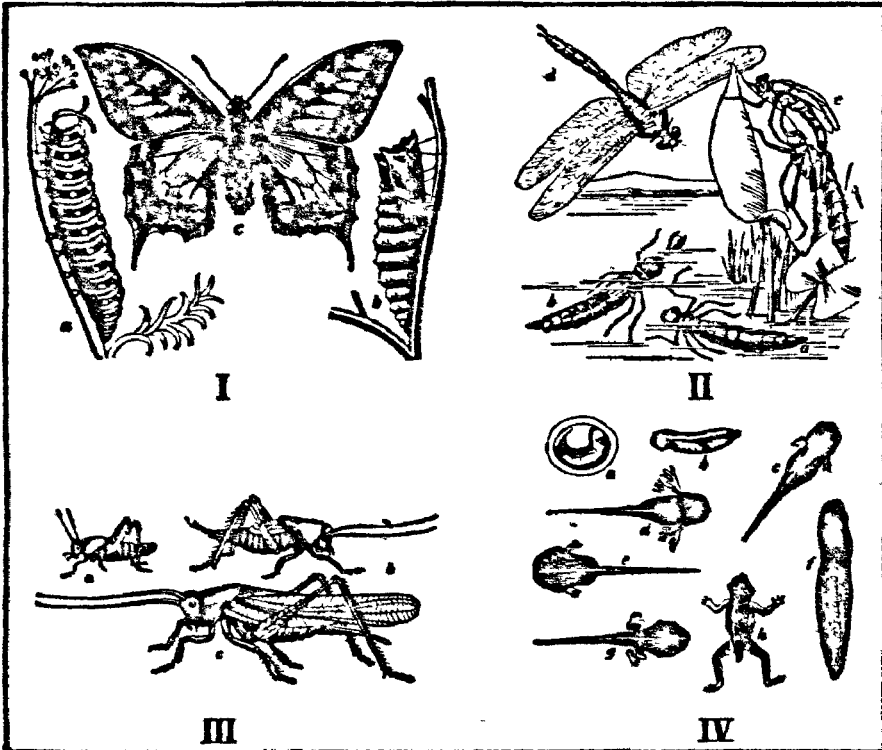
metonymy (mē-ton'i-mi) *n.* [L. *metonymia*, fr. G. fr. *met-a*, den. "change," and *onoma*, name] a figure of speech in which cause is put for effect, part for whole, etc., as "He reads *Homar*."

metric (met'rik) *a.* [F. *metrique*, fr. L., fr. G. *metribos*] pert. to the system of measures based on the meter.—**metrical**, *a.* pert. to, or written in, meter.—**metrically**, *adv.*

metronome (met'-trō-nōm) *n.* [fr. G. *metron*, division] an instrument to measure musical time.



Metronome



METAMORPHOSIS

I. Butterfly: a, larva; b, pupa; c, imago (or adult).

II. Dragonfly: a, larva; b, nymph; c, imago emerging; d, imago.

III. Grasshopper: a, larval stage; b, nymph; c, adult.

IV. Frog: a, egg; b, young larva; c, d, e, f, g, tadpole stages; h, young amphibian.

KEY: a, not; ð, ðote; u, run; ũ, cūte; oo, good; óo, goose; th, wrath; th̄, this

metropolis (mē-trop'ō-lis) *n.* [G. = mother-city, fr. *mētēr*, for *mētēr*, mother, and *polis*, city] a large center of population; the chief city in a church province.—**metropolitan** (met-rō-pol'i-tān) *a.*—*n.* an archbishop.

mettle (met'l) *n.* [Form of metal] spirit; courage.—**mettled**, *a.*—**mettlesome**, *a.* full of spirit.

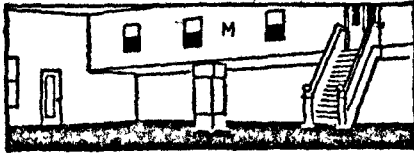
mew (mū) *n.* [A.S. *maw*; cp. Ger. *mbue*] a kind of sea gull.

mew (mū) *v.t.* [O.F. *muer*, to moult, fr. L. *mūtāre*] to shed or cast; to shut up, confine;—*v.i.* to cast the feathers;—*n.* a cage, esp. for birds while moulting;—*pl.* a row of stables, garages, etc.

mew (mū) *v.s.* [imit.] to cry as a cat;—*n.* the cry of a cat.

mewl (mūl) *v.s.* [F. *muauler*; imit.] to cry, as a child.

mezzanine (mez'ā-nēn) *n.* a story of a building between the higher ground floor and the first floor above it.



Mezzanine (M)

mezzo (med'zō) *a.* [It.] middle.—**mezzo-soprano**, a voice intermediate between soprano and contralto.

mezzotint (med'zō, mez'ō-tint) *n.* Also *mezzotinto*. [It.] an engraving made by polishing the surface of zinc or copper to produce shading.

miasma (mi-az'mā) *n.* [G. fr. *micimein*, to stain] noxious exhalations from decomposing matter.—**miasmal**, *a.*

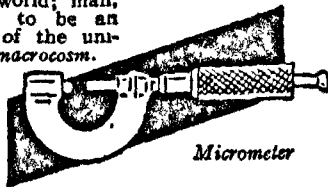
mica (mī'kā) *n.* [L. =crumb] a silicate capable of being cleft into elastic plates of extreme thinness.—**micaschist**, *n.* rock made up of quartz and mica.

Michaelmas (mik'el-mas) *n.* the feast of St. Michael, Sept. 29.

mickle (mik'l) *a.* [M.E. *mskel*, *michel*, fr. A.S. *micel*] much; great.

microbe (mī'krōb) *n.* [G. *mikro-s*, small, and *bios*, life] a minute organism; a bacterium.

microcosm (mī'krō-kōzm) *n.* [G. *mikro-s*, small, and *kosmos*] a little world; man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or *macrocosm*.



Micrometer

micrometer (mī-krom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for fine linear measurement.

microorganism (mī-krō-awr'gan-izm) *n.* [G. *mikro-s*, small] a microscopic organism.

microphone (mī'krō-fōn) *n.* [fr. G. *mikro-s*, and *phōnē*, voice] an instrument for magnifying sounds or converting them into electrical energy, as for radio broadcasting.

microscope (mī'krō-skōp) *n.* [G. *mikro-s*, and *skop-ōn*, to see] a magnifying optical instrument.—**microscopic** (mī-krō-skōp'ik) *a.* visible only by the aid of a microscope.—**microscopically**, *adv.*—**microscopist** (mī-kros-kō-pst) *n.* one skilled in the use of the microscope.—**microscopy**, *n.*

EYEGLASS



micturition - *Microscope*

(mik-tū-rish'un) *n.* [fr. L.] the passing of urine.

mid (mid) *a.* [A.S. *mid*, *midd*] situated between extremes; middle.—**midday** (mid'dā) *a.* pert. to noon;—*n.* noon.—**midland**, *a.* in the interior of a country.—**midmost**, *a.* middle.—**midway**, *a.* and *adv.* in the middle of the way;—*n.* at an outdoor amusement center, an avenue of sidewalks.

midden (mid'n) *n.* [Scand.] a dunghill; a kitchen midden.

middle (mid'l) *a.* [A.S. *middel*, fr. *mid*; cp. Ger. *mittel*] equidistant from the extremes; intermediate; of verba, reflexive;—*n.* a middle point or part; center; waist.—**middlemost**, *a.* in or nearest the middle.—**middling**, *a.* moderate; mediocre.—**middlingly**, *adv.* passably; tolerably.—**middlings**, *n. pl.* the coarser part of flour.—**Middle Ages**, a historical period, from the 5th to the 16th century.—**Middle English**, English from 1150 to 1580 A.D.—**middleman**, *n.* one who comes between the producer and the consumer.

midge (mij) *n.* [M.E. *migge*, A.S. *micg*; cp. Ger. *mücke*] a variety of gnat.

midget (mij'et) *n.* a person very small in stature; a dwarf.

midnight (mid'nit) *n.* the middle of the night.

midrib (mid'rib) *n.* a continuation of the petiole [Bot].

midriff (mid'rif) *n.* [fr. A.S. *hrif*, the belly] the diaphragm.

midshipman (mid'ship-man) *n.* a cadet at the U.S. Naval Academy; a British naval officer of the lowest rank.

midst (midst) *n.* [M.E.] the middle;—*prep.* amidst.

midsummer (mid'sum-er) *n.* the summer solstice (June 21).

midwife (mid'wi) *n.* [fr. A.S. *mid*, with, and *wif*, woman] a woman who assists in childbirth.—**midwifery**, *n.* the art of the midwife.

midwinter (mid'win-ter) *n.* the winter solstice (Dec. 22).

mien (mēn) *n.* [F. *mine*, perh. fr. Celt.] air; carriage; demeanor.

might (mit) [A.S. *miht*] *pret.* of the verb *may*.

might (mit) *n.* [A.S. *miht*; cp. Ger. *macht*, and might (1)] power; strength; energy.—**mighty**, *a.* strong; powerful; very great.—**mightily**, *adv.*—**mightiness**, *n.*

mignonette (min-yu-net') *n.* [F. See *minion*] a sweet-scented annual.

migraine (mi'grān) *n.* a nervous headache.

migrate (mi'grāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *migrātus*, fr. *migrāre*] to change one's place of residence, esp. from a colder to a warmer climate, as certain birds.—**migration** (mi-grā'āhun) *n.*—**migratory** (mi-grā-tor-i) *a.* that migrates periodically; roving.—**migrant**, *a.* migratory.

mikado (mi-ká'dō) *n.* [Jap.] the emperor of Japan.

milch (milch) *a.* [Form of milk] giving milk.

mild (mild) *a.* [E.] gentle; kind; soothing; pleasant; moderate.—**mildly**, *adv.*—**mildness**, *n.*

mildew (mild'ū) *n.* [A.S. *mele-mildeow*, lit. honeydew; cp. L. *mel*] a whitish coating of minute fungi found on plants, esp. the grape vine; → *t.* to taint with mildew; → *s.* to become mildewed.

mile (mīl) *n.* [A.S. *mil*, fr. L. (pl.) *millia*, a thousand (paces)] a measure of length, 5 280 ft.—**mileage**, *n.* distance in miles.—**geographical or nautical mile**, 6,080 ft.—**statute mile**, 5,280 ft.—**milepost**, *n.* a post indicating the distance in miles from or to a given place.

milfoil (mil'fōil) *n.* [F. *milfoeuille*, fr. L. *milie*, thousand, and *fol* (2)] a common plant with small white or rose-colored flowers. See *yellow*.

miliary (mil'yar-i) *a.* [L. *miliārius*, like *millet*] like millet seeds.

militant (mil'i-tant) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *militans*, serving in arms, fr. stem, *milu-*, of *miles*] fighting; serving as a soldier.—**militancy**, *n.*

militarism (mil'i-tā-riz-m) *n.* excessive military spirit.—**military**, *a.* pert. to soldiers or to war; warlike;—*n.* the army.

militate (mil'i-tāt) *v.i.* to stand opposed to, to fight against.

militia (mi-lit'i-ā) *n.* [L.—warfare, troops] a body of citizen soldiers organized for domestic emergencies; the National Guard.

milk (mil) *n.* [A.S. *meolc*; cp. Ger. *milch*; milch] a white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young; the juice of certain plants;—→ *t.* [A.S. *melcan*; cp. Ger. *melken*, cp. L. *mulgere*] to draw milk from.—**milky**, *a.* resembling yielding milk; soft; mild.—**milkier**, *n.* one who milks, or gives milk.—**milkiness**, *n.*—**milkmaid**, *n.* a dairymaid.—**milkman**, *n.* a retailer of milk.—**milksoap**, *n.* [fr. *sop*] a soft, feebleminded man.—**milk punch**, a punch made with milk, sprita, etc.—**milk tooth**, a temporary or deciduous tooth.—**Milky Way**,

the Galaxy, an irregular, luminous zone in the heavens, containing innumerable stars.—**milkweed**, *n.* any of a genus of plants containing a milky juice.

mill (mil) *n.* [A.S. *mylen*, fr. Late L. *millina*, fr. L. *molae*] a machine for grinding grain, etc.; place where grain, etc., is ground; a factory;—→ *t.* to grind; to cut fine grooves across the edges of; to full, as cloth.—**millier**, *n.* the owner or worker of a grist mill.—**milled**, *a.* fulled, as cloth; grooved on the edge, as a coin.—**millcog**, *n.* cog of a mill wheel.—**millpond**, *n.* a pond to retain water for a millwheel.—**millrace**, *n.* current of water that drives a mill wheel.—**millwright**, *n.* mechanic who makes and repairs the machinery of mills.—**millboard**, *n.* a stout kind of pasteboard.—**millstone**, *n.* a stone used for grinding grain.

millenary (mil'e-ner-i) *a.* [L. *millenārius*] millenarian; *n.* the space of a thousand years; a millenarian.—**millenarian** (mil'e-nā-ri-an) *a.* of a thousand years; pert. to the millennium;—*n.* one who believes in the millennium.—**millenarianism**, *n.*

millennium (mil-en'i-um) *n.* [L. fr. *millē*, thousand, and *annus*, a year] the thousand years during which Christ will reign on earth; any period of a thousand years.—**millennial**, *a.* pert. to the millennium.

millepede (mil'e-pēd) *n.* [L. fr. *millē*, and stem, *ped-*, of *pes*, foot] a small wormlike creature with many feet.



Millepede

millesimal (mil'es-i-mal) *a.* [fr. L. *milliesim-us*, thousandth] consisting of a thousand parts.

millet (mil'et) *n.* [F. dim. fr. *mil*, fr. L. *milium*, millet] a plant of the grass family; its grain.

milliard (mil'yard) *n.* [F.] a billion.

milligram, milligramme (mil'i-gram) *n.* [F. *milli-*, for *millième*, thousandth] the 1000th part of a gram=.0154 of a grain.

milliliter (mil'i-lē-ter) *n.* the 1000th part of a liter=.06102 cub. in.

millimeter (mil'i-mē-ter) *n.* the 1000th part of a meter=.03937 in.

milliner (mil'i-ner) *n.* [For *Milano*, trader in Milan wares] a maker of hats, etc., for women.—**millinery**, *n.*

million (mil'yun) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. (acc.) *millionem*, fr. L. *millē*] a thousand thousands; a very large number.—**millionaire**, *n.* one whose wealth passes a million dollars, francs, pounds, etc.—**millionth**, *a.* being one of a million parts.—**the millions**, the masses.

milreis (mil'rās) *n.* [Pg] a Portuguese coin, worth about \$1.08; a Brazilian coin worth 54.6 cents.

milt (milt) *n.* [A.S. *milte*] the spleen;—[Scand.; conn. with *milk*; cp. Ger. *fischmilch*] the glands or soft roe of the male fish.—**milter**, *n.* a male fish.

Miltonic (mil-ton'ik) *a.* of or pert. to the writings, esp. the poems, of John Milton (1608-74).

mime (mim) *n.* [L., fr. G. *mimos*] a mimic actor.

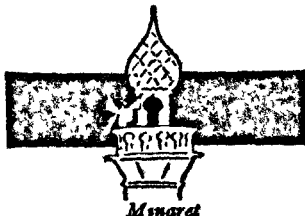
mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-graf) *n.* the trade-mark name for a device for copying by means of stencils.

mimetic, mimetical (mi-met'ik, i-kāl) *a.* given to mimicry.

mimic (mim'ik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *mimikōs*] mimetic;—*n.* one who mimics;—*v.t.* to imitate; to ridicule by imitation.—**mimicker**, *n.*—**mimicry**, *n.* the act of imitating; mockery by imitation.

mimosa (mi-mō'sā) *n.* [G. fr. *mimē*] a genus of leguminous plants, which includes the sensitive plant.

minaret (min-ā-ret') *n.* [Sp., fr. A. = lighthouse] a slender, lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques.



Minaret

minatory (min'ā-tor-i) *a.* [L. *minātorius*, fr. (part. *minātus*, having menaced)] threatening.

mince (mins) *v.t.* [A.S. *minsian*, fr. *min*, small; cp. F. *mince*, L. *min-or*] to cut into very small pieces; to clip; as words; to extenuate;—*v.i.* to walk or speak in an affected way.—**mincingly**, *adv.*—**mince pie**, a pie made with mincemeat, etc.

mind (mind) *n.* [A.S. *gemynd*, fr. *munan*, think] the intellectual faculty; the understanding; opinion; inclination; purpose;—*v.t.* to attend to; to heed.—**mindful**, *a.* disposed; inclined.—**mindful**, *a.* attentive; heedful.—**mindfully**, *adv.*—**mindfulness**, *n.*—**mindless**, *a.*—to **mind** one's P's and Q's, to be circumspect.—*Syn.* intellect; spirit; liking; disposition; intent.

mine (mīn) *pron.* [A.S. fr. *min*, of me; cp. Ger. *mein*] my; belonging to me.

mine (mīn) *n.* [F., fr. Celt.] a pit in the earth, from which minerals are dug; a hidden deposit of explosives, to destroy a wall, vessel, etc., in war;—*v.t.* to lay a mine under; to sap;—*v.i.* to dig a mine; to burrow.—**miner**, *n.*—**mining**, *n.*

mineral (min'er-al) *n.* [O.F. fr. *mine*] any inorganic substance taken from the earth;—*a.* pert. to minerals; containing minerals.—**mineralize**, *v.t.* to make

mineral—**mineralogy** (min'er-al'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *-logia*, science, fr. *legōn*] the science of minerals.—**mineralogical, mineralogical** (min'er-al'ō-jī'k, -i-kāl) *a.*—**mineralogist** (min'er-al'ō-jīst) *n.* one versed in the science of minerals.—**mineral acids, sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids**—**mineral alkali, soda**—**mineral waters**, waters impregnated with mineral substances.

Minerva (mi-nēr'vā) *n.* [L.] the Roman goddess of wisdom, war, sciences, and arts.

mingle (ming'gl) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *men-gan*] to blend; to mix.—**mingler**, *n.*

miniature (min'i-g-chūr) *n.* [It. fr. (part.) *miniato*, painted (with cinnabar), fr. L. *minium* (much used in illuminating MSS.) paint] a small-sized painting or portrait done on ivory, etc.;—*a.* on a small scale.

minim (min'im) *n.* [O.F. *minime*, fr. L. *minimus*] See **minimum** anything very minute; 1-60th dram; a single drop; a half note.

minimize (min'i-mīz) *v.t.* to reduce to the smallest part.

minimum (min'i-mum) *n.* [L. superl.; cp. *minor*] the least to which anything may be reduced;—*s.* east.

minion (min'yun) *n.* [F. *mignon* (mēn-yon'), of uncert. etym.] a favorite; a servile flatterer; a small type between brevier and nonpareil.

minister (min'is-ter) *n.* [L.] a servant; an agent or instrument; one intrusted with a state department, or sent to represent a state at a foreign court; a pastor;—*v.i.* to act as a servant; to supply things needful.—**ministerial** (min-is-ter'i-al) *a.* pert. to ministry, or to the performance of state service; clerical.—**ministerially**, *adv.*

ministrant (min'is-trant) *a.* ministering.—**ministration** (min-is-trā'shun) *n.* act of performing service; **ministry**—**ministry** (min'is-try) *n.* [L. *ministerium*] act of ministering; the office or functions of a minister; the clergy; a government.—*Syn.* of "minister," priest; parson; official; ambassador; delegate.

minium (min'i-um) *n.* [L.] red oxide of lead.

miniver (min'i-ver) *n.* [O.F. *menu vair*, fr. *menu*, and L. (acc.) *varium*, variegated] a kind of white fur.

mink (mink) *n.* [Scand.] a carnivorous amphibian, somewhat resembling the weasel and valued for its fur.



Mink

minnesinger (min'ē-sing-er) *n.* [Ger. fr. *minne*, love] a German lyricist of the Middle Ages.

minnow (min'ō) *n.* [M.E. *menow*, fr. A.S. *myne*] a very small freshwater fish of several species.

minor (mī'nŕ) *a.* [L. (*comp.*); cp. *minimum*] inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; lower by a semitone; —*n.* a person under age.—**minority** (mī'nŕ-i-ti) *n.* [F. *minorité*] state of being under age; the smaller number or part.—**minor key**, a key characterized by a minor third, sixth, or seventh.—**minor prophets**, the twelve Old Testament books, Hosea to Malachi inclusive, or their authors.

minorite (mī'nŕ-it) *n.* a Franciscan friar.

minotaur (mī'nŕ-tawr) *n.* [G] a fabled monster, half bull, half man.

minster (mī'n'ster) *n.* [A.S. *myster*, fr. L.—*monastery*] the church of a monastery; a cathedral.

minstrel (mī'n'strel) *n.* [O.F. *menestrel*, fr. Late L. (*acc.*) *ministrōlem*, retainer, fr. L. *minister*] one of the bards of the Middle Ages, who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others.—**minstrelsy**, *n.* the arts or occupation of minstrels; a collection of ballads.



Minstrel

mint (mīnt) *n.* [A.S. *myne*, fr. L. *monēta*. See *money*] the place where money is coined; a place of invention or production; —*v. i.* to coin; to invent.—**mintage**, *n.* that which is minted; the duty paid for coining.—**minster**, *n.*

mint (mīnt) *n.* [A.S. *mint*, fr. L. *menta*, fr. G. *mnihā* (*acc.*) *mnistrōlem*] an aromatic plant of various kinds; a lozenge of candy flavored with mint.

minuend (mīn'ū-end) *n.* [L. (*gerund.*) *minuendus*, to be lessened, fr. *minuere*] the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

minuet (mīn'ū-et') *n.* [O.F. *menuet*] (3 syll.), dim. fr. *menu*] a slow, graceful dance; minuet music.

minus (mī'nus) *a.* [L.] less—indicated by the minus sign (—).

minute (mīn'it) *n.* a measure = 60 seconds or the 60th part of an hour or degree; *pl.* the record of affairs transacted at a meeting;—*v. i.* to make a note of.—**minutely**, *a.* occurring every minute.—**minute gun**, a gun discharged every minute as a signal of distress or mourning.—**minute-man**, a man ready for military service at a minute's notice, esp. one of a group of American colonists in the Revolution.

minute (mī-nūt') *a.* [fr. L. *minutus*; cp. *minor*] very small, slight; particular; exact.—**minutely**, *adv.*—**minuteness** (mī-nūt'ness) *n.*

minutiae (mī-nū'shū-ē) *n.* *pl.* [L.] trifles; precise details.

minx (mīngks) *n.* [Ger. *minsk*, form of *mensch*, (*der*) *Man*, (*das*) *wench*] a pert girl.

Miocene (mī'ŕŕ-sēn) *a.* [fr. G.=less recent] a term applied to the middle Tertiary strata of rocks.

miracle (mīr'ā-kl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *mirāculum*, fr. *mirāre*, wonder] a wonder; marvel; anything extraordinary or supernatural.—**miraculous** (mīr-ak'ū-lus) *a.* supernatural; wonderful.—**miraculously**, *adv.*—**miraculousness**, *n.*—**miracle-monger**, a wonder-worker.—**miracle play**, a drama drawn from the lives of the saints.

mirage (mī-rāzh') *n.* [F. fr. *mirer*, to look at. See *admire*] a phenomenon occurring usually in the desert or at sea, in which, through reflection, objects below the horizon seem to be above it and inverted.

mire (mīr) *n.* [Scand.] slimy soil; mud; —*v. i.* to sink in mire; to soil with mud.—**miry**, *a.*—**miriness**, *n.*

mirk (mīrk). See *murk*.

mirror (mīr'ŕ) *n.* [O.F. *miroir* (3 syll.), fr. *mirer*. See *mirage*] a looking-glass; a pattern; —*v. i.* to reflect.



Girl with Hand Mirror

mirth (mīrth) *n.* [A.S. *myrge*, fr. *myrge*, merry] gaiety; merriment; noisy joyousness.—**mirthful**, *a.* merry; jovial; festive.—**mirthfully**, *adv.*—**mirthfulness**, *n.*—**mirthless**, *a.*—*Syn.* jollity, laughter; merriment; hilarity; glee; cheerfulness.

misadventure (mī-sād-ven'chūr) *n.* [O.F. *mesaventure*, fr. *mes*=F. *mé*, fr. L. *minus*, and *adventure*, *mis*, denoting bad, and *E. adventure*] unlucky accident; mischance.

misadvised (mī-sād-vid'z) *a.* [E. pref. *mis*, badly, wrongly] ill-advised; ill-directed.

misalliance (mī-sā-lī'āns) *n.* [F. *mésalliance*, fr. L. *minus*, and *alliance*] an ill-advised alliance, esp. in marriage.

misanthrope (mī-sān-thrŕp) *n.* [G. fr. *mis-erōs*, to hate, and *anthrŕpos*, man] a hater of mankind; one disgusted with society and its ways. Also **misanthropist**, **misanthrope**, **misanthrope**, **misanthrope** (*mis-an-thrŕp'ik*, -i-kāl) *a.*—**misanthropy** (mī-sān-thrŕ-pi) *n.* [G. *misan-thrŕpsal*].

misapply (mis-a-plī') *v.t.* to apply wrongly. — **misapplication** (mis-ap-li-kā'shun) *n.*

misapprehend (mis-ap-rē-hend') *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense; to mistake. — **misapprehension**, *n.*

misappropriate (mis-a-prō-pri-āt) *v.t.* to embezzle; to put to a wrong use. — **misappropriation** (mis-a-prō-pri-ā'shun) *n.*

misarrange (mis-a-rānj') *v.t.* to arrange wrongly. — **misarrangement** (mis-a-rānj'ment) *n.*

misbecome (mis-bē-kum') *v.t.* to suit ill; to ill become. — **misbecoming**, *a.* unseemly; indecorous. — **misbecomingly**, *adv.*

misbegotten (mis-bē-got'n) *a.* unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

misbehave (mis-bē-hāv') *v.t.* to behave ill or improperly. — **misbehavior**, *n.*

misbelief (mis-bē-lēf') *n.* erroneous belief; false religion. — **misbelieve**, *v.t.* to believe erroneously. — **misbeliever**, *n.*

miscalculate (mis-kal'kū-lāt) *v.t.* to calculate wrongly. — **miscalculation** (mis-kal-kū-lā'shun) *n.*

miscall (mis-kaw'l) *v.t.* to call by a wrong name; to abuse.

miscarry (mis-kar'i) *v.t.* to fail of the intended effect; to bring forth young prematurely. — **miscarriage**, *n.* unfortunate issue of an undertaking; premature birth.

miscegenation (mis-ē-jē-nā'shun) *n.* interbreeding, esp. of white and negro.

miscellaneous (mis-e-lā'nē-us) *a.* [L. fr. *miscere*, mix] mixed; consisting of mingled kinds. — **miscellaneously**, *adv.* — **miscellany** (mis'e-lā-ni) *n.* a medley, esp. a collection of writings on diverse subjects. — **miscellanea** (mis-e-lā'nē-ā) *n. pl.* a miscellany of literary works.

mischance (mis-chans') *n.* [O.F. *meschance*, fr. *mes* = F. *mé*, fr. L. *minus*, and chance] mishap; disaster; accident.

mischief (mis'chif) *n.* [O.F. *meschef*, fr. *mes* = F. *mé*, fr. L. *minus*, and chief] ill; injury; the cause of injustice; trouble. — *Syn.* evil; damage; hurt.

mischievous (mis'chi-vus) *a.* hurtful; troublesome; inclined to mischief. — **mischievously**, *adv.* — **mischievousness**, *n.*

misconceive (mis-kon-sēv') *v.t.* to misapprehend; to mistake. — **misconception** (mis-kon-sēp'shun) *n.*

misconduct (mis-kon'dukt) *n.* wrong conduct; — (mis-kon'dukt') *v.t.* to mismanage; to behave ill.

misconstrue (mis-kon-strōō') *v.t.* to misinterpret. — **misconstruction** (mis-kon-struk'shun) *n.*

miscount (mis-kount') *v.t.* and *i.* [O.F. *mescount*, fr. *mes* = F. *mé*, fr. L. *minus*, and count] to count wrongly.

miscreant (mis'krē-ant) *n.* [O.F. *mescreant*, fr. *mes* = F. *mé*, fr. L. *minus*, and (acc. part.) *credentem*, believing. See *credence*] an infidel; a vile, unprincipled wretch.

misdate (mis-dāt') *v.t.* to date wrongly; — *n.* a wrong date.

misdeal (mis-dēl') *n.* a wrong deal; — *v.t.* and *i.* to deal wrongly at cards. — **misdealit** (mis-dēl'it) past and past part.

misdeed (mis-dēd') *n.* an evil deed; a wicked action.

misdeem (mis-dēm') *v.t.* to misjudge.

misdemeanant (mis-dē-mē'nant) *n.* one guilty of wrong conduct, or petty crime. — **misdemeanor**, *n.* an offense less grave than a felony.

misdirect (mis-di-rekt') *v.t.* to direct to the wrong person or place. — **misdirection**, *n.* esp. an error made by a judge in charging the jury.

misdoer (mis-doo'er) *n.* one who errs, misbehaves.

misdoing (mis-doo'ing) *n.* a wrong done; a fault.

misdoubt (mis-dout') *v.t.* to suspect.

misemploy (mis-em-ploi') *v.t.* to employ to no purpose, or to a wrong purpose. — **misemployment**, *n.*

miser (mī'zer) *n.* [L. = wretched] a niggard; one who affects poverty that he may hoard money. — **miserly**, *a.*

miserable (miz'er-ā-bl) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *miserabilem*, deplorable] unhappy; very poor; worthless. — **miserably**, *adv.* — *Syn.* wretched; abject; forlorn; pitiable; despicable.

Miserere (mis-e-rē'rē) *n.* [L. (imper.) = have pity, fr. *misereri*] Psalm li, which in the Vulgate begins with this word; a musical setting for Psalm li.

misery (miz'er-i) *n.* [L. *miseria*] great unhappiness or pain; want.

misfeasance (mis-fē-zans) *n.* [O.F. fr. *mes*, fr. L. *minus*, less, and (part.) *fais-ant*, doing. See *feasible*] a wrong done; a misuse of lawful authority.

misfire (mis-ir') *v.t.* to fail to explode or discharge at the right time. — *n.*

misfit (mis-fit') *n.* a bad fit; — *v.t.* to fit poorly.

misfortune (mis-fawr'chūn) *n.* ill fortune; mischance.

misgive (mis-giv') *v.t.* to fill with doubt. — **misgiving**, *n.* a failing of confidence; distrust.

misgovern (mis-guv'ern) *v.t.* to govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. — **misgovernment**, *n.*

misguide (mis-gid') *v.t.* to direct ill; to lead into error. — **misguidance**, *n.*

mishandle (mis-hand'l) *v.t.* to maltreat; to bungle.

mishap (mis-hap') *n.* ill chance; accident; misfortune.

misinform (mis-in-fawrn') *v.t.* to give erroneous information to.

misinterpret (mis-in-ter'pret) *v.t.* to interpret or explain erroneously.—**misinterpreter**, *n.*—**misinterpretation** (mis-in-ter-prē-tā'shun) *n.*

misjudge (mis-juj') *v.t.* and *i.* to judge wrongly.—**misjudgment**, *n.*

mislay (mis-lā') *v.t.* to lay in a wrong place or in a place not afterwards retollected.—**mislaid** (mis-lād') *past* and *pp.*—*a.*

mislead (mis-lēd') *v.t.* to lead into a wrong way or path; to deceive.—**mis-led'** *past* and *pp.*—*a.*

mislike (mis-lik') *v.t.* and *i.* to dislike;—*n.* dislike.

mismanage (mis-man'ij) *v.t.* and *i.* to manage ill.—**mismanagement**, *n.*

misname (mis-nām') *v.t.* to call by the wrong name.

misnomer (mis-nō'mer) *n.* [O.F. *mes-nommer*, from *mes-*, fr. L. *minus*, and *nommer*, fr. *mes-*, fr. L. *minus*, and *nommer*] a wrong or inapplicable name.

misogamy (mi-sog'a-mi) *n.* [fr. G. *misos*-s, hatred, and *gamos*, marriage] hatred of marriage.—**misogamist**, *n.*, a hater of marriage.

misogyny (mi-soj'i-ni) *n.* [fr. G. *misos*-s, and *gunē*, woman] dislike of women.—**misogynist**, *n.*

misplace (mis-plās') *v.t.* to place wrongly.—**misplacement**, *n.*

mispleading (mis-plē'ding) *n.*, an error in pleading.

misprint (mis-print') *v.t.* to print wrong;—*n.*, an error in printing.

misprision (mis-priz'hun) *n.* [O.F. fr. *mes-*, fr. L. *minus*, and *prise*, a seizing, *prise*] criminal neglect to make known a crime.

misprize (mis-priz') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *mes-*, fr. *mé-*, fr. L. *minus*, and *priser*, esteem] to slight; to undervalue.

mispronounce (mis-prō-nouns') *v.t.* and *i.* to pronounce badly.—**mispronunciation** (mis-prō-nun-si-ā'shun) *n.*

misquote (mis-kwōt') *v.t.* to quote inaccurately or incorrectly.—**misquotation** (mis-kwō-tā'shun) *n.*

misread (mis-rēd') *v.t.* to read incorrectly; to misinterpret.—**mis-read** (mis-rēd') *past* and *past part.*—*a.*

misrepresent (mis-rep-rē-zent') *v.t.* to represent falsely.—**misrepresentation** (-rē-zen-tā'shun) *n.*

misrule (mis-rōōl') *n.*, disorder; misgovernment.—*v.t.* and *i.* to rule badly.

miss (mis) *n.* [Short. fr. *mistress*] a title given to unmarried women; a girl.

miss (mis) *v.t.* [A.S. *missan*; conn. with E. pref. *miss-*, badly] to fail of hitting, reaching, or finding; to be without; to feel the want of;—*v.s.* to fail to hit;—*n.*, failure to hit.—**missing**, *a.* lost; lacking.

missal (mis'al) *n.* [Late L. *missāls*, a mass-book] the book of the prayers of the R. C. mass.

misshape (mis-shāp') *v.t.* to shape ill; to deform.—**misshapen**, *a.*

missile (mis'il) *a.* [L. *missilis*, fr. (part) *miss-us*, sent, fr. *mittere*] capable of being thrown,—*a.* hand-thrown weapon.

mission (mish'on) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *missionem*, a sending. See *missile*] act of sending; duty on which one is sent or the persons sent, esp. used of the preaching of the gospel.—**missionary**, *n.*, one sent on a mission, esp. of religion.—**missioner**, *n.*, a missionary, esp. in charge of special religious services.—*Syn.* *commissary*; *delegation*; *errand*; *embassy*.

missive (mis'iv) *a.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *missus*, sent, fr. *mittere*] intended to be sent; *missive*;—*n.*, a letter.

misspell (mis-spel') *v.t.* to spell wrongly.—**misspelling**, *n.*

misspend (mis-spend') *v.t.* to spend amiss; to squander.—**misspent** (mis-spent') *past* and *past part.*—*a.*

misstate (mis-stāt') *v.t.* to state wrongly.—**misstatement**, *n.*

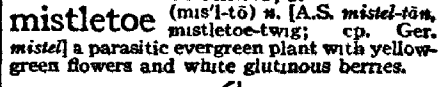
mist (mist) *n.* [A.S. =gloom] condensed water vapor in the lower atmosphere; anything that dims.—**misty**, *a.*—**mistily**, *adv.*—**mistiness**, *n.*

mistake (mis-tāk') *v.t.* [Scand; pref. = E. *miss-*] to misunderstand; to take one person or thing for another;—*v. i.* to err;—*n.* an error in judgment, conduct, etc.—**mistakable**, *a.*—**mistaken**, *past* and *pp.*—*a.* laboring under a mistake.—**mistakenly**, *adv.*

Mister (mis'ter) *n.* [form of *Master*] a title of courtesy (abbr. *Mr.*).—(mis-tim') *v. t.* to time wrongly.

mistime—**mistimed**, *a.*

mistletoe (mis'l-tō) *n.* [A.S. *mistel-tōn*, mistletoe-twig; cp. Ger. *mistel*] a parasitic evergreen plant with yellow-green flowers and white glutinous berries.



Mistletoe

mistral (mis'tral) *n.* [F.] a violent north-west wind that blows over the northern Mediterranean.

mistranslate (mis-trans-lāt') *v.t.* to translate erroneously.—**mistranslation** (mis-trans-lā'shun) *n.*

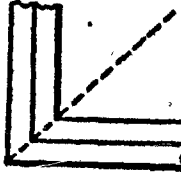
mistress (mis'tres) *n.* [O.F. *maistrresse* = F. *maistrresse*, fr. *master*] a woman in authority, as employer, teacher, etc.; a woman loved and courted.—(mis'is) a title of married women (abbrev. as *Mrs.*).

mistrust (mis-trust') *n.*, want of confidence;—*v.t.* to suspect; to doubt.—**mistrustful**, *a.*—**mistrustfully**, *adv.*

misunderstand (mis-un-der-stand') *v.t.* to understand wrongly; to mistake.—**misunderstanding**, *n.*, a mistaking of meaning; a disagreement, arising in mistake.

misuse (mis-'üz') *v.t.* to use improperly; to abuse.—*n.* (mis-'üz') abuse.
mite (mit) *n.* [A.S. *mete*; cp. Ger. *mete*] a minute insect; a very small coin; anything very small.—*mit*, *a.* abounding with mites.

miter (mī'ter) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *mitram*, a cof., turban, fr. G. *mitra*] a headdress worn by bishops and certain abbots; a joining of two bodies at an angle—a bevel joint.—*mitered*, *a.* — *miter wheels*, bevel wheels working into each other, usually at right angles.



Miter

mitigate (mit'i-gät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *mitigatus*, mellowed, fr. *mitis*, mild, and *-igare*, for *agere*, to make] to assuage; relieve; to make less severe; to temper.—*mitigable*, *a.* — *mitigant*, *a.* tending to mitigate — *mitigation* (mit-i-gä'shun) *n.* allaying; alleviation; abatement.

mitrailleuse (mit-trä-yüz') *n.* [F.] a breech-loading machine gun with several barrels.

mitten, **mitt** (mit'n, mit) *n.* [O.F. etym.] a glove without divisions for the fingers, or not covering the fingers and thumb. [mit'i-mus] *n.* [L. = we send, fr. *mittere*] a warrant to commit one to prison.

mix (miks) *v.t.* [A.S. *miscian*; cp. Ger. *miscen*, L. *miscere*, G. *mischen*] to mix into a mass; to blend; to mingle;—*i.* to become mixed; to associate.—*mixable*, *a.*

mixture (miks'chür) *n.* [mixtura, fr. (part.) *mixtus*, mixed, fr. *miscere*] art of mixing; that which is mixed, esp. a liquid compound of drugs.

mizzen, **mizen** (miz'n) *n.* [F. *misaine*, a foremast, fr. It. = fr. L. *medius*, middle, orig. a sail of middle size. See *mezzo*] the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a vessel.—*mizzenmast*, *n.* the mast bearing the mizzen.

mizzle (miz'l) *v.i.* [fr. *mist*] to rain in very fine drops;—*n.* fine rain.

mnemonics (nä-mon'iks) *n.* [G. fr. stem, *mnēmon-*, of *mnēmōn*, mindful] the art of memorizing;—*n.pl.* artificial aids to memory.—*mnemonic*, *a.*

moa (mō'a) *n.* [maori] an extinct New Zealand bird of the ostrich family.

moan (mōn) *n.* [fr. A.S. *mōnan*] a low cry of pain or grief;—*v.t.* to lament;—*v.i.* to utter moans.—*moanful*, *a.*—*moanfully*, *adv.*

moat (mōt) *n.* [O.F. *mole*, a dike, trench, fr. Teut.] a deep trench round a castle, etc.;—*v.t.* to surround with a moat.

mob (mob) *n.* [Short. fr. L. *mōbile vulgus*, the fickle common people. See *mobile*] a disorderly gathering of people; the populace;—*v.t.* to molest by following in a mob.—*mobocracy* (mob-ok'ra-si) *n.* [limit. for aristocracy, etc.] rule of the mob.—*mob law*, lynch law.—*Syn.* crowd; assemblage; throng; swarm; rabble.

mobcap (mob'kap) *n.* [D.] a cap worn by women with puffy crown and frilled brim.

mobile (mō'bil, -bēl) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mōbil-em*, *mōobil-*, fr. *mōvere*, move] easily moved.—*mobility* (mō-bil'i-ti) *n.*—*mobilize* (mō'bi-liz) *v.t.* and *i.* [F. *mōbiliser*] to prepare for active military service.—*mobilization* (mō-bi-l-i-zä'shun) *n.*

moccasin (mok'ā-an) *n.* [N. Amer. Ind. name] a low, light shoe of deerskin or other soft leather; a poisonous snake of eastern U.S.



Moccasins

mock (mok) *v.t.* [O.F. *moquer*, of uncert. etym.] to laugh at; ridicule by mimicking; to defy;—*v.i.* to make sport;—*n.* ridicule; derision;—*a.* counterfeit; spurious.—*mockery*, *n.*—*mockingly*, *adv.*—*mockery*, *mocking*, *n.* [O.F. *moquerie*] derision; ridicule; object of mocking; a counterfeit or deception.—*mock turtle*, a soup made of calf's head, etc., to imitate turtle soup.—*mockingbird*, *n.* a bird remarkable for its imitations of the notes of other birds.—*Syn.* to deride; taunt; scoff at.

modal (mō'dal) *a.* relating to the mode or form.—*modality* (mō-dal'i-ti) *n.* quality of being modal.

mode (mōd) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *modus*, measure; manner] manner, form, or method; custom; fashion.

model (mod'el) *n.* [O.F. *modelle* = F. *modèle*, fr. It. dim. fr. *modus*, measure] reduced representation, as of a machine; a pattern to work from; a person, conduct, etc., worthy of imitation; a person who poses for a painter, etc.;—*v.t.* to make from a pattern; to make in model;—*v.s.* to practice modeling.—*modeler*, *n.*

moderate (mod'gr-ät) *a.* [L. (part.) *moderātūs*, controlled, fr. *modus*, measure] restrained; temperate; not excessive; average;—*v.t.* (mod'gr-ät) to restrain; to render moderate; to keep within bounds;—*v.i.* to become less violent or intense; to act as moderator.—*moderately*, *adv.*—*moderateness*, *n.*—*moderation*, *n.* moderation in opinion.—*moderation* (mod'gr-ä'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *moderatiōnem*] the act of moderation; state, character, or virtue of being moderate.—*moderator* (mod'gr-ä-tor) *n.* [L.] one who moderates; the president of a meeting, esp. of a Presbyterian church court; a lamp with a contrivance for regulating the supply of oil to the wick.—*moderatorship*, *n.*—*Syn.* of *v.*, to qualify; temper; abate; allay.

modern (mod'ern) *a.* [F., fr. L. *modernus*, pert. to the present model] pert. to the present times; recent; novel;—*n.* a person of modern times, esp. an artist opposed to classical methods.—*modernism*, *n.*—*modernness*, *n.*—*modernize*, *v.t.* to adapt to modern usage or taste.—*modernizer*, *n.*—*modernization* (mod'gr-n-i-zä'shun) *n.*

modest (mod'et) a. [F., fr. L. *modestus*, moderate] restrained within limits of propriety; not forward, not boastful.—**modestly**, adv.—**modesty**, n. reserve.—**Syn.** shy; bashful; reserved; coy; chaste; decent.

modicum (mod'i-kum) n. [L. (neut.)=moderate] a little; a small quantity.

modify (mod'i-fi) v.t. [F. *modifier*, fr. L. *modus*, for *modus*, measure, and *facere*, for *facere*, make; L. *modus* and *facere*, make] to change the form of; to moderate—**modifiable**, a.—**modifier**, n.—**modification** (mod-i-fi-kā'shun) n. change of form or manner; modified condition.

modish (mō'dish) a. fashionable.—**modishly**, adv.—**modishness**, n.

modiste (mō-dēst') n. [F.] a milliner or dressmaker.

modulate (mō'ū-lāt) v.t. [L. (part.) *modulātus*, having measured, fr. *modulus*, dim. fr. *modus*, measure] to adapt; to regulate, esp. the voice, etc.; to change the key of;—v.i. to pass from one key into another—**modulator**, n. a chart of the key changes in the tonic sol-fa system.—**modulation** (mō-ū-lā'shun) n. the act of modulating, esp. the transferring to a new key, or several different keys successively.

module (mō'ūl) n. [F., fr. L. (acc.) *modulum*, a small measure] a model; [Arch.] a measure to regulate the proportions of selected parts of a building.

modus (mō'dus) n. [L.] a way or mode; a compensation in lieu of tithes.

mogul (mō'gul) n. [Pers. *Mughul*] a Mongol, esp. one of the Mongol conquerors of India or their lineal descendants; hence a person of high station or great power—a magnate.

mohair (mō'hār) n. [fr. A.] the silky hair of the Angora goat, or a stuff made from it.

Mohammedan (mō-ham'ā-dan) a. [fr. A.] pert. to Mohammed or to Mohammedanism.—**Mohammedanism**, n. the religion of Mohammed.

moiety (mō'e-ti) n. [F. *moitié*, fr. L. (acc.) *medius*, middle] the half; a small portion.

moil (mol) v.t. [O.F. *moiller*=F. *mouiller*, wet, fr. L. *moillus*, soft] to moisten; to dirty;—v.i. to labor.

moire (mwar) n. [F., fr. E. *mohair*] watered, lustered silk; a watered appearance on metals or cloths.

moist (moist) a. [O.F.] somewhat wet; damp; humid.—**moisten** (mō'isn) v.t. to make moist.—**moistener**, n.—**moistness**, n.—**moisture** (mōis'chūr) n. that which causes moistness; finely diffused water, as in the air.—**moistureless**, a.

molar (mō'ler) n. [L. fr. *mola*, mill] a grinding tooth.

molasses (mō-las'es) n. [Formerly *me-lasses*, through Pg., fr. L. *mel*, honey] the syrup obtained from sugar in the making.

mold (mōld) n. [A.S. *moelde*] fine, soft soil; the earth;—v.t. to cover with mold.

—**molder**, v.t. and v.i. to crumble away to mold.—**moldwarp**, n. See mole.

mold (mōld) n. [O.F. *molds*, *molle*=F. *moile*, fr. L. (acc.) *modulum*, L. *modulus*. See *modulate*] the hollow shape in which anything is cast; form; character;—v.t. to form in a mold; to fashion.—**moldable**, a.—**molder**, n.—**molding**, n. anything molded, esp. ornaments in relief on cornices, etc. Also **mould**, etc.

mold (mōld) v.t. [M.E. *moile*, fr. Scand.] to make moldy;—v.s. to become moldy;—n. mildew; dry rot.—**moldy**, a. decaying.—**moldiness**, n.

mole (mōl) n. [A.S. *māl*] a dark, hairy spot on the human body.

mole (mōl) n. [F. *môle*, fr. L. (acc.) *mōlem*] a breakwater, or any work formed of stones in the sea, esp. at a port.

mole (mōl) n. [M.E. *moldwarp*, lit. earth-thrower, fr. *mold* and *warp*; cf. Ger. *maulwurfs*] a small, insect-eating animal with small eyes and soft fur.—**mole-skin**, n. a kind of fustian, with a soft surface, like the skin of a mole; the fur of the mole.



Mole

molecule (mō'ē-kūl) n. [fr. L. *mōles*, mass] a minute part; the smallest portion of a substance that can exist in a free state.—**molecular** (mō-lek'ū-lār) a. belonging to molecules.

molest (mō-lest') v.t. [fr. L. fr. *moles*, troublesome, fr. rt. of *molere*, grind; see *molar*] to trouble, annoy.—**molestation** (mō-es-tā'shun) n.—**Syn.** to tease; incommode; inconvenience; vex.

moll (mol) n. the female companion of a gangster; a wench (slang).

mollify (mōl'i-fi) v.t. [F. *mollifier*, fr. L. *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, for *facere*, make] to render soft; to assuage; to appease.—**mollifier**, n.—**mollifiable**, a.—**mollification** (mō-l-i-fi-kā'shun) n. [F., fr. L. (part.) *mollificātus*, softened] act of mollifying.

mollusk (mōl'usk) n. [L. *mollusca*, a soft nut, fr. *mollis*, soft] an invertebrate animal with a soft, pulpy body, as the snail, oyster, etc.—**molluscan**, a. pert. to the mollusks.



Parts of a Mollusk

(1, mouth, 2, intestines; 3, pseudopod; 4, ovaries)

mollycoddle (mōl'i-cod-dl) n. one who is coddled and pampered; a milksop;—v.t. to pamper.—**molly-coddler**, n.

KEY: a, not; ð, note; u, run; ū, cūte; aa, good; œ, gōdœ; th, wrath; th, his

Moloch (mō'lok) *n.* [H.] the deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered.

molt (mōlt) *v. t.* and *i.* [M. E. *mouten*, fr. A. S. fr. L. *mūtāre*, change] to cast, or shed the feathers; horns, etc.;—*n.* a molting. Also **moult**.

molten (mōlt'n) *pp.* of the verb *melt*;—*a.* made of melted metal.

molybdenum (mō-lib'de-num) *n.* a white, malleable metal of the chromium group.

moment (mō'ment) *n.* [F., fr. L. *mōmentum*=*movi-*, fr. *monēre*, move; doublet of **momentum**, **movement**] a minute portion of time; an interval; importance; the measure of a force tending to produce motion, esp. rotation.—**momently**, *adv.* every moment.—**momentary**, *a.* [L. *mōmentarius*] lasting only a moment.—**momentous** (mō-men'tus) *a.* of consequence; important.—**momentously**, *adv.*—**momentousness**, *n.*

momentum (mō-men'tum) *n.* [L. See **moment**] the impetus in a body; the product of the mass of a body multiplied by its velocity.

monachal (mon'ā-kāl) *a.* [fr. L. *monachus*, monk] monastic.—**monachism**, *n.* the institutions, principles of monastic life.

monad (mon'ad) *n.* [G. stem, *monad-*, of *monas*, unity, fr. *monos*, alone] an ultimate atom; an elementary organism.—**monadic** (mō-nad'ik), *a.*

monadnock (mō-nad'nok) *n.* [Mt *Monadnock*, in N.H.] a hill of solid rock.

monandry (mō-nan'dri) *n.* [fr. G. *mon-os*, single, and stem, *andr-*, of *andr*, man] the practice of having only one husband.

monarch (mon'ark) *n.* [L. *monarcha*, fr. G. fr. *mon-os*, alone, and *archēn*, to rule] the head of a monarchy, whether emperor, king, or prince; a superior;—*a.* supreme.—**monarchical** (mō-nar'kāl) *a.* pert. to a monarch; sovereign.—**monarchic**, **monarchical**, *a.* pert. to monarchy.—**monarchism** (mon'ar-kizm) *n.* the principles of monarchy.—**monarchist**, *n.* an advocate of monarchy.—**monarchy**, *n.* [L., fr. G. *monarchia*] orig. government with a single person as sovereign—hence, a kingdom or empire.—**limited** or **constitutional monarchy**, one in which the power of a monarch is limited by a constitution.



Monk Before Monastery

monastery (mon'as-ter-i) *n.* [L., fr. G. *monastērion*, fr. G. *monastēs*, a recluse, fr. *monastein*, to be alone, monast] a residence of monks; a convent.—**monasterial** (mon-as-tē'ri-āl), **monastic**,

monastical (mō-nas'tik, -ti-kal) *a.* [fr. G. *monastikos*] pert. to monasteries, or to monks and nuns; recluse.—**monastically**, *adv.*—**monasticism**, *n.* monachism.

Monday (mun'dā) [M. E. *monē(n)day*, fr. A. S. (gen.) *monan*, of the moon, and *day*] the second day of the week.

monetary (mon'e-ter-i) *a.* pert. to money.—**monetize** (mon'e-tiz) *v. t.* to establish as money; to standardize the value of, as silver.—**monetization**, *n.*

money (mun'i) *n.* [O F. *monete*=F. *monnaie*, fr. L. (acc.) *monētā*; doublet of **mint** (1)] coins used in commerce by state authority; paper currency; wealth.—**moneyed**, *a.* having money; consisting of money.—**moneyless**, *a.*—**money order**, an order for money, issued at one postoffice and payable at another.

monger (mung'ger) *n.* [A. S. *man gere*, a merchant, fr. L. *mango*, dealer] a trader; a dealer.

Mongol, Mongolian (mong'gol, mong-gō'li-an) *a.* relating to Mongolia or the Mongols;—*n.* a native of Mongolia.

mongoose (mong'goos) *n.* [E. Ind. name] a ferret-like mammal of India, the enemy of deadly snakes.

mongrel (mung'grel) *a.* [= *mong-er-el*, double dim fr. A. S. *man*, mixture; conn. with **mingle**] of a mixed breed; hybrid;—*n.* a dog of mixed breed.

moniker (mon'i-ker) *n.* the mark by which a tramp is known, a nickname (*sl.*).

monism (mon'izm) *n.* the doctrine that all reality is a manifestation of one substance.—**monist**, *n.*—**monistic**, *a.*

monition (mō-nish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *monitiōnem*, fr. (part.) *monitus*, warned, fr. *monēre*] caution; admonition; notice; summons.

monitor (mon'i-tor) *n.* [L.] one who counsels; a pupil who assists in teaching other pupils; a heavily armored roused;—*fem.* **monitress**.—**monitorial** (mon-i-tō'ri-āl) *a.* pert. to, taught by monitors.—**monitorially**, *adv.*—**monitory** (-i-tō'ri) *a.*

monk (mungk) *n.* [A. S. *munuc*, fr. L. *monachus*, fr. G. *monos*, alone] one of a religious community inhabiting a monastery.—**monkish**, *a.*—**monkhood**, *n.*



Monkey

monkey (mung'ki) *n.* [fr. It. fr. *monna*=*madonna*] a primate somewhat resembling man; an ape, baboon, etc.; a term of contempt or of playful kindness.—**monkey jacket**, a thick peajacket.—**monkey puzzle**, the Chili pine.—**monkey**

wrench, a wrench with a movable jaw (see Wrenches, *illus.*).

monkshood (mungsk'shood) *n.* the aconite.

monochord (mon'ô-kawrd) *n.* [fr. G. *mono-s*, single] a musical instrument with only one string.

monochrome (mon'ô-krôm) *n.* [G. *mono-s*] a painting in one color.—**monochromatic** (mon'ô-krô-mat'ik) *a.* of one color only.

monocle (mon'ô-kl) *n.* [F., fr. G. *mono-s*, and L. (acc.) *oculum*, eye] a single eyeglass.



Monocle

monocotyledon (mon'ô-kot-i-lê'-don) *n.* fr. G. *mono-s*] a plant with only one cotyledon, or seed lobe.—**monocotyledonous**, *a.*

monocular, monocular (mô-nok'ü-lar, -lus) *a.* having one eye only; to be used for one eye.

monody (mon'ô-di) *n.* [G. *monôdia*, fr. *mono-s*, and *ode*] an elegiac poem purporting to express the sorrow of a single mourner.

monogamy (mô-nog'a-mi) *n.* [G. fr. *mono-s*, and *gam-os*, marriage] marriage to only one person at a time.—**monogamist**, *n.*—**monogamous**, *a.*

monogram (mon'ô-gram) *n.* [G. fr. *mono-s*, and *gramma*, letter] a character composed of the principal letters of a name, interwoven.

monograph (mon'ô-graf) *n.* [fr. G. *mono-s*, and *-graphia*, description, fr. *graphein*, write] a specialized treatise on a single thing or class of things.—**monographic** (mon'ô-graf'ik) *a.* like a monograph in character.

monolith (mon'ô-lith) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. *mono-s*, and *lithos*, stone] a pillar, column, etc., made from a single block of stone.—**monolithic** (mon'ô-lith'ik) *a.*

monologue (mon'ô-log) *n.* [F., fr. G. *mono-s*, and *logos*, speech] a soliloquy; something spoken by one person.

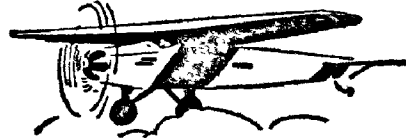
monomania (mon'ô-mâ-ni-a) *n.* [fr. G. *mono-s*] a kind of mental derangement, in which the sufferer is irrational on only one subject, or is absorbed by one idea.—**monomaniac**, *n.*

monometallism (mon'ô-met'al-izm) *n.* [fr. G. *mono-s*] a one-metal standard for coinage; the economic theory of such a standard.

monopetalous (mon'ô-pet'a-lus) *a.* [fr. G. *mono-s*] hav-

ing only one petal, or petals united into a single tube.

monoplane (mon'ô-plân) *n.* an airplane with only one wing on each side.



Monoplane

monopoly (mô-nop'ô-li) *n.* [L., fr. G. *monopolia*, fr. *mono-s*, and *polien*, sell] the privilege or power of alone dealing in any kind of goods; exclusive possession.—**monopolize**, *v.t.* to have a monopoly.—**monopolist**, *n.*

monosepalous (mon'ô-sep'a-lus) *a.* [fr. G. *mono-s*] having the sepals united; having the calyx undivided.

monosyllable (mon'ô-sil'a-bl) *n.* [fr. G. *mono-s*] a word of one syllable.—**monosyllabic** (mon'ô-sil-ab'ik) *a.* of one syllable; consisting of monosyllables.

monotheism (mon'ô-thê-izm) *n.* [fr. G. *mono-s*] the doctrine that admits but one God.—**monotheist**, *n.* a believer in but one God.—**monotheistic** (mon'ô-thê-ist'ik) *a.*

monotone (mon'ô-tôn) *n.* [fr. G. *mono-s*] a single unvaried tone or sound.—**monotonous** (mô-not'ô-nus) *a.* uttered in one tone or key; unvaried, as in style, and dull.—**monotonously**, *adv.*—**monotony**, *n.* uniformity of tone or sound; lack of variety; dull, wearisome sameness.

monoxide (mon-ok'sid) *n.* an oxide containing one atom of oxygen in each molecule [Chem.]; often, in popular usage, carbon monoxide.

monseigneur (mon-sân-yer') *n.* [F.] a title (abbrev. as *mgr.*) given in France to princes, bishops, etc. Also, of R.C. dignitaries.—**monsignor** (mon-sê'nyawr) *n.* It]—**monsieur** (m'syè') *sr* or *Mr*; a French title of civility (abbrev. as *M.*).]

monsoon (mon-sôon') *n.* [fr. A] a periodical wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows, Nov. to Mar., from the N.E., and from the S.W. the rest of the year.

monster (mon'ster) *n.* [F., fr. L. *monstrum*, portent; conn. with *monere*, warn] a being of unnatural shape; a prodigy; a person of unnatural wickedness; —*a.* very large.—**monstrous**, *a.* of the nature of a monster; enormous; horrible.—**monstrously**, *adv.*—**monstrousness**, *n.*—**monstrosity** (mon-strôs'i-ti) *n.* an unnatural production or vice.

monstrance (mon'strâns) *n.* [L. fr. (part. stem) *monstrant-*, showing, fr. *monstrare*] a shrine in which the consecrated host is shown, in R.C. services

month (munth) *n.* [A.S. *mōnath*, fr. the moon; cp. Ger *monat*] one of the

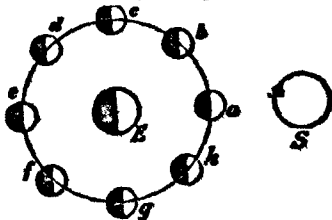
twelve divisions of the year; the time of the revolution of the moon (a lunar month, about 29½ days).—**monthly**, *a.* lasting, performed in, a month; happening, or produced once a month;—*n.* a monthly publication;—*adv.* once a month.

monument (mon-'ū-ment) *n.* [F., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere*, remind] any structure intended to preserve the remembrance of a person, action, etc.; a lasting example.—**monumental** (mon-'ū-men-'tal) *a.* hke, or fitted for, a monument.—**monumentally**, *adv.*

mooch (mooch) *v.i.* to steal, loaf, or evade (*sl.*)—**moocher**, *n.*

mood (móod) *n.* [A.S. *mōd*; cp. Ger. *muht*. Doubt of mode] mode; [Logic] a form of syllogism; [Gram.] the inflection of a verb expressing the manner of state or action; frame of mind; temporary humor.—**moody**, *a.* [A.S. *mōdig*] sullen; fretful.—**moodily**, *adv.*—**moodiness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "moody," varying; morose; irritable; captious.

moon (móon) *n.* [A.S. *mōna*; cp. Ger. *mond*] the satellite that revolves round the earth monthly; any secondary planet; a month;—*v.i.* to gaze or wander without purpose.—**moonbeam**, *n.* a ray of light from the moon.—**moonless**, *a.*—**moonlight**, *n.* the light of the moon;—*a.* illumined by the moon; occurring during moonlight.—**moonlit**, *a.* illumined by the moon.—**moonshine**, *n.* the light of the moon; fantasy; in southern U.S. illegally manufactured liquor.—**moonstruck**, *a.* lunatic, as though by the moon's influence.—**moony**, *a.* silly.—**moon-calf**, *n.* a deformed creature; a dolt.—**moonstone**, *n.* a nearly pellucid variety of feldspar.—**moonwort**, *n.* a species of fern.



Phases of the Moon (E, earth; S, sun) (a, new; b, crescent; c, first quarter; d, gibbous, e, full; f, gibbous; g, last quarter; h, crescent)

moor (moor) *n.* [A.S. *mōr*] a heath, with peaty soil.—**moory**, *a.*—**moor-land**, *n.* a moor.

Moor (moor) *n.* [F. *Morre*, fr. L., fr. G. *Maurus*] a native of the Barbary States.—**Moorish**, *a.*

moor (moor) *v.t.* [D.; cp. *mar*] to secure by cables and anchors.—**moorage**, **moorings**, *n.pl.* the place where a vessel is moored.

moose (móos) *n.* [an Amer. Ind. name] a large member of the deer family, inhabiting the northern U.S. and Canada.

moot (móot) *v.t.* [A.S. *mōttan*, to address a *mōt*, meeting] to bring forward for

debate;—*a.* debatable;—*n.* formerly, a council or meeting.

mop (mep) *n.* [Perh. a form of map] a sort of long-handled cloth brush, used in cleaning floors, etc.; to wipe with a mop.

mope (mōp) *v.i.* [E.] to be dull or listless;—*n.* a dull person.—**mopingly**, *adv.*—**mopish**, *a.* spiritless.—**mopishness**, *n.*

moraine (mō-rān') *n.* [F., fr. Teut.] an accumulation of debris left by a glacier.

moral (mor'al) *a.* [F., fr. L. fr. stem, *mōr-*, of *mōres*, morals] pert. to conduct or duties; virtuous; ethical; sufficient;—*n.* practical lesson drawn from a story, etc.;—*pl.* conduct; behavior.—**morally**, *adv.*—**moralize**, *v.t.* to draw a moral from;—*v.i.* to make moral reflections.—**moralizer**, *n.*—**moralist**, *n.* one who professes, teaches, or pretends to, morality.—**morality**, *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mōrālītatē*, character] the practice of moral duties; ethics; the right or wrong of a thing; a medieval kind of drama in which virtues and the vices were personified.—**moral law**, the law of conscience.—**moral philosophy**, the science of morality.—**moral sense**, conscience.—**moral victory**, a defeat that is, morally considered, a victory.

morale (mō-ral') *n.* [F.] the moral condition, as regards courage, etc.

morass (mō-ras') *n.* [D.; cp. *marsh*] a marsh; a fen; a swamp.

moratorium (mor-ə-tō-'rī-um) *n.* [L. *moratorius*, delaying] a period during which the meeting of obligations, as debts, may legally be delayed.

Moravian (mō-rā-'vi-ən) *n.* one of an evangelical sect of Hussites; the United Brethren; a native of Moravia.

morbid (mawr-'bid) *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus*, disease] diseased; unhealthy.—**morbidity**, *adv.*—**morbidness**, *n.*—**morbific** (mor-bif-'ik) *a.* causing disease.

morceau (mawr-'sō) *n.* [F. See *morsel*] a bit; a tid-bit; an extract.

mordacious (mawr-dā-'shus) *a.* [fr. L. stem, *mordac-*, of *mordax*, snappish] biting; sarcastic.—**mordaciously**, *adv.*—**mordacity** (mawr-das-'i-ti) *n.*

mordant (mawr-'dant) *n.* any substance that fixes dyes;—*a.* [F. (part.) =biting, fr. *mordre*, to bite, fr. L. *mordere*] biting; sarcastic.—**mordantly**, *adv.*

more (mōr) *a.* [M.E. *more*, fr. A.S. *māra*, greater] greater in amount, degree, quality, etc.; in greater number, etc.;—*adv.* [fr. M.E. *mo*, fr. A.S. *mā*] in a greater quantity, extent, etc.; besides;—*a.* a greater quantity, amount, or number; something additional.

moreen (mō-rēn') *n.* [Conn. with *noire*] a strong woolen stuff.

morello (mō-rel'ō) *n.* [It. =dark-skinned, fr. *moor*] a variety of cherry.

moreover (mōr-ō-'ver) *adv.* beyond what has been said; further; also.

mores (mō-rēz) *n.* the ethics of a people, esp. as embodied in folkways.

Moresque (mō-resk') *a.* [F., fr. *moor*] Moorish; Arabesque;—*n.*

Arabesque ornamentation; the style of Moorish architecture.

morganatic (mawr-ga-nat'ik) *a.* [Low L., corr. fr. *morgan-gabe*, a gift on the morrow of marriage] applied to a marriage between a man of high rank and a woman of lower station, the issue having no claim to his rank or property.

morgue (mawrg) *n.* [F.] a mortuary, where bodies lie for identification

moribund (mor'i-bund) *a.* [L. fr. *mori*, die] at the point of death.—**moribundly**, *adv*—**moribundity** (mor-i-bun'di-ti) *n.*

morion (mō'ri-on) *n.* [F., of uncert. etym.] a light helmet.

Mormon (mawr'mon) *n.* [ir. the Book of *Mormon*] one of a religious sect founded in 1827 in the U.S. by Joseph Smith.

morn (mawrn) *n.* [M.E. *morwen*, fr. A.S. *morgen*, cp Ger. *morgen*] morning

morning (mawrn'ing) *n.* [M.E. *morwen-ing*, fr *morn*] the first part of the day; the time from midnight, or from dawn, till noon;—*a.* pert. to the early part of the day.—**morning star**, one of the planets when it shines in the morning.—**morning glory**, any of several plants bearing white, pink, or purple cone-shaped flowers.



Wild Morning Glory

morocco (mō-rok'ō) *n.* [fr. *Morocco*, where first made] a fine goat-skin leather.—**Moroccan**, *a.* pert. to Morocco,—*n.*

moron (mō'ron) *n.* a mentally defective person above the grade of imbecile.

morose (mō-rōs') *a.* [L. *mōrōsus*, self-willed, fr. stem, *mōr-*, of *mōs*, self-will; conn with *moral*] of a sour temper; sullen.—**morosely**, *adv*—**moroseness**, *n.*

morphia, morphine (mawr'fi-a, -fin) *n.* [ir. G. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep and dreams] the alkaloid base of opium.—**Morphean** (mawr-fē'an) *a.* pert. to Morpheus.

morphology (mawr-fō'jō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *morphē*, form, and *-logia*, science, fr. *legōn*, speak] the science of the structure of organisms.—**morphological** (mawr-fō'jō-jī-kal) *a.*

morris, morrice (mor'is) *n.* [fr. Sp. *Morisco*, Moorish] a dance in imitation of a Moorish dance, a part of former May celebrations.—**morris chair** [fr. Wm. Morris, supposed first maker] an easy chair with a movable back.

morrow (mor'ō) *n.* [M.E. *morwe*(*n*), fr. A.S. *morgen*. See *moral*] the day following a day spoken of.

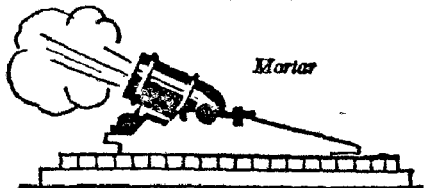
Morse (mawrs) *n.* [S. F. B. *Morse*, inventor] the Morse code of dots and dashes used in telegraphy;—*a.*

morsel (mawr'sel) *n.* [O.F. =F. *morceau*; dim. fr. L. *morsus*, a bite, fr. *mordēre*] a mouthful; a little piece.

mort (mawrt) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mortem*, death, fr. *mors*] a note sounded at the death of game.

mortal (mawr'tal) *a.* [L. *mortālis*] subject to death; deadly; meriting damnation, as sin;—*n.* a human being.—**mortally**, *adv*—**mortality** (mawr-tal'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being mortal; death, or death-rate; human nature.

mortar (mawr'tar) *n.* [L. *mortārium*] a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle;—a wide-mouthed, short piece of ordnance;—[F. *mortier*] a mixture of lime and sand and water, used as a building cement.—**mortarboard**, *n.* a square board used to hold mortar; a square-crowned academic cap (see *Gown*, *illus.*).



mortgage (mawr'gij) *n.* [O.F. = dead pledge, fr. L. (part.) *mortuus*, dead, and *gage*] a conveyance of property in security of a loan;—*v. t.* to pledge in security.—**mortgagee** (mawr-gā-jē) *n.* one to whom property is mortgaged.—**mortgagor** (mawr-gā-jer) *n.* the holder of a mortgage.

mortician (mawr-'ish'qā) *n.* an undertaker.

mortify (mawr'ti-fi) *v. t.* [F. *mortifier*, fr. L. *mortificāre*, destroy, fr. stem, *mort-*, of *mors*, death, and *facere*, make] to discipline the flesh; to humiliate, vex;—*v. i.* to undergo mortification.—**mortification** (mawr-ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the death of one part of a living body; gangrene; humiliation.

mortise (mawr'tis) *n.* [F., of uncert. etym.] a hole in a piece of wood or metal to receive another piece (the *tenon*) made to fit it, any similar cavity,—*v. t.*

mortmain (mawr'ti-mān) *n.* [fr. F. *morte main*, dead hand] an inalienable bequest, a mortification.

mortuary (mawr'chū-er-i) *n.* [L. *mortuārius*, fr. *mors*] a place for the temporary reception of dead bodies;—*a.* pert. to death or burial



Mosaic Pattern

mosaic (mō-zā'ik) *n.* [F. *mosaïque*, through It, fr. Late L. *musai-cus*, fr. G. *mōsai-os*, lit. artistic work, fr.

muse] inlaid work formed of colored glass or stones.—*mosaically, adv.*

moselle (mō-zel') *n.* [F.] a light wine from the Moselle district.

Moslem (moz'lem) *n.* [A.] a Mohammedan;—*a. pert.* to the Mohammedans.

mosque (mosk) *n.* [F. *mosquée*, fr. Sp., fr. A.] a Mohammedan temple.

mosquito (mos-ké'tō) *n.* [Sp. (dim.), fr. L. *musca*, a fly] a small winged insect, the female of which has a sharp bite.



Mosquito (showing metamorphosis)

moss (mos) *n.* [A.S. *mos*; cp. Ger. *moos*] a small, thickly growing plant that grows on moist surfaces; a bog; a peat moor.—*mossy, a.*—*mossiness, n.*—*mossrose, n.* a variety of rose with a mosslike growth on the calyx.

most (mōst) *a.* [A.S. *mæst*—*mæst*; cp. *move*; Ger. *meist*] the greatest number or quantity; greatest;—*adv.* in the greatest degree.—*mostly, adv.* for the most part.—*at most, at the utmost extent.*

mot (mō, mot) *n.* [F. doublet of *motto*] a pithy or witty saying.

mote (mōt) *n.* [A.S. *moet*] a small particle; a speck of dust.

moth (moth) *n.* [A.S. *mothe*] an insect similar to the butterfly, but usually night-flying (compare *Butterfly*), or the destructive larvae of some species.—*mothy, a.*—*moth-eaten, eaten by the grub of a moth.*



Hawk Moth

mother (muth'er) *n.* [M.E. *moder*, fr. A.S. *mōdor*; cp. Ger. *mutter*] a female parent, esp. of the human race; a familiar term of address to old women; the head of a convent;—*a. maternal*; native;—*v.i.* to adopt as a son or daughter.—*motherhood, n.*—*motherless, a.*—*motherly, a.* like a mother; tender.—*motherliness, n.*—*Mother Carey's chickens, stormy petrels.*—*mother church, a church from which others are sprung.*—*mother country, the parent country, in relation to its colonies.*—*mother-in-law, the mother of one's husband or wife.*—*mother-of-pearl, the hard, silvery lining of several kinds of shells.*

mother (muth'er) *n.* [orig. *mudder*, fr. Du.; cp. Ger. *mōder*] a kind of

scum that forms on fermenting spirits—mother of vinegar.

motif (mō-tēf') *n.* [F. See *motive*] a subject; a dominating theme.

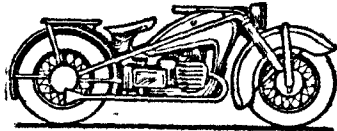
motion (mō'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mōtiōnem*, fr. (part.) *mōtus*, moved, fr. *mōvēre*] act of changing place; impulse; evacuation of the bowels; a proposal made in an assembly;—*v.i.* to guide by gesture.—*motionless, a.*—*motion picture, n.* a series of photographic pictures of a continuous action, projected in rapid succession upon a screen so as to give the illusion that the images in the pictures are in motion.

motivate (mō'ti-vāt) *v.t.* to give a motive to, to impel.

motive (mō'tiv) *a.* [O.F. *motif*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *mōtivum*, causing motion.—L. *mōvēre*] causing, tending to move;—*n.* that which incites to action.—*motiveless, a.*—*motivity (mō'tiv'i-ti) n.* motive power.—Syn. of *n.*, incentive; incitement; reason; cause.

motley (mō'tli) *a.* [Etym. uncert] parti-colored; diversified; the dress of a jester;—*n.* a parti-colored dress.

motor (mō'ter) *n.* [L. See *motion*] that which imparts motion, mechanical power, etc.; a motor car;—*v.i.* to travel by motor car.—*motorist, n.* an automobilist.—*motorize, v.t.* to equip with a motor.—*motorboat, n.*—*motor car, an automobile.*—*motorcycle, n.* a two-wheeled vehicle propelled by a motor.



Motorcycle

mottle (mō'tl) *v.i.* [fr. *motley*] to mark with spots; to dapple;—*n.* a mottled surface.—*mottled, a.*

motto (mō'tō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *muttum*, a murmur] a short sentence or phrase expressing one's guiding idea, added to armorial bearings, etc.

mouflon (moo'fion) *n.* [F.] a kind of wild sheep, the ram having large, curved horns, found in Corsica and Sardinia. Also *mouflon*.

mould, moult (mōld, mōlt) — see *mold, molt, etc.*

moulin (mōo-lan') *n.* [F.=*mill*] a circular hole in the bed of a glacier.

mound (mound) *n.* [A.S. *mund*, a protection; cp. Ger. *vor-mund*, protector] an artificial elevation of earth; a knoll; in baseball, the pitcher's box (which is slightly elevated).

mound (mound) *n.* [F. *monde*, fr. L. *mundus*, world] a gilt globe, part of a sovereign's regalia.

mount (mount) *n.* [F. *mont*, fr. L. (acc.) *montem*, fr. *mōns*, mountain] a mountain or hill; a horse; cardboard, etc., on which a picture is fixed;—*v.t.* to raise up; to ascend; to get upon; to furnish with a horse; to frame; to set; as jewels, etc.;—*v.s.* to get up.

mountain (moun'tin) *n.* [O.F.=F. *montagne*, through Late L. fr. L. *montānus*, mountainous, fr. *mount*] a great hill; something very large; the extreme democratic party in the first French Revolution.—**mountaineer**, *n.* an inhabitant of a highland district; a chamber of mountains.—**mountainous**, *a.*—**mountain maple**, any of several small American maples found in mountains.

mountebank (moun'tē-bangk) *n.* [It. *moniambanco* = one that mounts a bench or bank] a quack doctor; a charlatan.

mourn (mörn) *v.t.* [A.S. *myrnian*] to grieve for; to lament;—*v.i.* to express grief; to wear the dress of sorrow.—**mourner**, *n.*—**mournful**, *a.*—**mournfully**, *adv.*—**mournfulness**, *n.*—**mourning**, *n.* sorrowing; the dress worn by mourners;—*a.* sorrowing.—*Syn.* sorrow; bewail; deplore.

mouse (mous) *n.*; *pl.* mice (mis) [A.S. *mūs*, *pl.* *mūs*; cp. Ger. *maus*, L. and G. *mūs*] a small animal of the rat kind;—(mouz) *v.i.* to catch mice.—**mouser**, *n.*



Common Mouse

mousquetaire (mooō-kē-tār') *n.* [F.] a musketeer.

mousse (mooōs) *n.* [F.] whipped cream and gelatin flavored, sweetened, and frozen without being stirred.

moustache (mus-tash') *n.* See **mustache**.

moustachio (mus-tash'ō) *n.* a mustache, esp. one with pointed ends. Also **mustachio**.

mouth (mouth) *n.* [A.S. *mūth*; cp. Ger. *mund*] the opening between the lips; the lips, as a feature; an opening or entrance, as of a vessel or cave; the part of a river where it flows into the ocean, etc.; a wry face;—*v.* to utter with a voice affectedly big; to take or touch with the mouth.—

mouthful (mouth'fool) *n.* enough to fill the mouth; a little.—**mouth-drag** (*mou'-drag*) *a.*—**mouthless** (mouth'les) *a.*—**mouthpiece**, *n.* the part of any instrument to which the mouth is applied; a spokesman.—**down in the mouth**, dejected



Mouth and Adjacent Parts

(1, middle turbinated bone; 2, opening to nasal duct; 3, inferior turbinated bone; 4, tongue; 5, esophagus; 6, pharynx; 7, epiglottis; 8, tonsil; 9, uvula; 10, opening of Eustachian tube; 11, superior turbinated bone)

move (moov) *v.t.* [M.E. *moren*, fr. O.F. *moover*, fr. L. *moovere*] to cause to change position; to set in motion; to prevail on; to awaken emotion in; to propose for consideration in an assembly;—*v.i.* to change place in any manner; to march; to make a proposal;—*a.* act of moving; a movement.—**movables**, *n. pl.* goods; furniture.—**movableness**, *n.*—**movably**, *adv.*—**movement**, *n.* act of moving; change of place or position; an agitation; one of the parts of a musical composition; the wheel-work of a timepiece.—**mover**, *n.* esp. a proposer of a motion.—**moving**, *a.* changing place in motion; pathetic; touching.—**movingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* incite; actuate; impel; induce; recommend; touch.

movie (moo'vi) *n.* [Coll.] a motion picture.

mow (mō) *v.t.* [A.S. *māwan*; cp. Ger. *mānen*] to cut down with a scythe; to cut down in great numbers.—**mower**, *n.*—**mowing machine**, a machine for cutting grain.

mow (mō, mou) *n.* [Often *moue*, F. fr. Teut.] a grimace; a mouth;—*v.i.* to grimace.

much (much) *a.* [M.E. *muche(l)*; *michel*, fr. A.S. *micel*; by-form, *mickel*] great in quantity or amount; abundant;—*n.* a great quantity;—*adv.* to a great degree.

mucilage (mū'si-lij) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. *mucus*] a gelatinous, nutritious substance in vegetables; solution of gummy matter in water.—**mucilaginous** (mū-si-laj'i-nus) *a.*

muck (muk) *n.* [Scand.] dung in a moist state; mud;—*v.t.* to manure.—**muckiness**, *n.*—**mucky**, *a.*—**muckraker**, *n.* one who exposes corruption in government and large-scale businesses.

mucus (mū'kus) *n.* [L.] a viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane.—**mucous** (mū'kus) *a.* resembling mucus; slimy; secreting mucus.—**mucous membrane**, the membrane lining the canals and cavities of the body.

mud (mud) *n.* [E.; conn. with *mother* (2)] soft, moist earth;—*v.t.* to foul; to bury in slime.—**muddy**, *a.* consisting of mud or earth; *ruddy*; cloudy;—*v.t.* to soil with mud.—**muddily**, *adv.*—**muddiness**, *n.*—**mudguard**, *n.* a guard over the wheel of a vehicle to fend off mud.—**mudsill**, *n.* the lowest sill of a structure.

muddle (mud'l) *v.t.* [fr. *mud*] to make turbid or muddy; to make a mess of;—*v.i.* to be confused;—*n.* confusion.—**muddleheaded**, stupid; confused.

muezzin (moo-er-in) *n.* [A.] a crier who summons Mohammedans to prayer.

muff (muf) *n.* [Perh. fr. *muffle*] a warm, soft cover for both hands;—*n.* [E.] a smoleton;—*v.t.* and *i.* to bungle.

muffin (mu'fin) *n.* [Perh. ir. *muff*] a light spongy biscuit.

muffle (mu'fl) *v.t.* [O.F. *moufle*, *mitten*, of uncert. etym.] to wrap up so as to conceal, protect, or to deaden the sound of;—*n.* a muffler; an oven used in assaying.—**muffler**, *n.* a cover for the face or mask; a device to reduce noise.

mufti (muf'ti) *n.* [A.] civilian dress, when worn by officers off duty.

mug (mug) *n.* [Scand.] a kind of earthenware cup or tankard; the face [sl.].

muggy (mug'i) *n.* [Scand.] warm and damp, moist; moldy.

mugwort (mug'wert) *n.* [E.] a kind of wormwood.

mugwump (mug'wump) *n.* one who bolted the Republican ticket in 1884; a political independent.

Muhammadan (moo-ham'a-dan) see Mohammedan.

mulatto (mū-lat'ō) *n.* [Sp., fr. A.] one of white and negro blood;—*a.*

mulberry (mul'ber-i) *n.* [M.E. *moolberry*, fr. A.S. *mōr*, fr. L. *mōrus*, a mulberry, and berry] a tree, on which the silkworm feeds; its fruit.



Leaf of Mulberry

mulch (mulch) *n.* [Also *mulsh*. E.; cp. Ger. *mulsch*, rotten] rotting straw, etc., used as litter to protect plants;—*v.t.* to protect with mulch.

mulct (mulkt) *n.* [L. *multa*] a fine;—*v.t.* to fine; to swindle.—**multuary**, *a.* in the nature of a fine.

mule (mūl) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mūlum*] a mongrel offspring between an ass and a mare; any mongrel animal; a machine for spinning cotton.—**muleteer** (mū-le-tēr) *n.* [F. *muletier*] a mule-driver.—**mulish** (mū'lish) *a.* stubborn.—**mulishly**, *adv.*—**mulishness**, *n.*

mull (mul) *v.t.* [fr. *mulled*] to heat, sweeten, and spice, as wine, ale, etc.;—*v.t.* to pulverize or grind.—**mulled**, *a.* [corr. fr. M.E. *molde*, feast-ale, funeral feast, fr. mold (1)] heated and spiced.—**muller**, *n.* a glass for grinding pigments.

mull (mul) *v.t.* to meditate; to think.

mullet (mul'et) *n.* [F. *mulet*, dim. fr. L. *mullus*] a sea fish that roots in the sand near the shore.

mulligatawny (mul-i-ga-taw'ni) *n.* [Tamil] a soup made with chicken, etc., and curry powder.



Window with Ornamental Mullions

mullion (mul'yun) *n.* a dividing piece set between the lights of

windows, panels, etc.;—*v.t.* to furnish with mullions.

multifarious (mul-ti-fā'ri-us) *a.* [L. fr. *multi-* for *multus*, many] manifold; of various kinds, or parts.—**multifariously**, *adv.*—**multifariousness**, *n.*

multiform (mul'ti-fawrm) *a.* [L. *multi-*, many] having many forms.—**multiformity** (mul-ti-fawrm'i-ti) *n.*

multiple (mul'ti-pl) *a.* [F., fr. Late L. *multi-plus*, fr. *multi-*, many; cp. triple] manifold; of many parts,—*n.* a quantity containing another exactly several times.—**common multiple**, a number exactly divisible by several other numbers.

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks) *a.* [L.] manifold; multiple.

multiply (mul'ti-plī) *v.t.* [F. *multiplier*, fr. L. *multiplicāre*, fr. stem, *multi-*, of *multiplex*] to increase in number; to add to itself any given number of times;—*v.t.* to grow in number.—**multiplier**, *n.* the number by which another is multiplied.—**multipliable**, *a.* capable of being multiplied.—**multiplicand** (mul-ti-pli-kand') *n.* [L. (gerund.) *multiplicandum*] the number to be multiplied.—**multiplication** (mul-ti-pli-kā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *multiplicātionem*, fr. (part.) *multiplicatus*, multiplied] the act of multiplying, or of increasing number; a rule or operation by which any given number may be added to itself any number of times proposed.—**multiplicator** (mul'ti-pli-kā-tor) *n.* a multiplier.—**multiplicity** (mul-ti-plis'i-ti) *n.* [L. *multiplex*] a state of being manifold or various; a collection of many objects.

multitude (mul'ti-tūd) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *multitūdinem*, fr. *multus*] a great many; a crowd; an assemblage.—**multitudinous** (mul-ti-tū-di-nus) *a.* made up of a multitude.—**multitudinously**, *adv.*

mum (num) *a.* [imit.; cp. L. and G. *mū*] silent;—*enti*. hush!;—*n.* [fr. *Mumme*, a 15th cent. brewer] a beer from wheat malt.

mumble (mum'bl) *v.t.* [M.E. *momelen*, fr. *mum*] to utter with a low voice, inarticulately; to chew gently;—*v.t.* to speak indistinctly.—**mumbler**, *n.*—**mumbly**, *adv.*

mumbo jumbo (mum'bō - jum'bō) *n.* a demon or god of certain African negro tribes; hocus-pocus.

nummer (num'er) *n.* a masker; a buffoonery; farcical show; hypocrisy.

mummify (mum'i-fi) *v.t.* [F. *momifier*, fr. L. *facere*, = L. *facere*] to embalm and dry, as a mummy.—**mummification** (mum-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of making into a mummy.

mummy (mum'i) *n.* [F. *momie*, fr. A.] a dead body preserved by embalming; a brown pigment.

mump (mump) *v.t.* [D.; conn. with *mumble*] to munch; to mumble;—*v.t.* to mumble, to grin; to play the beggar.—**mumpish**, *a.* sulky.

mumps (mumps) *n.* an infection of the parotid glands accompanied by considerable swelling.

munch (munch) *v.i.* and *i.* [E.; imit.] to chew noisily.—**muncher**, *n.*

mundane (mun'dān) *a.* [L. *mundānus*, fr. *mundus*, world] pert. to this world.—**mundanely**, *adv.*

municipal (mū-nis'i-pl) *a.* [L. fr. *mūnicipium*, township, fr. *mūnia*, duties and *capere*, take] pert. to a corporation or city.—**municipally**, *adv.* in a municipal manner.—**municipality** (mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti) *n.* a municipal district.

munificence (mū-ni'f-sens) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mūnificēntiam* fr. *mūnus*, gift, and *facere*, make] notable liberality; bounty.—**munificent**, *a.*—**munificently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "munificent" beneficent; liberal; generous; bountiful.

muniment (mū-ni-ment) *n.* [L. *mūnimentum* fr. *mūnīre*, fortify] a stronghold; a defense; charters, title deeds, etc., useful in supporting title to property.

munition (mū-nish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *mūnitionem*, fr. (part.) *mūnītus*, fortified] material used in war; military stores.

mural (mū'ral) *a.* [L. fr. *mūrus*, wall] pert. to, placed on; a wall; a wall painting.

murder (mer'der) *n.* [Also *murther*; fr. A.S. *morþo*] homicide with deliberate malice;—*v.t.* to kill with malice; to destroy.—**murderer**, *n.*—*fem.*—**murderess**, **murderous**, *a.* pert. to murder.—**murderously**, *adv.*

murex (mū'reks) *n.* [L.=the murex; a pointed rock] a sort of marine shellfish, from which the ancients obtained purple dye.

muriate (mū'ri-āt) *n.* [L. fr. *muria*, sea salt] a salt of hydrochloric acid.—**muriatric acid**, hydrochloric acid.

muricate, muricated (mū'ri-ted) *n.* [fr. L. stem, *mūric-*, of murex] formed with sharp points.

murk (merk) *a.* [Scand.] dark.—**murky**, *a.* dark; gloomy.—**murkily**, *adv.*—**murkiness**, *n.*

murmur (mer'mer) *n.* [L., imit.] a low, confused sound—of running water, etc.; a half-suppressed complaint;—*v.t.* [L. *murmurāre*] to make a murmur; to complain, to grumble.—**murmuringly**, *adv.*—**murmurer**, *n.*—**murmurous**, *a.* murmuring; exciting complaint.—*Syn.* of *n.*, *re-pine*; complain; grumble.

murrain (mer'in) *n.* [O F. *murine*, carcass, fr. L. *mori*, die] a cattle plague, esp. foot-and-mouth disease.

muscatel (mus'ka-tel) *n.* [O.F. through It. fr. *musck*] a rich, perfumed grape; the wine made from it; a fragrant pear. [Also *muscat*, *muscadell*.]

muscle (mus'el) *n.* [A.S. fr. L. *musculus*] an organ of motion in animal bodies, consisting of bundles of fibers, admitting of contraction and relaxation.—**muscular**, *a.* pert. to muscles; brawny.—**muscularity** (mus-kū-lar'i-ti) *n.*

Muscovite (mus'kō-vit) *n.* a native of Muscovy or Russia.—

Muscovy duck, *n.* [corr.] the musk duck.

muse (mūz) *v.i.* [F. *muser*, lit. to sniff about, fr. O.F. *muse*, muzzle] to think earnestly or dreamily; meditate;—*revere*.—**muser**, *n.*—**musingly**, *adv.* in a contemplating manner or mood.

muse (mūz) *n.* [F. fr. L. fr. G. *Mousai*] inspiration personified, fr. the Muses, nine anc. Greek goddesses who presided over literature, arts, and sciences.

museum (mū-zē'um) *n.* [L., fr. G. *mou-saion*, temple of the Muses] a repository of natural or scientific objects, literary works, etc.

mush (mush) *n.* [form of *mash*] porridge of corn meal; anything wet and thick, like mush.

mushroom (mush'room) *n.* [M.E. *muscheron*, fr. O.F. *mousseron*, fr. *mousse*, moss] one of a class of fungi, esp. of the edible kinds, usually with an upright stalk and a broad top; anything that grows or develops suddenly, like a mushroom;—*v.i.* to grow suddenly.



Mushrooms

music (mū'zik) *n.* [F. *musique*, fr. L., fr. G. *moussikē*, fr. *mouse* (2)] a succession of sounds modulated to please the ear; science or art of music; a score.—**musical**, *a.* pert. to, or producing, music; melodious.—**musically**, *adv.*—**musical** (mū-zī-kal') *n.* a musical entertainment and social function.—**musicalness**, *n.*—**musician** (mū-zh'an) *n.* one skilled in music.—**musical box**, a box enclosing an organ which plays tunes when wound up.—**musical clock**, a clock that plays tunes periodically.

musk (mosk) *n.* [F., fr. L. *muscus*, fr. G. *moschos*] a fragrant substance obtained from musk deer; a perfume.—**musky**, *a.* smelling like musk; fragrant.—**muskiness**, *n.*—**musk apple**, **musk melon**, **musk pear**, **musk rose**, so named from their fragrance.—**musk cat**, a civet.—**musk duck**, a large duck of tropical America.—



Musk Ox

musk ox, a long-haired ox of Arctic America that gives off a musky odor.

muskellunge (mus'kel-lunji) *n.* a large pike of N. American lakes and streams.

musket (mus'ket) *n.* [F. *mousquet*, fr. It.—orig. a small hawk, fr. L. *musca*, fly] an early kind of military rifle.—**musketeer** (mus-ke-tēr') *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.—**musketoon**, *n.* [F. *mousqueton*] a short musket.—**musketry** (mus'ket-ri) *n.* muskets collectively; musket practice.

muskrat (musk'rat) *n.* a large aquatic rodent of N. America, with soft dark fur.

muslin (muz'lin) *n.* [O.F. *mosolin*, fr. It., fr. *Mosul*, in Asiatic Turkey] a thin gauzy cotton cloth;—*a.* made of muslin.—**muslin delaine** [F. *mousseline de laine*] a fabric of wool, or of cotton and wool.

musrole (muz'röl) *n.* [F. *muserolle*, fr. O.F. *muse*, **muzzle**] the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

mussel (mus'el) *n.* [Form of **muscle**] a class of marine bivalve shellfish.

Mussulman (mus'ul-man) *n.*; *pl.* **Mussulmans** [Perh. fr. A. *moslim*, **Moslem**] a Mohammedan; a Moslem.

must (must) *v.i.* [A.S. (past tense); cp. Ger *mußte*] to be obliged—of either physical or moral necessity.

must (must) *n.* [A.S., fr. L. *mustum*] wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented;—[Sk.] a dangerous frenzy of elephants.

mustache, moustache (mus-tash') *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. G. stem, *mustak*, of *mustax*, upper lip] the hair on a man's upper lip; often *pl.*—**mustachio**, *n.* See **Moustachio**.

mustang (mus'tang) *n.* [Sp.] the wild horse of the prairies.

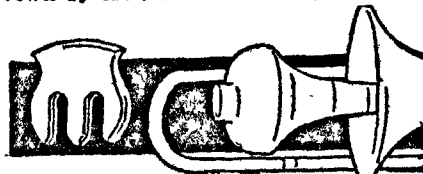
mustard (mus'tard) *n.* [O.F. *mostarde* = F. *mostarde*, fr. **must** (2), with which it was mixed] a plant with pungent seeds, prepared as a condiment.

muster (mus'ter) *n.* [O.F. *mostre*, show = F. *monstre*, **monster**] an assembling of troops; assemblage;—*v.t.* and *s.* to assemble, as troops for parade, etc.; to get together.—**muster roll**, a register of troops, or of a ship's company.—to pass muster, to pass inspection.

musty (mus'ti) *a.* [fr. L. *musteus*, like **must** (2)] moldy; sour; stale.—**mustily**, *adv.*—**mustiness**, *n.*

mutable (mü'ta-bl) *a.* [L. *mütäbilis*, fr. *mütäre*, change] subject to change; changeable.—**mutably**, *adv.*—**mutableness**, *n.*—**mutability** (mü-tä-bil'i-ti) *n.*

mutation (part.) *mütäus*, changed] act or process of changing; change, esp. in one vowel by the influence of another—umlaut.



Mutes for Violin (left) and Trombone

mute (müt) *a.* [L. *mütus*] dumb; silent; unexpressed in words, as grief; not sounded;—*n.* one silent or dumb; a professional mourner at a funeral; a consonant that is not sounded; a device used to soften the sound of a musical instrument (see *illus.*).—**mutely**, *adv.*—**muteness**, *n.*

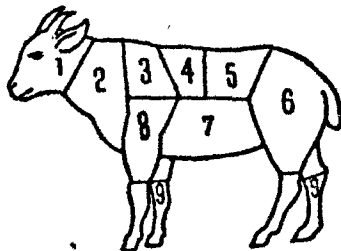
mutilate (mü'ti-lät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *mutiläus*, maimed, fr. *mütus*, maimed] to cut off; to maim; to destroy by removing a material part.—**mutilator**, *n.*—**mutilation** (mü-ti-lä-shun) *n.* act of maiming; defacement.—*Syn.* mangle; deface; hack.

mutineer (mü-ti-nēr') *n.* one guilty of mutiny.

mutiny (mü'ti-ni) *n.* [O.F. (vb.) *mutiner*, fr. *mute*, a rebellion, fr. Low L. (part.) *mutius*=*mütus*. See **motion**] insurrection against constituted authority, esp. military or naval;—*v.i.* to rise in mutiny.—**mutinous**, *a.* disposed to mutiny; turbulent; insubordinate; seditious.—**mutinously**, *adv.*—**mutinousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of *n.*, revolt; uprising; rebellion; sedition.

mutter (mut'er) *v.t.* and *i.* [imit.; cp. L. *muttäre*] to utter words indistinctly, in a low voice, or sullenly.—**mutteringly**, *adv.*—**mutterer**, *n.*

mutton (mut'n) *n.* [O.F.=F. *mouton*, fr. Low L. (acc.) *multinam*, sheep] the flesh of sheep.—**muttonchop**, *n.* a rib of mutton chopped off for broiling.



Cuts of Mutton or Lamb

(1, head; 2, neck; 3, chuck; 4, rib; 5, loin; 6, leg; 7, breast and flank; 8, shoulder; 9, shank)

mutual (mü'chü-äl) *a.* [L. *mütuus*, fr. *mütäre*, change] reciprocally acting or related; interchanged; proceeding from both, or each of several sides.—**mutually**, *adv.*

muzzle (muz'l) *n.* [O.F. *musel*=F. *museau*, fr. *muse*, snout, fr. L. *morsus*, bite. See **morsel**] the snout, the mouth and nose of an animal; the mouth of anything; a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting;—*v.t.* to gag with a muzzle.

muzzy (muz'i) *a.* [Conn. with **muse** (1)] bewildered; tippy.

my (mi) *a.* [Short. fr. *mine*] belonging to me.

myalgia (mi-al'ji-ä) *n.* [fr. G. *mys*, muscle, and *algos*, pain] cramp in a muscle.

mycology (mi-kol'ö-ji) *n.* [fr. G. *mukös*, fungus, and *-logia*, science, fr. *logos*, discourse] the science of fungi. (mi-ol'ö-ji) *n.* [from G. *-logia*, science, fr. *legos*] the science of muscles.

myopia, myopy (mi-ö'pi-a, mi-ö-pi) *n.* [G., fr. *muö*, shut, and *öps*, eye] short-sightedness.

myriad (mir'i-äd) *n.* [G. stem, *myriad*, the number 10,000, fr. *myrios*,

10 000, numberless) an immense number;—*a.* countless.

Myrmidon (mer'mi-don) *n.* [G. = one of a tribe that followed Achilles] a soldier of a rough character; a desperado.

myrrh (mer) *n.* [F., fr. G. *murr(h)a*] a transparent gum resin.—**myrrhic**, *a.*—**myrrhy**, *a.* scented with, or yielding, myrrh.

myrtle (mer'tl) *n.* [O.F. dim. fr. *myrte*, fr. L., fr. G. *myrtos*] an evergreen plant, with fragrant white flowers.



Myrtle

myself (mi-self) *pron.* an emphatic or reflexive form of *I* or *me*.

mystery (mis'ter-i) *n.* [L. *mysterium*, fr. G. fr. *mystēs*, one initiated, fr. *mū-ein*, to shut (lips or eyes)] a secret; an object of awe; anything in a religion discernible by human faith, not reason; an enigma; a medieval drama founded on Scriptural incidents;—*pl.* rites known to, and practiced by, the initiated.—**mysterious** (mis-tēr-i-us) *a.*

incomprehensible; obscure; occult.—**mysteriously**, *adv.*—**mysteriousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "mysterious," obscure; mystic; cryptic; occult, enigmatical, dark.

mystic (mus'tik) *n.* [L. *mysticus*, pert. to the rites, fr. G. fr. *mūsēs*. See *mystery*] one who holds to mysticism;—*a.* mystical.—**mystical**, *a.* hidden; sacredly secret or obscure; allegorical; pert. to mysticism.—**mystically**, *adv.*—**mysticalness**, *n.*—**mysticism**, *n.* obscurity of doctrine; the doctrine of the mystics, who believe in the possibility of a non-sensory, direct intercourse with God or truth.

mystify (mis'ti-fi) *v.t.* [F. *-fier* = L. *ficere* = *facere*, make] to involve in mystery; to perplex, delude.—**mystification** (mis-ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.*

myth (mith) *n.* [L., fr. G. *muthos*] a fable or narrative under which is hidden a historical or moral truth; an invented story.—**mythic**, **mythical**, *a.* relating to myths; fabulous.—**mythically**, *adv.*—**mythology** (mi-thol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *mutho-s*, and *-logia*, science, fr. *legōn*] the science, or a system, of myths; a treatise on myths.—**mythologic**, **mythological** (mith-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal) *a.*—**mythologically**, *adv.*—**mythologist** (mi-thol'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in mythology.—**mythologize**, *v.t.* to tell or explain fabulous narratives.—**mythopoeic** (mith-ō-pe'ik) *a.* [fr. G. *poē-ōn*, make] myth-making.

N

N, n the fourteenth letter, the eleventh consonant, of the English alphabet; the printer's measure = $\frac{1}{16}$ em (M); in mathematics, a symbol for any number.

nab (nab) *v.t.* [Scand.] to catch suddenly.

nabob (nā'bob) *n.* [Also *nawab*; Hind., fr. A.] a viceroy in India under the Moguls; a European who returns from the East; a very rich man.

nacre (nā'ker) *n.* [F., fr. Pers.] mother-of-pearl.

nadir (nā'dir) *n.* [Fr., fr. A.] the point of the heavens directly opposite the zenith; hence, the lowest point.

nag (nag) *n.* [D.] a small horse; any horse;—*v.t.* and *i.* [Scand., conn. with *gnaw*] to scold pertinaciously.—**naggy**, *a.* disposed to nag.

naiad (nī'ad) *n.* [G. stem, *naias*, of *naias*, fr. *na-ōn*, flow] a nymph of streams and fountains.



Nails

nail (nāl) *n.* [A.S. *nægel*; cp. Ger. *nagel*] the horny growth at the end of the human fingers and toes; a small piece of metal, with

a head and point; a measure, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.;—*v.t.* to fasten with nails.—**naller**, *n.*

nainsook (nān'sook) *n.* [Hind. *nain-sukh*, delight to the eye] a kind of plain, or sometimes striped, muslin.

naive (nā-ēv') *a.* [F. fem. fr. *naif*, fr. L. (acc) *nāivum*; doublet of *native*] ingenuous; simple.—**naively**, *adv.*—**naiveté** (nā-ēv'tā) *n.* ingenuousness.

naked (nā'ked) *a.* [A.S. *nacod*, cp. Ger. *nacht*] bare; nude; exposed; open to view; unassisted, as the eye, by glasses.—**nakedly**, *adv.*—**nakedness**, *n.*

namby-pamby (nam'bi-pam'bi) *a.* [fr. the poet *Ambrase Philips*, d. 1749] weakly; sentimental;—*n.* namby-pamby writing.

name (nām) *n.* [A.S. *nama*; cp. Ger. *name*; L. *nōmen*, noun] the term by which any person, etc., is known or spoken of; reputation; behalf;—*v.t.* to give a name to; to mention by name.—**namer**, *n.*—**nameless**, *a.*—**namelessly**, *adv.*—**namely**, *adv.* that is to say.—**namesake**, *n.* a person with the same name as another, esp. one named after another.

nankeen (nan-kēn') *n.* [after *Nankang*, where first made] a yellowish cloth;—*pl.* nankeen trousers.

nanny (nan'i) *n.* a female goat; a child's name for *grandma* (colloq.).

nap (nap) *v.s.* [A.S. *knæppan*] to have a short sleep; to be unprepared;—*n.* a short sleep.

nap (nap) *n.* [fr. D.] woolly surface, as of felt, cloth, etc.—*napless, a.*

nape (nāp) *n.* [E.; conn. with knob] the back of the neck.

napery (nā'pēr-i) *n.* [O.F. *naperie*] household linen, esp. for the table.

naphtha (nap'thā, naf'thā) *n.* [G., fr. A.] a volatile, inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum, wood, etc.

napkin (nap'kin) *n.* [O.F. *nape*, a cloth, fr. Late L. (acc.) *nāpam*, for *mappam*. See *map*; E. dim. suff. -*kin*] a cloth or sheet of soft paper used for wiping the hands, mouth, etc.

napoleon (na-pō'lē-on) *n.* [after *Nap. I.*] a former French 20 franc piece.—*Napoleonic* (nā-pō'lē-on'ik) *a.* pert. to Napoleon, or the Napoleons.

narcissus (nār-sis'us) *n.* [L., fr. G.; fr. its narcotic properties] a genus of plants, including daffodils, etc.



Narcissus

narcotic (nār-kot'ik) *a.* [G. fr. *narkōōn*, benumb, fr. *narkē*, numbness] producing stupor;—*n.* a drug that produces sleep.

nard (nārd) *n.* [G., fr. Pers.] spikenard; a plant valued by the ancients for its perfume.

narrate (na-rāt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *narrātus*, narrated, fr. G. *nā-rus*, knowing] to tell, recount—*narration* (na-rā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *narrātōnem*, tale] the act of narrating; that which is narrated—*narrative* (nār-g'tiv) *a.* pert. to, containing, narration;—*n.* a tale; a detailed account of events.—*narratively, adv.*—*narrator* (na-rā'ter) *n.*

narrow (nār'ō) *a.* [M.E. *narowe*, fr. A.S. *nearu*] of little breadth; not wide or broad; illiberal; near; barely sufficient;—*v.t.* to make narrow;—*v.i.* to become narrow;—*n. pl.* straits.—*narrowly, adv.*—*narrowness, n.*—*narrow-minded, a.* mentally ungenerous; bigoted.

narwhal (nār'hwāl) *n.* [Scand.] the sea unicorn of northern seas, one of the whale family, with a single long ivory tusk of value in commerce.

nasal (nā'zāl) *a.* [Late L. *nāsālis*, fr. *nāsus*, nose] pert. to the nose; modified by the nose, as the sound of *m*;—*n.* a nasal sound.—*nasally, adv.*—*nasalize, v.t.* to make a sound nasal.

nascent (nas', nā'sent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *nascens*, being born, fr. *nasci*] uprising; beginning to appear.

nasturtium (nās-tr'ishum) *n.* [L.] a family of herbs, including the watercress.

nasty (nas'ti) *a.* [formerly *nasky*, fr. Scand.] offensive, filthy.—*nastily, adv.*—*nastiness, n.*

natal (nā'tāl) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *nātallem*, fr. (part.) *nātus*, born, fr. *nasci*, to be born] pert. to one's place, or date, of birth.—*naturally, adv.*

natant (nā'tant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *natant*, swimming, fr. *nātre*] swimming; floating.—*natantly, adv.*

natation (nā-tā'shun) *n.* the art of swimming.

natatores (nā-tā-tō'rēs) *n. pl.* birds that swim.

natatory (nā'tā-tō-rī) *a.* pert. to swimming.—*natatorial, a.*—*natatorial, a.*—*natatorium, n.* a swimming pool.

nathless (nath'les) *adv.* [=not by that less, fr. A.S. *nā thy les*] nevertheless.

nation (nā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *nātōnem*, lit. birth. See *natal*] a people inhabiting a country under the same government;—*pl.* the Gentiles.—*national* (nash'un-əl) *a.* pert. to a nation; public.—*nationally, adv.*—*nationality* (nash-un-əl'i-ti) *n.* national character; a nation.—*nationalism, n.* ambition for national independence or power.—*nationalize*, to bring under governmental control, etc.; to make a nation of.—*national debt*, the debt due from a nation to individual creditors.—*national guard*, the state militia.

native (nā'tiv) *a.* [L. *nātivus*, natural. See *natal*.—*Doublet of naive*] pert. to one's birth; belonging by birth; indigenous; natural;—*n.* one born in a place.—*nativity* (nā-triv'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *nativitatem*] birth; time, or circumstances of birth; a picture of Christ the Babe; the birth of Christ.

natty (nat'i) *a.* [cp. *meat*] neat; spruce.—*nattily, adv.*

natural (nā'chū-rāl) *a.* [L. *nātūrālis*] pert. to the constitution of a thing; inborn; unconstrained; conformed to the order of nature; illegitimate; [Mus.] not modified by any sign,—*a.* an idiot; a character (thus, h) used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat that has preceded it.—*naturally, adv.*—*naturalness, n.*—*naturalize, v.t.* to give to an alien the rights of citizenship; to accustom, as to a climate.—*naturalization* (na-chū-rāl-i-zā'shun) *n.*—*naturalism* (nā'chū-rāl-izm) *n.* natural condition or quality; the system of those that deny supernatural agency, divine revelation, miracles, prophecies, etc.—*naturalist, n.* one versed in natural history.—*natural history*, a description of all nature, esp. applied to biology or zoology.—*natural philosophy*, the study of nature in general; physics.—*natural science*, natural history in the wide sense.

nature (nā'chūr) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *nātūram*. See *natal*] the universe of created things; the causes working in the natural world; native character; sort; natural disposition; naturalness; course of life.

naught (nawt) *n.* [A.S. *nāwht*, lit. not a whit.—*Doublet of not*] nothing;—*adv.* in no degree;—*a.* worthless.—*naughty, a.* [=orig. worth naught] wicked; mischievous.—*naughtily, adv.*—*naughtiness, n.*—to set at naught, to slight; to defy.

nausea (naw'shə, naw'shē-q) *n.* [L. fr. G. *nausia*, sea-sickness, fr. *naus*, ship] sea-sickness; desire to vomit; loathing.—**nauseous**, *a.* [L. *nauseosus*] loathsome; disgusting.—**nauseously**, *adv.*—**nauseousness**, *n.—**nauseate** (naw'shē-āt) *v.t.* to affect with nausea; to loathe.—*v.i.* to become sick. (nawch) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a ballet by women called **nautch girls**.*

nautical (naw'ti-kəl) *a.* [fr. L. *nauticus*, fr. G. fr. *naus*, ship] pert. to ships, seamen, or to navigation.—**nautically**, *adv.*

nautilus (naw'ti-lus) *n.* [G., sailor, fr. *naus*, ship] a univalvular shell-fish with a spiral shell.



Nautilus

naval (nā'val) *a.* [L. fr. *nāvis*, ship; conn. with G. *naus*; *nausea*, nautical, *nave*] pert. to, consisting of, ships or a navy.

nave (nāv) *n.* [A.S. *nafu*, *nabu*; cp. Ger. *nabe*] the central piece, or hub, from which the spokes of a wheel radiate;—[O.F. = F. *naf*, fr. L. (acc.) *navem*, ship; suggested by the long shape] the body of a church, from the choir to the entrance.

navel (nā'vel) *n.* [A.S. *nafela*; conn. with *nave*] the umbilicus; the central part of anything.

navigate (nav'i-gāl) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *navigāns*, navigated, fr. *naus*, ship, and *igere*=*agere*, lead] to sail over in a ship; to manage a ship;—*v.i.* to sail.—**navigation** (nav-i-gā'shun) *n.* the act of navigating; the science of sailing ships.—**navigator** (nav'i-gā-ter) *n.* [L.]—**navigable**, *a.*—**navigably**, *adv.*—**navigableness**, **navigability** (nav-i-gā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

navvy (nav'i) *n.* [Short. fr. navigator; orig. of laborers about canals] in England, an unskilled laborer.

navy (nā'vi) *n.* [O.F. *navre*, a ship, fr. L. (acc.) *navem*, for *navem*. See *nave*] a fleet; the ships of war belonging to a nation, or their officers and men.

nay (nā) *adv.* [Scand.] no; not this alone but;—*a.* denial; refusal.

Nazarene (naz-ə-rēn') *n.* [G.] a native of Nazareth, esp. Jesus Christ or one of his followers;—*a.*

Nazi (nā'tsi) *n.* in Germany, a National Socialist party member.—*a.*—**Nazism**, *n.* German fascism.

neap (nēp) *a.* [A.S. *nēp*] low, of the lowest tides before new and full moon.

Neapolitan (nē-q-pōl'i-tān) *a.* [L., fr. G.=new city] pert. to Naples or its inhabitants;—*a.* an inhabitant of Naples.

near (nēr) *a.* [M.E. *nerre*, fr. A.S. *nēah*, fr. *nāgher*, fr. (adv.) *nēar*, nigh] nigh; not far distant; closely related; close to any-

thing imitated; short; stingy;—*adv.* [M.E. *ner*] almost; well-nigh;—*v.t.* to draw near;—*prep.* not far from.—**nearby**, *adv.* closely; intimately; almost.—**nearness**, *n.*—**near-sighted**, **shortsighted**.

neat (nēt) *n.* [A.S. *nēat*] black cattle; an ox;—*a.* belonging to animals of the neat kind.—**neatherd**, *n.* a cowherd.

neat (nēt) *a.* [Doublet of *net*] trim; undiluted; elegant; dexterous.—**neatly**, *adv.*—**neatness**, *n.*

nebula (neb'ū-lə) *n.*; *pl.* *nebulæ* (neb'ū-lē) [L.=mist] a luminous cloud in the heavens, composed of gaseous matter.

—**nebular**, *a.* pert. to nebula.—**nebulous**, *a.* [L. *nebulosus*] cloudy; hazy.—**nebulousness**, **nebulousity** (neb'ū-lōs'i-ti) *n.*—**nebular hypothesis**, the hypothesis that the heavenly bodies are developed from nebula.

necessary (nes'e-ser-i) *a.* [L. fr. (adj.) *neccesse*, needful] such as must be; indispensable;—*n.* a thing indispensable.—**necessarily**, *adv.*—**necessariness**, *n.*

necessity (ne-ses'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *neccessitatem*] the state of being, or that which is, necessary; pressing need; indigence.—**necessitous**, *a.* very needy; destitute.—**necessitously**, *adv.*—**necessitousness**, *n.*—**necessitate**, *v.t.* to make necessary; to compel.

neck (nek) *n.* [A.S. *knacca*; cp. Ger. *nocken*] the part of the body joining the head to the trunk; any similar part, as in a bottle, etc.—**neckband**, *n.* a band round the neck.—**neckkerchief** (nek'er-chief) *n.* *a.* kerchief for the neck.—**necklace**, *n.* a string of beads or precious stones worn round the neck.—**necktie**, *n.* a tie for the collar.—**neck and crop**, completely.—**neck and neck**, very close.



Necklace

necrolatry (nek-rōl'ə-tri) *n.* [fr. G. *nekro-s*, corpse, and *latreia*, worship] worship of the dead, of ancestors.

necrology (nek-rōl'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *logia*, science, fr. *legōn*, speak] a register of deaths, a collection of obituary notices.—**necrologist**, *n.* a writer of obituary notices.—**necrologic**, **necrological** (nek-rō-lōj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.*

necromancy (nek'rō-man-si) *n.* [fr. G. *manēia*, divination] pretended art of invoking the dead to foretell the future, witchcraft.—**necromancer**, *n.*—**necromantic** (nek-rō-man'tik) *a.* pert. to necromancy.

necropolis (nek-rōp'ō-lis) *n.* [fr. G. *polis*, a city] a large cemetery.

necrosis (nek-rō'sis) *n.* [G.] gangrene, esp. of a bone.

nectar (nek'ter) *n.* [L., fr. G.] the fabled drink of the gods; any delicious

beverage; the honey of a flower.—nectared, *a.*—nectareal, nectarean (nek-tā'rē-əl, -ən) *a.* resembling nectar.—nectareous, *a.* sweet as nectar.—nectary (nek'tā-ri) *n.* the honey-gland of a flower.—nectarous, *a.* nectareous.—nectarine, *n.* a variety of peach, with a smooth skin.

née (nā) *fem. a.* [*F. née, fr. L.*] born (used before the family name of a married woman).

need (nēd) *n.* [A.S. *nēad*; cp. Ger. *noth*] want; necessity; urgent want of assistance;—*v.t.* to be in want of;—*v.i.* to be wanted.—**needful**, *a.* needy; necessary.—**needfully**, *adv.*—**needfulness**, *n.*—**needily**, *adv.*—**neediness**, *n.*—**needless**, *a.*—**needlessly**, *adv.*—**needlessness**, *n.*—**needs**, *adv.* [*adv. suff. -s*] of necessity—*in' phr.* **needs must**.—**needy**, *a.* in need.—*n.* the poor.

needle (nē-dl) *n.* [A.S. *nēdl*; cp. Ger. *naedel*] a small instrument of steel used in sewing; a slight bar of steel, magnetized, and freely poised, in a murrer's compass, etc.—**needle gun**, a firearm in which a cartridge is exploded by a slender pin—**needlewoman**, *n.* a seamstress.—**needlework**, *n.* work done with the needle.

ne'er (ner) *adv.* never.

nefarious (nē-fā'ri-us) *a.* [*L. fr. nefas, wickedness, fr. ne, not, and fas, law*] wicked and detestable; impious.—**nefariously**, *adv.*—**nefariousness**, *n.*

negate (nē'gāt) *v.t.* to deny; to make of no account.—**negation** (nē-gā'shun) *n.* [O.F., *fr. L. (acc.) negationem*] denying; denial.

negative (neg'ā-tiv) *a.* [*L., fr. (part.) negātus, denied, fr. negāre*] implying denial; not positive;—*n.* a proposition in which something is denied; a negative word; a photographic plate, in which the lights and shades of nature are reversed;—*v.t.* to refuse to sanction.—**negatively**, *adv.*—**negativism**, *n.* habitual resistance to persuasion, commands, etc.—**negative electricity**, electricity developed in resinous substances by rubbing.—**negative quantity**, a minus quantity; a thing of no account.

neglect (neg-lekt') *v.t.* [*L. (part.) neglectus, neglected, fr. ne(g), nē, not, and legere, to gather*] to leave undone; to omit to improve; to slight;—*n.* omission; disregard.—**neglectful**, *a.* showing neglect.—**neglectfully**, *adv.*—**neglector**, *n.*

negligé (neg'li-zhā) *n.* [*F. (part.)=neglected*] an easy undress, morning dress, etc. Also *negligée*.

negligent (neg'li-jent) *a.* careless.—**negligently**, *adv.* **negligence**, *n.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) negligentiam, fr. (acc. part.) negligent-em, neglecting*] habit of neglect; carelessness.

negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) negotiatus, having trafficked, fr. negotium, business, fr. ne(g), nē, not, and otium, leisure*] to settle by arrangement; to sell, pass, or transfer, as bills;—*v.i.* to trade; to treat respecting peace, etc.—**negotiation** (nē-gō'shi-ā'shun) *n.* the transacting of business; the act of arranging peace, etc.—**negotiator** (nē-gō'shi-ā-ter) *n.* [*L.*]—**negotia-**

tory, *a.* relating to negotiation.—**negotiable**, *a.* capable of being negotiated; transferable.—**negotiability** (nē-gō'shi-ə-bul'i-ti) *n.*

Negro (nē-grē'tō) *n.* [*Sp. dim. of Negro*] one of a diminutive negroid race of Malaysia, Africa, etc.

Negro (nē'grō) *n.* [*Sp., fr. L. (acc.) nigrum, black*] an African black;—*fem.* **negress**.—**negroid**, *a.* of the Negro type.

Negus (nē'gus) *n.* the king of Ethiopia.

negus (nē'gus) *n.* [after the inventor, Col. *Negus*] a drink made of wine, hot water, spice, etc.

neigh (nā) *v.i.* [A.S. *knagan*] to cry, as a horse; to whinny.

neighbor (nā'ber) *n.* [A.S. *nāhgebār, bār, fr. nigh, and ge-bār, farmer, boor*] one who dwells near another;—*a.* near to another; adjoining;—*v.t.* to adjoin; to be near.—**neighboring**, *a.*—**neighborly**, *a.* becoming a neighbor; friendly.—**neighborliness**, *n.*—**neighborhood**, *n.* vicinity; adjoining district.

neither (nē'ther, nī'ther) *a., pron. and conj.* [*fr. A.S. ne, not, and either*] not either.

Nemesis (nem'ē-sis) *n.* [*G.*] the Greek goddess of retributive justice; [not cap.] anything that inflicts retributive justice.

neolithic (nē-ō-lith'ik) *a.* [*fr. G. neo-s, new, and lith-os, stone*] belonging to the later Stone Age.

neology (nē-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [*fr. G. neo-s, and logia, science, fr. legem*] new theological doctrines.—**neologism**, *n.* a new word or phrase.—**neologist**, *n.* one who affects neologisms, or holds new doctrines.

neon (nē'on) *n.* a colorless, inert gas.—**neon lamp**, an electric lamp in which neon, in a vacuum tube, gives a reddish glow.

neophyte (nē'ō-fit) *n.* [*L., fr. G. neo-s, and phytos, grown, fr. phu-cin*] a new convert; a proselyte; a novice.

neoteric (nē-ō-ter'ic) *a.* [*G. neo-oteros, newer*] new; modern.

nepenthe, **nepenthes** (nē-pen'thē, -thēz) *n.* [*G.*] a fabled draft that brought oblivion, hence any drug to relieve pain; a family of Asiatic plants; the pitcher plant.

nephalism (nēf'ā-lizm) *n.* [*fr. G.*] teetotalism.

nephew (nēf'ū, nev'ū) *n.* [*M.E. *nevew*, fr. F., fr. L. (acc.) nepōtem; cp. Ger. *neffe**] the son of a brother or sister.

nephritis (nēf-rī'tis) *n.* [*G. fr. nephros, kidney*] inflammation of the kidneys [*Path.*].—**nephritic** (nēf-rit'ik) *a.* pert. to the kidneys; affected with nephritis;—*n.* a medicine for relieving kidney disease.

nephrotomy (nēf-rot'ō-mī) *n.* [*fr. G. tomē, cutting*] the operation of removing the kidneys [*Surg.*].

nepotism (nep'ō-tizm) *n.* [*F., fr. L. stem nepōs, of nepōs, grandson or nephew*] favoritism in giving employments to relations.

Neptune (nep'tūn) *n.* [L.] the god of the sea, a planet beyond Uranus.—**Neptunian** (nep-tū'ni-ān) *a.*

Nereid (nē'rē-īd) *n.* [G. = a daughter of Nereus] a sea nymph.

nerve (nerv) *n.* [F. *nerf* (ner-i), fr. L. (acc.) *neruum*, sinew] one of the fibers that communicate sensation from all parts of the body to the brain; firmness of body; courage, effrontery;—*pl.* *nervousness*;—*v.t.* to give vigor to.—**nerved**, *a.*—**nerveless**, *a.*

nervine (ner'vin) *n.* any drug that acts on the nervous system.

nervous (ner'vus) *a.* [L. *nervosus*] pert. to the nerves; of irritable, or weak nerves; vigorous; strong in expression.—**nervously**, *adv.*—**nervousness**, *n.*—**nervous system**, the nerve centers, nerves, and associated cells of the body.

nescience (nēsh'yēns, nēsh'ēns) *n.* [L. fr. (part. stem) *nescient-*, not knowing. See *science*] ignorance.

ness (nes) *n.* [A.S. *næss*] a promontory; a headland, a cape.

nest (nest) *n.* [E.] the shelter built by a bird, insect, etc., for hatching and cradling her young; cosy home or lair;—*v.i.* to make a nest.—**nest egg**, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, something laid up as a beginning.

nestle (nes'tl) *v.i.* [A.S. *nestlan*] to cuddle up; to settle snugly.

nestling (nes'tling) *n.* a young bird not yet out of the nest; an infant.

net (net) *n.* [E.; cp. Ger. *netz*] a fabric of twine, etc., knotted into meshes, for catching fish, etc.; anything made in the same fashion;—*v.t.* to make into network, to take in a net.—**netted**, *a.*

net (net) *a.* [F.; fem. *nette*; fr. L. (acc.) *nitidum*] pure; clear of all charges, etc.;—*v.t.* to secure as clear profit.

nether (neth'gr) *a.* [A.S. *neothera*; cp. Ger. *niede*] lower; belonging to the lower regions.—**nethermost**, *a.* lowest

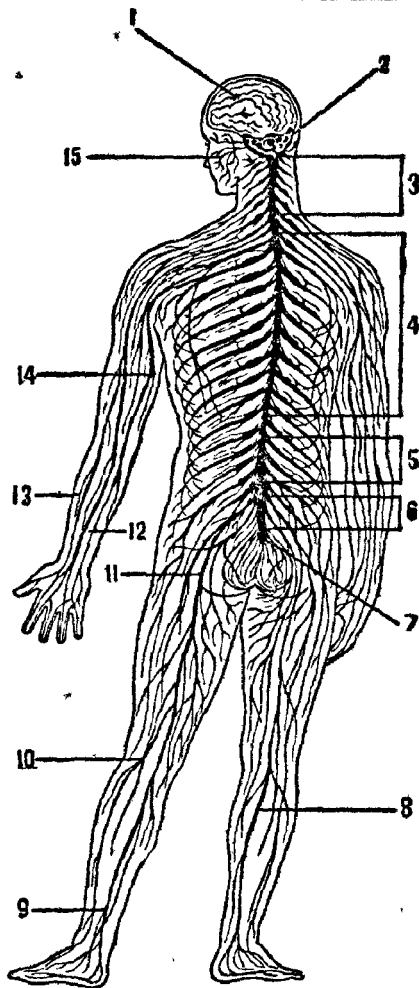
Netherlander (neth'er-lan-der) *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Netherlands.—**Netherlandish**, *a.*—*n.* the language spoken in the Netherlands, esp. Dutch.

netting (net'ing) *n.* netmaking; a net, a netted fabric.



Nettle

nettle (net'l) *n.* [A.S. *neteie*; cp. Ger. *nessel*] a weed covered with stinging hairs;—*v.t.* to irritate, vex.—**nettle rash**, an eruption on the skin resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.



Nervous System of the Human Body

(1, cerebrum; 2, cerebellum; 3, cervical nerves; 4, dorsal nerves; 5, lumbar nerves; 6, sacral nerves; 7, coccygeal nerves; 8, internal popliteal nerve; 9, anterior tibial nerve; 10, external popliteal nerve; 11, great sciatic nerve; 12, ulnar nerve; 13, radial nerve; 14, median nerve; 15, facial nerves)

network (net'wɜrk) netmaking; anything resembling a net; a chain of radio broadcasting stations.

neural (nū'ral) *a.* pert. to the nerves.—**neuralgia** (nū-ral'jī-ǝ) *n.* acute pain felt along a nerve tract. — **neuralgic**, *n.*

neurasthenia (nū-rās-thē'ni-ā) *n.* a *neurosis*, marked by worry, the feeling of inferiority, disturbance of bodily functions, etc.—**neurasthenic**, *a.* and *n.*

neuritis (nū-rī'tis) *n.* inflammation of a nerve.

neurology (nū-rō'lō-jī) *n.* the science that treats of nerves.

neuron (nū'rōn) *n.* a nerve cell with its branches, etc.

neurosis (nū-rō'sis) *n.* a psychological disorder caused by maladjustment.—**neurotic** (nū-rō'tic) *a.*;—*n.* one suffering from a neurosis.

neuter (nū'tēr) *a.* [L. = neither, sexless] neutral; [Gram.] neither masculine nor feminine; sexless;—*n.*

neutral (nū'trāl) *a.* not engaged on either side; indifferent;—*n.* a person, nation, taking neither side in a war,—**neutrally**, *adv.*—**neutrality** (nū'trāl'i-ti) *n.* state of being neutral.—**neutralize** (nū'trā-līz) *v. t.* to render neutral; to reduce to a state of inactivity.—**neutralizer**, *n.*—**neutral salt**, a salt neither acid nor alkaline.—**neutral tint**, a dull, bluish or grayish color.

névé (nā-vā') *n.* [F.] a mass of snow-ice, not yet a glacier.

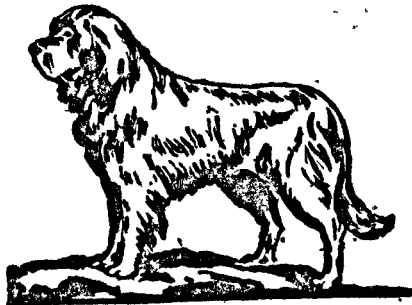
never (nev'ēr) *adv.* [A.S. *næfre*, fr. *ne*, not, and *ever*] not at any time; in no degree—**nevertheless** (nev'ēr-the-les') *conj.* [cp. *nathless*] none the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

new (nū) *a.* [A.S. *nēowe*; cp. Ger. *neu*, L. *novus*, G. *neos* (= *ne-wos*)] fresh; late produced, discovered, or invented; **novel**,—**newly**, *adv.*—**newness**, *n.*—**newish**, *a.* somewhat new.

newel (nū'el) *n.* the post at the lower end of a stairway balustrade.

newfangled (nū-fang'gld) *a.* [-fang-] led, for A.S. *fangel*, ready to seize. See *fang*] new-made; formed with affected novelty,—**newfangledness**, *n.*

Newfoundland (nū-found'land) *n.* a large, easily teachable dog developed in N. America.



Newfoundland Dog

news (nūz) *n.* [orig. pl. = new things] recent happenings; fresh information; tidings.—**newsboy**, *n.* a boy who sells newspapers.—**newsdealer**, *n.* one who sells

newspapers, magazines, etc.—**newsletter**, *n.* a printed sheet of news, circulated when there were no newspapers (17th, 18th cent.)—**newslinger**, *n.* one who delights in exchanging news.—**newspaper**, *n.* a periodical, usually printed daily, containing news, editorials, advertisements.—**newsprint**, *n.* a cheap wood-pulp paper on which newspapers are printed.—**newsstand**, *n.* the stand of a newsdealer.

newt (nūt) *n.* [a *newt* for an *ewt*, fr. A.S. *efela*, etc.] a small lizard; an eel.



Newt

Newtonian (nū-tō'ni-ān) *pert.* to Sir Isaac Newton (d. 1727);—*n.* a philosopher who follows Newton.

next (nekst) *a.* [M.E. *nehest*, *next*, fr. *nigh*] nearest in place, time, etc.;—*adv.* immediately after.

nexus (nek'sus) *n.* [L.] tie; connection.

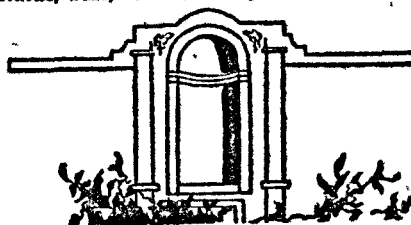
nib (nīb) *n.* [Form of *neb*] something small and pointed; the beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

nibble (nīb'l) *v. t.* and *i.* [fr. *nip*] to eat by small bites, little by little;—*n.* a little bite, or bit.—**nibbler**, *n.*—**nibblingly**, *adv.*

nice (nis) *a.* [O.F. = simple, fr. L. *nescius*. See *nescience*] precise; fastidious; delicate; dainty; pleasant.—**nicely**, *adv.*—**niceness**, *n.*—**nicety** (nis'e-ti) *n.* delicacy of perception; exactness.

Nicene (ni'sēn) *a.* *pert.* to Nice, a town in Asia Minor, or to the councils of the church held there, A.D. 325 and 787, at the first of which was framed the Nicene creed.

niche (nich) *n.* [F., through It., fr. L. *niculus*, a *mussel*] a recess for a statue, bust, etc.—**niched**, *a.* in a niche.



Niche

nick (nik) *n.* [Corr. fr. *Nicholas*] the devil—Old Nick.

nick (nik) *n.* [fr. Ger.] the exact or critical moment; a notch; a score;—*v. t.* to cut in cracks.

nickel (nik'el) *n.* [Ger.] a grayish-white metal.—**nickel silver**, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; a U.S. five-cent piece.

nicknack (nik'nak) *n.* See **knick-knack**.

nickname (nik'nām) *n.* [a *neke name* for an *eke name*] a name given in contempt, familiarity, etc.

nicotine (nik'ō-tēn) *n.* [fr. *Nicot*, who first sent tobacco to France, 1560] a poisonous liquid obtained from tobacco.

niece (nēs) *n.* [F. *niece*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *neptiam*, fr. L. *neptis*. See **nephew**] the daughter of a brother or sister.

niggard (nig'ard) *n.* [Scand.] a miser; *a.* miserly; sparing.—**niggardly**, *a.* miserly.—**niggardliness**, *n.*

nigger (nig'et) *n.* [See **Negro**] a negro—in denigration or depreciation.

nigh (ni) *a.* [M.E. *neh*, fr. A.S. *nēah*, *nēh*; cp. Ger. (adj.) *nahē*] near; closely allied.—*adv.* almost; near;—*prep.* near to.—**nighness**, *n.*

night (nit) *n.* [A.S. *nihht*, *neahht*; cp. Ger. *nacht*] the time from sunset to sunrise; darkness, as of soul, etc.; death.—**nightly**, *a.* done every night; by night.—**nightless**, *a.*—**nightfall**, *n.* the close of the day.—**nightcap**, *n.* a cap worn in bed; a glass of toddy, etc., at bedtime.—**night-gown**, **nightdress**, *n.* a loose gown worn in bed.—**nighthawk**, **nightjar**, *n.* the goat-sucker.—**nightingale**, *n.* a sweet-singing European thrush.—**nightshade**, *n.* a family of narcotic plants.—**night club**, a kind of restaurant, frequented at night, which offers patrons refreshments, professional entertainers, and dancing facilities.—**night watch**, a period in the night; a watch, on guard, in the night.

nothing (ni'hiŷ-izm) *n.* [fr. L. *nihiŷ*, *nihil*, nothing] disbelief in everything; a movement to overturn all political institutions.—**nothingist**, *n.* a believer in nihilism.—**nihilistic** (ni-hi-lis'tik) *a.*—**nihilistically**, *adv.*

nil (nil) *n.* [L.; short. fr. *nihil*] nothing.

nimble (nim'bl) *n.* [M.E. *nimel*, fr. A.S. *niman*, to catch] light and quick in motion; active.—**nimbly**, *adv.*—**nimbleness**, *n.*

nimbus (nim'bns) *n.* [L.] a rain cloud; a halo, or disk of light, pictured around the heads of divinities, etc.

nincompoop (nin'kom-pōop) *n.* [Corr. fr. L. *nōn compos*] a silly fool; a blockhead.

nine (nin) *a.* [A.S. *negen*; cp. Ger. *neun*, L. *novem*] one more than eight, or one less than ten.—**ninefold** (nin'fōld) *a.* nine times repeated.—**nine-pins**, *n.* a play with nine pieces of wood set on end, at which a ball is rolled.—The Nine, the Muses.

nineteen (nin-tēn) *a.* [fr. *ten*] nine and ten.—**nineteenth**, *a.* the ninth after the tenth;—*n.* one of nineteen equal parts of a whole.

ninety (nin'ti) *a.* nine times ten.—**ninetieth** (nin'ti-ēth) *a.* the

teeth after the eightieth;—*n.* one of ninety equal parts of a whole.

ninny (nin'i) *n.* [It. *ninno*, child; imit.] a fool; a simpleton; a dolt.

ninth (ninth) *a.* the first after the eighth;—*n.* one of nine equal parts of a whole.—**ninthly**, *adv.* in the ninth place.

nip (nip) *v.t.* [E] to pinch; to blast;—*n.* a pinch with the nails or teeth; a touch of frost;—[Scand.] a small glass of spirits.—**nippingly**, *adv.*—**nipper**, *n.*;—*pl.* small pincers.

nipple (nip'l) *n.* [Dim. fr. *nip*] the protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat.

Nipponese (nip-ō-nēr') *n.* a Japanese;—*a.*—**Nipponism**, *n.*

nirvana (nir-vā'nā) *n.* [Skt.] Buddhist doctrine of highest good, consisting in the extinction of desire, passion, etc.

nisi (ni'si) *conj.* [L.] unless.—**decree nisi**, a decree to take effect unless, after a time, some condition is fulfilled.

nit (nit) *n.* [E.] the egg of a louse, etc.

niter (ni'ter) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *nitron*, fr. H.] potassium nitrate; saltpeter.

nitrate (ni'trāt) *n.* a salt of nitric acid, esp. one used as a fertilizer.

nitric (ni'trik) *a.* pert. to nitrogen.—**nitric acid**, an extremely corrosive, colorless liquid.

nitrogen (ni'trō-jen) *n.* [fr. G. rt. *gen*, of *gignere*, produce] a gaseous element, the basis of nitric acid, forming nearly four-fifths of common air.—**nitro**-, *a.* containing nitrogen.—**nitrogenous** (ni-troj'-e-nus) *a.*

nitroglycerine (ni-trō-glis'er-in) *n.* a powerful liquid explosive produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

nitrous (ni'trus) *a.* pert. to, or containing, niter.—**nitrous oxide** (N₂O), laughing gas.

no (nō) *adv.* [A.S. *nā*] a word of denial or refusal;—*n.* a refusal; a denial;—*a.* [Short. fr. *none*] not any; not one;—*adv.* not at all.—**noway**, **noways**, *adv.* in no manner or degree.—**nowise**, *adv.* **noways**.

nob (nob) *n.* [Short. fr. *nobleman*] a swell.—**nobby**, *a.* fashionable.

noble (nō'bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *nobilis*, orig. noted, fr. rt. of *nōscere*, know] elevated; dignified; high-born; titled;—*n.* a nobleman; a peer; an old Eng. gold coin, worth about \$1 65.—**nobly**, *adv.*—**nobleness**, *n.*—**nobleman**, *n.*;—*fem.* **noblewoman**.—**nobility** (nō-bil'i-ti) *n.* noble quality, dignity; noble birth; titled persons of a country.

noblesse oblige (nō-bles'ō-bližh') [F.] the behavior expected of one of noble birth or character.

nobody (nō'bod-i) *n.* no one; a person of no importance.

nocturne (nok'terū) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc. fem.) *nocturnam*, nocturnal, fr. stem *noct-*, of *nox*, night] a church office formerly rung at midnight; a dreamy composition [Mus.].—**nocturnal** (nok-ter'nal)

a. [L.] pert. to night; happening by night.—nocturnally, *adv.*

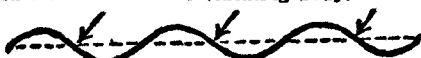
nocuous (nok'ū-us) *a.* [L.] hurtful.

nod (nod) *v.t.* and *i.* [E.] to incline the head forward; to droop the head; to be drowsy;—*n.* act of nodding.

noddle (nod'l) *n.* [E.; conn. with knot] the head (used jokingly).

noddy (nod'i) *n.* [nod] a smpleton; a fool; a sea fowl.

node (nōd) *n.* [L. *nodus*; cp. *knōt*] a knot; a knob; points where the orbit of a planet intersects that of the earth; point of rest in a vibrating cord, etc.; the joint of a stem.—**nodal** (nō'dal) *a.* relating to a node or nodes.—**nodal lines**, lines of rest on the surface of an elastic vibrating body.



Nodes of a Vibrating String

nodule (nod'ūl) *n.* [L.; dim. *nōdulus*] a little knob or lump.—**nodular**, *a.* like a nodule.—**nodulous**, *a.* knotty.

nodus (nō'dus) *n.* [L.=knot] a node.

Noël, Nowel (nō'el) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *nātilis*, birthday. Doublet of natal] Christmas; a Christmas Carol.

nog (nog) *n.* [Scand.] a tree nail; a timber-brick.

noggin (nog'in) *n.* [Scand.] a small mug; a gill.

nogging (nog'ing) *n.* a wall of scantling filled with bricks.

noise (noiz) *n.* [O.F. *noise*, quarrel, noise, of uncert. etym.] sudden or harsh sound; clamor; din;—*v.t.* to spread by rumor;—*v.s.* to sound loud.—**noisy**, *a.* making much noise.—**noisily**, *adv.*—**noisiness**, *n.*—**noiseless**, *a.*—**noiselessly**, *adv.*—**noiseliness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "noisy," loud; clamorous; uproarious; boisterous.

nomad (nō'mad) *a.* [G. stem, *nomad-*, of *nomas*, fr. *nomos*, pasture, fr. *nemcin*, allot] nomadic;—*n.* one of a nomadic tribe.—**nomadic** (nō-mad'ik) *a.* pastoral; having no fixed dwelling place.—**nomadically**, *adv.*

nom de plume (nom'de plōom) *n.* a pen name.

nomenclator (nō'men-klā-ter) *n.* [L. fr. *nōmen*, and *calātre*, call] one who gives names to things.—**nomenclature** (nō'men-klā-chūr) *n.* a method of naming; the vocabulary of a science, etc.

nomial (nō'mi-əl) *n.* [L. *nōmen*, name] a single term [Alg.].

nominal (nom'i-nəl) *a.* [L. *nōminālis*, fr. stem, *nōms-*, of *nōmen*, name] pert. to a name; existing in name only.—**nominally**, *adv.*

nominate (nom'i-nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *nōminātus*, named] to mention by name, esp. in proposing for office; to name.—**nomination** (nom-i-nā'shun) *n.* the act or effect of nominating.—**nominative** (nom'i-nā-tiv) *a.* denoting the subject;—*n.* the nominative word.—**nominator**, *n.*

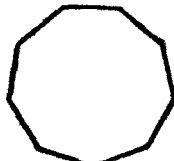
nominee (nom-i-nē') *n.* one nominated by another.

nonage (non'āj) *n.* [L. pref. *non-*] minority.

nonagenarian (non-ā-jē-nā'ri-ān) *n.* [L. *nōnāgenārius*, containing ninety, fr. *nōnā-ginta*, ninety] one ninety years old;—*a.* relating to ninety.

nonagesimal (non-ā-jēs't-mal) *a.* [L. *nōnāgēsīmus*, ninetyeth] pert. to ninety;—*n.* point on the ecliptic highest above the horizon.

nonagon (non'ā-gon) *n.* [L. *nōnus* = *novenus*, fr. *novem*, and G. *gōnia*, angle] a nine-sided figure.



Nonagon

nonce (nons) *n.* [the *nonce*, corr. fr. *then once*] present time or purpose.

nonchalance (non'shā-lāns) *n.* unconcern.—**nonchalant** (non'shā-lānt) *a.* [F. (part.) fr. O.F. *non*, and *chaloir*, to be ardent, fr. L. *nōn* and *calēre*] indifferent; unconcerned; cool.

nonconforming (non-kon-faw'r- ming) *a.* not conforming, esp. to the established religion.—**nonconformity**, *n.*—**nonconformist**, *n.* one who does not conform to an established church.

nondescript (non'dē-skript) *a.* [fr. L. *nōn*, and (part.) *dēscriptus*, described] irregular; odd;—*n.* a thing or person hardly classifiable.

none (nun) *a.* and *pron.* [M E. *non*, fr. A.S. *nān*, fr. *ne*, not and *ān*, one] no one; not anything.—**nonetheless**, *n.* a thing that has no equal.

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti) *n.* a thing not existing; nothing.

nones (nōnz) *n.pl.* [(item) *nōna*, ninth (day reckoning inclusively). See noon] the eighth day before the ides, in the Roman month.

nonpareil (non-pa-rel') *n.* [F., fr. L. *pariculum*, for L. *par*, equal] some peerless person or unequalled thing; a printing type, smaller than emerald, larger than ruby;—*a.* without equal.

nonplus (non'plus) *n.* [L.=not further] insuperable difficulty; a puzzle;—*v.t.* to puzzle.

nonsense (non'sens) *n.* lack of sense; absurdity.—**nonsensical** (non-sen's-kal) *a.* unmeaning; absurd.—**nonsensically**, *adv.*

nonsuit (non'sūt) *n.* permission granted to plaintiff to withdraw a suit, to avoid an adverse judgment; failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit;—*v.t.* to grant a nonsuit.

noodle (nōd'dl) *n.* [Conn. with noddy] a smpleton; a blockhead.

nook (nook) *n.* [E.] a corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

noon (noon) *n.* [A.S. *nōn*, fr. *nōna*, ninth (hour), 3 p.m. The church service

for this hour was changed to midday; midday; twelve o'clock; height, —a. belonging to noon.—noonday, *n.* and *a.* midday.—nooning, *n.* repose or repast at noon.—noontide, noontime, *n.* noon.—*v.*

noose (noos) *n.* [O.F. *noos*, fr. *nodus*, knot] a slip knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn;—*v.* to catch in a noose.



Noose

nor (nawr) *conj.* [Short. for M.E. *nother*, doublet of neither] a particle introducing the second clause after *neither*.

norm (nawrn) *n.* [L. *norma*, rule] rule or authoritative standard; a model.

normal (nawrn'al) *a.* ordinary and regular; perpendicular;—*n.* a perpendicular.—*normally*, *adv.*—**normalize** (naw'r-mā-līz) *v.* to render normal.—**normal school**, a training college for teachers.

Norman (naw'r-man) *n.* [O.F. *Normand*, fr. Scand.—Northman] a native of Normandy;—*a.* pert. to Normandy or Normans.

Norse (nawrs) *a.* [Scand.] pert. to ancient Scandinavia;—*n.* the language of anc. Scandinavia.—**Norseman**, *n.* a Northman.

north (nawrth) *n.* [A.S.; cp. Ger. *nord*] the direction opposite to the south; a region in the north;—*a.* northern;—*adv.* towards the north.—**norther**, *n.* a dry, cold wind prevailing in the Gulf of Mexico, Sept.-Mar.—**northerly** (naw'r-thēr-lī) *a.* northern.—**northerliness**, *n.*—**northern**, *a.* pert. to, or coming from, the north; towards the north;—*n.* a northerner.—**northernmost**, *a.*—**northmost**, *a.*—**northerner**, *n.* a dweller in the north, esp. of the U.S.—**Northman**, *n.* an inhabitant of the north of Europe.—**northward**, *a.* being toward the north;—*adv.* toward the north.—**northwardly**, *a.* and *adv.* north in direction.—**northeast**, *n.* the point between the north and east, equidistant from both;—*a.* pert. to, or from the northeast.—**northeaster**, *n.* a wind from the northeast.—**northeasterly**, **northeastern**, *a.*—**northeastward**, *adv.*—**northwest**, *n.* the point between the north and west, equidistant from both;—*pert. to, or from, the northwest.*—**northwesterly**, *a.*—**northwestern**, *a.*—**North Star**, the north polar star.—**northern lights**, *aurore borealis*.

Norwegian (naw'r-wē'jān) *a.* of or pert. to Norway;—*n.* a native, or the language, of Norway.

nose (nōz) *n.* [A.S. *nosu*; cp. Ger. *nase*, L. *nasus*] the organ of smell, anything like a nose, power of smelling; scent;—*v.* to smell; to oppose to the face;—*v.* to smell; to pry officiously.—**nosebag**, *n.* a bag containing feed, fastened to a horse's head.—**nosedive**, *n.* a sudden plunge downward.—**noseband**, *n.* the lower



Nosebag

band of a bridle.—**nosegay**, *n.* a bunch of sweet-smelling flowers; a posy.—**nose-ring**, *n.* a ring worn as ornament in the nose.—to lead by the nose, to lead blindly.—to turn up the nose, to express contempt.—under one's nose, under one's immediate observation.

nosology (nos-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *noso-s*, disease, and *-logia*, fr. *legein*, speak] the branch of medicine treating generally of diseases; classification of the phases of disease.—**nosological** (nos-ō-loj'ī-kal) *a.*

nostalgia (nos-tal'jī-ā) *n.* [G. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain] homesickness.—**nostalgic**, *a.*—**nostalgically**, *adv.*

nostril (nos'tril) *n.* [M.E. *nosethirel*, fr. A.S. *nosu*, nose, and *thryel*, perforation] one of the openings of the nose.

nostrum (nos'trum) *n.* [L.—our own] a quack or patent medicine.

nosy (nō'zī) *a.* nasal; fragrant; questing (*colloq.*);—*n.*

not (not) *adv.* [Short. fr. *naught*] a word that expresses denial or refusal.

notable (nō'tā-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. (*acc.*) *notābilem*, noteworthy, fr. *nota*, note] worthy of notice; remarkable;—*n.* a person of distinction;—*pl.* the deputies of the state of France before 1789.—**notably**, *adv.*—**notableness**, *n.*—**notabilia** (nō'tā-bl'ī-ā) *n. pl.* [L.] notable things.—**notability**, *n.* **notableness**; a distinguished person.—*Syn.* memorable; distinguished; prominent; important.

notary (nō'tā-rī) *n.* [L. *notārius*, a secretary, fr. *nota*] a public officer who attests deeds, etc. Also **notary public**.—**notarial** (nō'tā-rī-āl) *a.* pert. to a notary; done by a notary.

notch (noch) *n.* [for (*an*) *notch*, fr. O.F. *noche*] a nick; an indentation;—*v.* to cut in notches.

note (nōt) *n.* [F., fr. L. *nota*] a mark; a brief comment; a memorandum; a short letter; a diplomatic paper; a written promise of payment; a character to indicate a musical tone; notice; distinction;—*v.* [L. *notāre*] to observe; to record; to denote.—**noted**, *a.* distinguished.—**noteless**, *a.* not attracting notice.—**notation** (nō-tā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (*part.*) *notātus*, noted] the expression of numerical quantities by figures; an annotation; a system of marks for recording anything.—**noteworthy**, *a.* worthy of note.—**notebook**, *n.* a book for memoranda.—**note-paper**, *n.* a small size of letter paper.—*Syn.* mark; consequence; distinction; renown; remark; annotation.

nothing (nuth'ing) *n.* [fr. *no thing*] not anything; nonentity; a trifle;—*adv.* in no degree.—**nothingness**, *n.*—to make nothing of, to treat as trifling; to fail to understand.

notice (nō'tis) *n.* [F., fr. L. (*acc.*) *notitia*, am, knowledge, fr. (*part.*) *notitia*, known, fr. *noscere*] act of noting; a formal intimation; information; respectful treatment;—*v.* to observe; to remark upon; to treat with regard.—**noticeable**, *a.* capable or worthy of observation; conspicuous.—*Syn.* to observe; heed; mention.

notify (nō'ti-fī) *v.t.* [F. *notifier*, fr. L. (part.) *notius*, known, and *-ficāre* = *facere*] to give notice of or to.—**notification** (nō-ti-fī-kā'shun) *n.* act of notifying; a notice.

notion (nō'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *notionem*. See **notice**] idea; opinion; inclination; any small, cheap, useful article—a knickknack.—**notional**, *a.* ideal; fanciful.—**Syn.** idea; conception; sentiment; fancy; inclination.

notoriety (nō-tō-rī'e-tī) *n.* notoriousness; ill-repute.

notorious (nō-tō'rī-us) *a.* [fr. L. *notōrius*, a pointing out, fr. *notāre*, to note] publicly known to disadvantage; infamous.—**notoriously**, *adv.*—**notoriousness**, *n.*

notwithstanding (nōt-with-stand'ing) *conj.* nevertheless;—*prep.* in spite of.

nougat (nōo'gā, -gāt) *n.* [F.] a sweetmeat of almonds in a sweet paste.

nought (nawt). See **naught**.

noumenon (nou'mē-non) *n.*; *pl.* **noumena** [G.] a thing as discerned by the understanding, distinguished from phenomenon.

noun (noun) *n.* [O.F.=F. *nom*, fr. L. *nōmen*; cp. name; G. *onoma*] the name of a person or thing.

nourish (nēr'ish) *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *nourissant*, nourishing fr. *nourir*, fr. L. *nūtrire*] to feed; to support; to encourage; to educate.—**nourishable**, *a.*—**nourishment**, *n.* nourishing; nutriment.—**Syn.** to nurture; maintain; entertain.

nous (nous) *n.* [G.] mind; sense.

nouveau riche (nōō-vō-rēsh') *a.* newly rich;—*n.*

nova (nō'vā) *n.* a star that flares for a brief period and then dims to its former state of luminosity.

novation (nō-vā'shun) *n.* [L.] the substitution of a new title for an old one [Law].

novel (nov'el) *a.* [O.F.=F. *nouveau*, fr. L. (acc.) *novellum*, new, fr. *novus*] new; recent; unusual;—*n.* a tale portraying the workings of character; a narrative in prose; a decree supplemental to a code of the Eastern Roman Empire.—**novelist**, *n.* a writer of novels.—**novelty** (O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *novellitatem*) *n.* newness; anything new.—**novellette** (nov-el-et') *n.* a short novel.—**Syn.** fresh; recent; late; modern.

November (nō-ven'ber) *n.* [L. *Novembris* (*mensis*), the ninth (month of the Roman year), fr. *novem*, nine] the eleventh month of the year.

novice (nov'is) *n.* [F., fr. L. *novicius*, *novus*, fr. *novus*, new] a beginner or probationer, esp. in a religious house.—**noviceship**, *n.*

novitiate (nō-vish'i-āt) *n.* [L. *novitiā*] probation. Also **noviciate**.

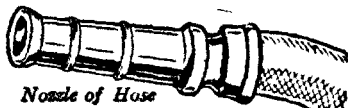
now (nou) *adv.* [A.S. *nū*; cp. G. *nun*, L. *nunc*] at the present time, lately;—*conj.* this being the case;—*n.* the present time.—**now and then**, occasionally.—**nowadays**, *adv.* in these days.

nowhere (nō'hwār) *adv.* not in any place.

noxious (nok'shus) *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxā*, hurt, fr. *nocēre*] hurtful; pernicious; unwholesome.—**noxiously**, *adv.*—**noxiousness**, *n.*

noyau (nōw-yō') *n.* [F., fr. L. *nucleus*, kernel, nucleus] a liqueur flavored with bitter almonds.

nozzle (nos'l) *n.* [Dim. fr. *nose*] the nose; the snout; the projecting vent of anything.



Nozzle of Hose

nuance (nōō-āns') *n.* [F. fr. *nuer*, assort colors, fr. L. *nūtūre*, change, dye] a shade of difference.

nubile (nū'bil) *a.* [L. *nūbilis*, fr. *nūbere*, to marry] marriageable.—**nubility** (nū-bil'i-tī) *n.*

nucleus (nū'klē-us) *n.* [L. fr. stem, *nuc-*, of *nux*, nut] a central mass about which matter gathers; the head of a comet.—**nuclear** (nū'klē-ar) *a.*—**nucleate**, *a.* having a nucleus.—**nucleolus** (nū-klē-ō-lus) *n.* the nucleus of a nucleus.

nude (nūd) *n.* [L. *nūdus*] bare; naked; uncovered.—**nudely**, *adv.*—**nudeness**, *n.*—**nudity**, *n.* nakedness; undraped portion.—**the nude**, the naked body.

nudge (nūj) *v.t.* [E.] to touch, as with the elbow;—*n.* a gentle push.

nugatory (nū'gā-tōr-i) *a.* [L. *nūga*, trifles] trifling; futile.

nugget (nug'et) *n.* [E.] a lump, esp. of native gold.

nuisance (nū'sāns) *n.* [F. fr. (part) *nuisant*, harming, fr. *nuire*, fr. L. *nocēre*] that which annoys or offends.

null (nul) *a.* [L. *nullus*, fr. *ne*, not, and *nilus*, any] of no legal validity; void.—**nullify**, *v.t.* [*-fy*, fr. L. *-ficāre* = *facere*] to make void; to annul.—**nullification** (nul-i-fī-kā'shun) *n.*—**nullity**, (nul'i-tī) *n.* being null or void.—**nullō** (nul'ō) *n.* a card game with the object of taking no tricks.

numb (num) *a.* [M.E. (part.) *numen*, seized, fr. A.S. *numan*, take] lacking sensation; torpid;—*v.t.* to benumb.—**numbness**, *n.*—**Syn.** chilled; benumbed; comatose.

number (num'ber) *n.* [F. *nombre*, fr. L. (acc.) *numerus*, fr. *numerus*] a unit; a fraction of a unit; an aggregate of quantities; multitude; a portion, as of a volume; verse (usually *pl.*); [Gram.] the representation, in words, of plurality or unity;—*pl.* **Numbers**, *n.* the fourth book of the Pentateuch;—*v.t.* to reckon; to give the number of; to reckon as one of a number;—**numberer**, *n.*—**numberless**, *a.*—**Syn.** of *v.*, to reckon; compute; calculate; enumerate.

numerable (nū'mer-ə-bl) *a.* that may be counted.

numeral (nū'mer-əl) *a.* [L. *numeralis*], designating a number;—*n.* a numeral character or word.—**numerally**, *adv.*

numerate (nū'mer-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *numeratus*, counted, fr. *numerare*] to count; to read figures according to their notation.—**numeration** (nū'mer-ā'shun) *n.*—**numerator** (nū'mer-ā-ter) *n.* [L.] the term in a fraction indicating the number of fractional units taken.

numerical (nū'mer-i-kəl) *a.* consisting in, or pert. to, numbers; expressed in numbers.—**numerically**, *adv.*

numerology (nū'mer-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [L. *numerus*, number, and G. *logia*, science] the study of the supposed mystic significance of numbers, esp. as regards human fortunes.

numerous (nū'mer-us) *a.* [O.F. *numereus*, fr. L. *numerōsus*] *a.* being many, of great number.—**numerously**, *adv.*—**numerousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* multitudinous; plentiful.

Numidian (nū-mid'i-an) *n.* a native, or the language, of anc. Numidia.

numismatic (nū-miz-mat'ik) *a.* [L. stem, *numisma-*, of *numisma*, piece of money, fr. G. fr. *nomos*, usage] pert. to coins or medals;—*n. pl.* the science of things numismatic.—**numismatist** (nū-miz'mā-tist) *n.* one skilled in the study of coins and medals.

nummary (num'q-ri) *a.* [L. *nummus*, coin] pert. to money.—**nummular**, *a.* nummary; resembling coins. Also **nummulary**.

numskull (num'skul) *n.* [for **numb skull**] a dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

nun (nun) [A.S., fr. L. *nonna*=orig. mother] a woman devoted to a religious life, and vowed to celibacy; a white-hooded fancy pigeon.



Nun

nuncio (nun'shi-ō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *nuntius*, messenger] a papal ambassador.

nuncupative (nun'kū-pā-tiv) *a.* [L. (part.) *nuncupātus*, called by name, fr. *nomen* and *capere*] nominal; oral; not written. Also **nuncupatory**.

nunnery (nun'er-i) *n.* a convent.—**nunish**, *a.*—**nunnishness**, *n.*—**nun's veiling**, a soft, light woolen dress material.

nuptial (nup'shal) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *nuptialium*, fr. *nuptus*, nuptials] pert. to, or constituting, a ceremony of marriage;—*n. pl.* a wedding.—*Syn.* of *n.*, matrimony; wedlock; wedding; bridal.

nurse (nurs) *n.* [Short, fr. M.E. *nurice*, fr. O.F.=F. *nourrice*, fr. L. (acc. fem.) *nūtrīx*, one who nurses, fr. *nūtrire*] a woman who tends children, or the sick; a

woman who suckles the child of another;—*v.t.* to tend, as nurse; to suckle; to foster; to husband.—**nursery**, *n.* an apartment for the children of a house; a garden for rearing plants; a place where anything is bred.—**nurseryman**, *n.* a keeper of a horticultural nursery.—**nursling**, *n.* an infant; an object of fostering.



Nurse

nurture (ner'chūr) *n.* [O.F.=F. *nouriture*, fr. L. (acc.) *nūtrīturam*, fr. *nūtrire*, nourish] nurturing; education; breeding; nourishment;—*v.t.* to feed; to bring up; to tend.

nut (nut) *n.* [A.S. *knutu*; cp. Ger. *nuss*] a fruit consisting of a hard shell enclosing a kernel; a hollow screw in which a solid screw works;—*v.t.* to gather nuts.—**nutty**, *n.* abounding in, flavored like, nuts.—**nut brown**, brown as a nut long kept.—**nutcracker**, *n.* an instrument for cracking nuts.—**nut pine**, one of various pines with nutlike edible seeds.—**nut wrench**, an instrument for screwing and unscrewing nuts. (See **Wrenches**, *illus.*)

nutant (nū'tant) *a.* [L. fr. *nutāre*, nod] nodding; bent downwards, of flowers.—**nutation** (nū-tā'shun) *n.* a slight declination of the earth's axis.

nutgall (nut'gawl) *n.* an excrescence on oak used in making ink.

nuthatch (nut'hach) *n.* a bird allied to the woodpecker.

nutmeg (nut'meg) *n.* [M.E. *nole-mugge*, fr. E. *nut* and O.F. *mugue*, musk] the kernel of an E. Indian fruit, used as spice.—**nutmeg butter**, oil expressed from the nutmeg.

nutrient (nū'tri-ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *nūtrient-*, nourishing, fr. *nūtrire*] nourishing;—*n.* nutriment.

nutriment (nū'tri-ment) *n.* [L. *nūtrimentum*] that which nourishes; food.—**nutrimental** (nū'tri-men'tal) *a.*

nutrition (nū-trish'un) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *nūtritus*, nourished] nourishment.—**nutritious**, *a.* nourishing.—**nutritiously**, *adv.*—**nutritiousness**, *n.*—**nutritive**, *nourishing*.—**nutritively**, *adv.*—**nutritiveness**, *n.* nutritiousness.

nux vomica (nuks vom'i-ka) *n.* [L.] the seed of an E. Indian tree, yielding strychnine.

nuzzle (nuz'l) *v.t.* and *i.* [fr. *nose*] to nose; to nestle; to cherish.—**nuzzler**, *n.*

nylghau (nī'gaw) *n.* [Per.=blue cow] a large Indian antelope.

nymph (nimf) *n.* [F. *nymphe*, fr. L., fr. G. *nymphē*] a tutelary goddess,

of a stream, hill, etc.; a *nympha*; a lovely girl.—*nymphæan* (nim-fē'an) *a.* pert. to nymphs.—*nymphic*, *nymphical* (nim'fik, -fī-kəl) *a.* pert. to nymphs.
nympha (nim'fā) *n.* [L.] a pupa, esp. in incomplete metamorphosis.

Nymphæa (nim-fē'a) *n.* [L.] a family of plants, including the water lily.
nymphomania (nim-fō-mā'ni-ā) *n.* abnormal sexual desire in a woman.

O

O, o the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet;—anything round or rounded; the nought or cipher;—*pl. oes.*

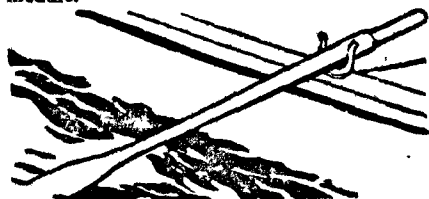
O (*ō*) *int.* [E.] an exclamation of address; entreaty, lament, etc.—see *Oh.*

oaf (*ōf*) *n.* [Scand.] a fairy changeling; a dolt.—*oafish*, *doltish.*

oak (*ōk*) *n.* [A.S. *āc*; cp. Ger. *eiche*] a tree yielding a hard, durable lumber, and bark used in tanning.—*oaken*, *a.* made or consisting of oak.—*oakling*, *n.* a young oak.—*oak apple*, an oak gall. See *Acorn, illus.*

oakum (*ō'kum*) *n.* [A.S. *ācumba, towj*] loose hemp obtained by untwisting old ropes, etc., and used esp. for calking.

oar (*ōr*) *n.* [M.E. *ore*, fr. A.S. *ōr*] an instrument for rowing boats;—*v.i.* and *i.* to row.—*oarlock*, *n.* a rowlock.—*oarsman*, *n.* a rower.—to put in one's oar, to intermeddle.



Oar in Oarlock

oasis (*ō-ā'sis*) *n.*; *pl. oases* (*ō-ā'sēz*) [L., fr. G., fr. Egypt.] a fertile place in a desert.

oast (*ōst*) *n.* [A.S. *ās*] a kiln to dry hops or malt.

oat (*ōt*) *n.* [A.S. *āte*] a cereal plant; the grain of the plant.—*oaten*, *a.* of oat straw or oatmeal.—*oatmeal*, *n.* meal made from oats.—*oatcake*, *n.* a cake made of oatmeal.—*wild oats*, youthful dissipation.

oath (*ōth*) *n.* [A.S. *āih*; cp. Ger. *eid*] a solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God as witness; a blasphemous use of the name of God.

obligato (*ob-li-gā'tō*) *n.* [It.] an accompaniment necessary to the effect of a musical composition, often played by a single instrument.

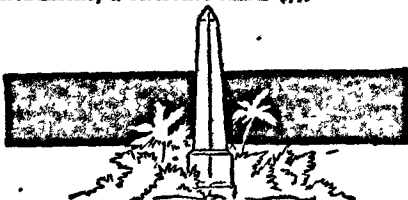
obdurate (*ob'dū-rat*) *a.* [L. (part.) *obdūrus*, hardened, fr. *ob* and *dūrus*, hard] hardened in heart; stubborn; inexcusable.—*obdurately*, *adv.*—*obduracy*, *n.*—*Syn.* hard; callous; impenitent; inflexible.

obedient (*ō-bē'di-ent*) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *obediētem*, obeying] subject to authority; willing to obey.—

obediently, *adv.*—*obedience*, *n.* submission to authority; compliance with an injunction.—*Syn.* dutiful; submissive; docile.

obeisance (*ō-bā'sans*) *n.* [O.F., fr. (part.) *obeissant*, obeying] a deferential bow, or curtsy.

obelisk (*ob'e-lisk*) *n.* [G. *obeliskos*, dim. fr. *obelos*, spit] a four-sided monument; a reference mark (†). *



Obelisk

obese (*ō-bēs*) *a.* [L. fr. *ob*, intens., and *edere*, eat] fat; fleshy.—*obesity* (*ō-bēs'i-ti*) *n.* excessive fatness.

obey (*ō-bā'*) *v.t.* [O.F. *obeyr*, fr. L. *obēdre*, fr. *ob*, towards, and *audire*, hear] to yield submission to; to comply with;—*v.i.* to be obedient.

obfuscate (*ob-fus'kāt*) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *obfuscātus*, made dark, fr. *ob* and *fuscus*, dark] to darken; to confuse.—*obfuscation* (*ob-fus-kā'shun*) *n.* obscurity; confusion.

obi (*ō'bi*) *n.* the Japanese kimono girdle or sash.

obit (*ō'bit*, *ob'it*) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *obitum*, fr. *obire*, meet (death), fr. *ob*, towards, and *ire*, go] decease; funeral solemnities.—*obituary* (*ō-bich'ū-er-i*) *a.* pert. to the dead;—*n.* a register of the dead.

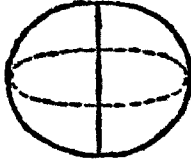
obiter (*ob'i-ter*) *adv.* [L.=by the way] incidentally.—*obiter dictum*, an incidental opinion.

object (*ob'jekt*) *n.* [L. *ob-jectus*, orig. (part.) thrown towards, fr. *ob* and *-jacere=jacere*] anything presented to the senses or the mind; end; [Gram.] a noun, pronoun, or clause, governed by a transitive verb or a preposition;—*v.t.* (*ob-jekt'*) [*F. objecter*, fr. L. *ob-jectūre*] to bring into opposition;—*v.i.* to make opposition.—*objection* (*ob-jek'-shun*) *n.* act of objecting; adverse reason; difficulty or drawback.—*objectionable*, *a.* justly liable to objection.—*objective*, *a.* [*F. objectif*] pert. to the object; relating to that which is external to the mind; [Gram.] designating the case of the object.—*objectively*, *adv.*—*objectivity* (*ob-jek-tiv'i-ti*) *n.* state or relation of being objective.—*objectless* (*ob'-*

objekt-les *a.*—**objector** (ob-jek'ter) *n.*—**object glass**, a lens in a telescope, etc., nearest the object viewed—**object lesson**, a lesson given about an object exhibited from actual experience.—*Syn.* of *n.*, aim; purpose; draft; design; intension.

objurgate (ob'jer-gät) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *ob-jurgatus*, rebuked, fr. *ob* and *jurgare*, scold] to reprove.—**objurgation** (ob-jer-gä'shun) *n.* chiding; reproof.—**objurgatory** (ob-jer-gä-tö-ri) *a.* containing censure or reproof.

oblade (ob'lät) *a.* [*L.* *oblätus*, thrust out. (at the equator), fr. *ob* and *ollere*, bear] flattened at the poles; spheroid or orange-shaped.—**oblateness**, *n.*



Oblate Spheroid

oblation (ob-lä'shun) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *oblätio*, offered] a sacred offering; altar bread.—**oblatory** (ob-lä-tö-ri) *a.*

obligate (ob-li-gät) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *obligatus*, tied up, fr. *obligare*, oblige] to bind, under obligation.—**obligation** (ob-li-gä'shun) *n.* the binding power of a promise or contract; indebtedness for a favor or kindness; a bond.—**obligatory** (ob-li-gä-tö-ri) *a.* binding in law or conscience.

oblige (ö-blij') *v.t.* [*F.* *obliger*, fr. *L.* fr. *ob* and *ligare*, bind. See **Ligament**] to constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to lay under an obligation; to do a favor to.—**obliging**, *a.* complaisant; courteous.—**obligingly**, *adv.*—**obligingness**, *n.*—**obligee**, *n.* one who is legally obligated to another.—**obligor**, *n.* one who is under legal obligation to another.—*Syn.* of *n.* to gratify; accommodate; compel; force; necessitate.

oblique (ob-lëk') *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *obliquum*] slanting, inclined; indirect—**obliquely**, *adv.*—**obliquity** (ob-lik'wi-ti) *n.* slant or inclination; deviation from moral uprightness.—**oblique case** [*Gram.*] any case except the nominative.

obliterate (ob-lit'er-ät) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *obliteratus*, covered, of writing, fr. *ob*, over, and *littera*, letter] to blot out; to efface or destroy.—**obliteration** (ob-lit'er-ä'shun) *n.*—*Syn.* of *v.* to erase, expunge; cancel.

oblivion (ob-liv'i-on) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *oblivio*, fr. *ob-livisci*, forget] a forgetting, or being forgotten; forgetfulness; a general amnesty.—**oblivious**, *a.* [*L.* *ob-liviosus*] forgetful.—**obliviously**, *adv.*—**obliviousness**, *n.*

oblong (ob'long) *a.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* fr. *ob*, over, and *longus*, long] longer than broad;—*n.* an oblong figure.

obloquy (ob'lö-kwi) *n.* [*L.* *ob-loquium*, fr. *ob*, against, and *loqui*, speak] censorious speech, calumny.—*Syn.* disgrace; odium; infamy; contumely.

obnoxious (ob-nök'shus) *a.* [*L.* *ob-noxius*, exposed to, fr. *ob* and *noxia*, hurt] odious; reprehensible; offensive.—**obnoxiously**, *adv.*—**obnoxiousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* odious; hateful; noxious.

oboe (ö'bö, ö'boi) *n.* [*It.*, fr. *F.* *hautbois*] a reed wind instrument; a hautboy.—**obolist**, *n.* a player on the oboe.



Oboe

obolus (ob'ö-lus) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G.*] the smallest silver coin of ancient Athens.

obscene (ob-sën') *a.* [*L.* *obscenus*, of uncertain etym.] offensive to modesty; filthy.—**obscenely**, *adv.*—**obsceneness**, *n.*—**obscenity** (ob-sen'i-ti) *n.* unchaste words or actions.

obscurant, obscurantist (ob-skü'rant, -ist) *n.* one who opposes the communication of enlightenment;—**obscurantism**, *n.* views of obscurantists.

obscure (ob-skür) *a.* [*F.* *obscur*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *ob-scürum*, lit. covered over, fr. *ob* and *rt.* of *scürum*, shield] dark; hidden; unknown; humble; abstruse;—*v.t.* to darken; to hide from view; to make less intelligible; to tarnish.—**obscurely**, *adv.*—**obscureness**, *n.*—**obscuration** (ob-skü-rä'shun) *n.*—**obscurement** (ob-skür'ment) *n.*—**obscuration**, *n.*—**obscurity**, *n.* absence of light; state of retirement, or of being unknown; darkness of meaning.—*Syn.* dim; remote; difficult, indistinct.

obsecrate (ob-së-krät) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *ob-secratus*, implored, fr. *ob* and *secrare*. See **sacred**] to beseech; to entreat.—**obsecration** (ob-së-krä'shun) *n.* act of imploring.

obsequies (ob'së-kwi) *n.pl.* [*O.F.*, fr. *L.*] funeral rites.

obsequious (ob-së-kwi-us) *a.* [*fr. L.* *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium*, compliances, lit. a following near, fr. *ob* and *sequi* servile or mean; compliant; fawning.—**obsequiously**, *adv.*—**obsequiousness**, *n.*

observe (ob-zgrv') *v.t.* [*O.F.* *observer*, fr. *L.* *ob*, near, and *servare*, keep] to notice attentively; to watch; to perform or keep religiously; to remark;—*v.i.* to take notice; to make observations.—**observingly**, *adv.*—**observer**, *n.*—**observable**, *a.*—**observably**, *adv.* noticeably; conspicuously.—**observant**, *a.* taking notice; carefully attentive; obedient to.—**observantly**, *adv.*—**observance**, *n.* act of observing; a religious ordinance or rite; rule of practice.—**observation** (ob-zgr-vä'shun) *n.* [*fr. L.* (part.) *observatus*, observed] the act, habit, or power of observing; remark.—**observational**, *a.*—**observatory** (ob-zgr-vä-tö-ri) *n.* a place for the observation of phenomena, esp. astronomical phenomena.—*Syn.* to keep; fulfil; notice; behold; celebrate.

obsession (ob-sesh'un) *n.* [*L.* *pref. ob*, near] complete occupation of the mind by an idea.—**obsess** (ob-ses') *v.t.* to beset, as with a fear, idea, etc.—**obsessive**, *a.*

obsidian (ob-sid'i-an) *n.* [after *Obsidius*, or *Obsidus*, the discoverer] a fused volcanic rock.

obsolete (ob'sō-lēt) *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, grown old, fr. *obsolescere*, perh. fr. *obs* = *ob* and rt. of *adolescere*] out of date; disused; antiquated; [Zool.] imperfectly developed.—**obsoletely**, *adv.*—**obsoleteness**, *n.—**obsolescent** (ob-sō-les'ent) *a.* becoming obsolete.—**obsolescence**, *n.*—*Syn.* neglected; old; ancient; archaic; effete.*

obstacle (ob'stā-kl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *obstaculum*, fr. *ob*, against, and *stāre*, stand] an obstruction; an impediment.

obstetric, obstetrical (ob-stet'-rik) *a.* [L. fr. stem, *obstetric*, of *obstetrix*, midwife, fr. *ob*, at hand, before, and *stāre*, stand] pert. to obstetrics.—**obstetrics**, *n.* assistance of women in childbirth.—**obstetrician** (ob-stet-rish'ān) *n.* one skilled in obstetrics.

obstinate (ob'sti-nāt) *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, resolved, fr. *ob*, against, and rt. of *stāre*. See *destine*] pertinacious; stubborn; persistent, as a disease.—**obstinately**, *adv.*—**obstinateness**, *n.—**obstinacy**, *n.* firmness; resoluteness; persistence, stubbornness.*

obstreperous (ob-strep'er-us) *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, fr. *ob*, against, and *strepere*, make a noise] clamorous; noisy; vociferous.—**obstreperously**, *adv.*—**obstreperousness**, *n.*

obstruct (ob-strukt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *obstractus*, lit. built against, fr. *ob* and *struere*. See *construct*] to block up; to hinder; to impede; to oppose.—**obstructor**, *n.*—**obstructive**, *a.* tending to obstruct; hindering;—*n.* an obstructer.—**obstructively**, *adv.*—**obstruction**, *n.*—**obstructionist**, *n.* one who obstructs.—**obstruent** (ob'strōo-ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *obstruent-*, impeding] blocking up; hindering;—*n.* anything that obstructs.

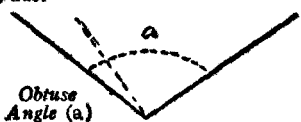
obtain (ob-tān') *v.t.* [F. *obtenir*, fr. L. *obtinere*, fr. *ob*, near, and *tēnere*, hold] to gain; to acquire; to hold;—*v.i.* to prevail generally.—**obtainable**, *a.*—**obtainment**, *n.* the act of obtaining.—*Syn.* to get; procure; keep; hold good.

obtest (ob-test') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ob* and *testāri*, call as a witness, *testis*] to beseech.—**obtestation** (ob-tes-tā'shun) *n.* supplication.

obtrude (ob-trōód') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ob*, against, and *trudere*, thrust] to thrust forward; to offer with importunity.—**obtruder**, *n.*

obtruncate (ob-trung'kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *obtruncatus*, lopped like the trunk of a tree] to cut or lop off.

obtrusion (ob-troo'zhun) *n.* [fr. L. (acc.) *obtrūsionem*, fr. (part.) *ob-trūsus*, obtruded] act of obtruding.—**obtrusive**, *a.* disposed to obtrude.—**obtrusively**, *adv.*



obtuse (ob-tūs') *a.* [F. *obtus*, fr. L. (acc. part.) *obtusum*, blunted, fr. *ob*,

against, and *tundere*, beat] blunt; [Geom.] greater than a right angle; dull of perception.—**obtrusely**, *adv.*—**obtruseness**, *n.*

obverse (ob'vers) *a.* [L. (part.) *obversus*, turned towards, fr. *ob* and *vertere*] bearing the head, of a coin, etc.; the opposite of reverse;—*n.* the face of a coin, etc.—**obversely**, *adv.*

obviate (ob'vi-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *obvīatus*, fr. *obviare*, meet, withstand, fr. *ob*, against, and *via*, way] take measures against; avoid.

obvious (ob'vi-us) *a.* [L. *ob-vius*, in the way] evident; apparent.—**obviously**, *adv.*—**obviousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "obvious," plain; manifest; open; clear.

obvolute (ob'vō-lūt) *a.* [L. *ob*, over, and (part.) *volutus*, rolled. See *revolution*] arranged so as alternately to overlap. Also **obvoluted**.

ocarina (ok-a-rē'nā) *n.* [It.] a small wind instrument of music, made of terra-cotta.

occasion (o-kā'zhun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *oc-cāsiōnem*, fr. *ob* and (part.) *cāsus*, fr. *cadere*, fall] an occurrence; an opportunity; time or circumstance convenient for; cause; reason;—*v.t.* to cause; to influence.—**occasional**, *a.* occurring at times; incidental.—**occasionally**, *adv.* at times.—*Syn.* cause; necessity; convenience; incident.

occident (ok'si-dent) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *occidentum*, west, orig. (part.) setting, fr. *ob*, down, and *cadere*, fall] the west.—**occidental** (ok-si-den'tā) *a.* western.

occiput (ok'si-put) *n.* [L. fr. *ob*, against, and *caput*, head] the hind part of the head.—**occipital** (ok-sip'i-tā) *a.* pert. to the occiput.

occult (ok'ult, o-kult') *a.* [F. *occulte*, fr. L. (acc. part.) *occultus*, concealed, fr. *occulere*, fr. *ob* and rt. of *cēdere*, hide] invisible; secret;—*v.t.* to eclipse.—**occultism**, *n.* magic.—**occultly**, *adv.*—**occultness**, *n.* secretness.—**occultation** (ok-ult-tā'shun) *n.* the eclipse of a star by the moon.

occupy (ok'ū-pi) *v.t.* [F. *occuper*, fr. L. *oc-cupare*, fr. *ob* and *capere*, seize] to take or hold in possession; to fill the dimensions of; to employ;—*v.i.* to hold possession.—**occupier**, *n.*—**occupant**, *n.* [F.] an occupier.—**occupancy**, *n.* act of holding possession; term during which one is an occupant; tenure.—**occupation** (ok-ū-pā'shun) *n.* occupancy; employment; calling.—**occupational** (ok-ū-pā'shun-ā) *a.*

occur (o-ker) *v.t.* [L. fr. *ob*, against, and *currere*, to run] to come to the mind; to happen; to be met with.—**occurrence**, *n.* any unforeseen event.—*Syn.* of "occurrence," incident; adventure; casualty; contingency.

ocean (ō'shān) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *oceanum*, fr. G. *ōkeanos*] the body of salt water that covers about three-fourths of the globe; one of the divisions of the great ocean; a vast volume or expanse;—*a.* pert. to the ocean.—**oceanic** (ō-shē-an'ik) *a.* pert. to, found, or formed in the ocean.—**oceanography**, the study of the oceans.

ocellus (ô-sel'us) *n.* one of the minute simple eyes of insects, etc.—**ocellate**, *a.* [*L.*, dim. fr. *oculus*] covered with the figures of little eyes. Also **ocellated**.

ocelot (ô'se-lot) *n.* [*fr.* Nahuatl *thaloce-lotl*, jaguar] a large, tawny or grayish wildcat of America, found between Patagonia and the southwestern U.S.



Ocelot

ochlocracy (ok-lok'ra-si) *n.* [*fr.* *G.* *ochlo-s*, mob; imit. *fr.* aristocracy, etc.] mob rule.

ochre (ô'kr) *n.* [*F.* *ocre*, fr. *L.*, fr. *G.* *ôchra*, yellow earth, fr. *ôchros*, wan] a natural earth of different colors—yellow, red, etc.—**ochreous**, **ochry**, *a.*

o'clock (ô-clok') of the clock—used in naming the hour, as *six o'clock*.

octagon (ok'ta-gon) *n.* [*fr.* *G.* *oktô* and *gônia*, angle] a plane polygon of 8 sides and 8 angles.—**octagonal** (ok-tag'-ô-nal) *a.*



Octagon

octahedron (ok-ta-hê'dron) *n.* [*fr.* *G.* *okta*, seat, base] a solid contained by 8 triangles.—**octahedral**, *a.*



Octahedron

octant (ok'tant) *n.* [*L.*] the eighth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angles, having an arc of 45°.

octave (ok'täv) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *oktāvus*, eighth, fr. *oktô*] period of eight days consecrated to the observation of a festival; a stanza of eight lines; [*Mus.*] a sound 8 tones higher than another; the 8 tones taken together.—**octavo** (ok-tä'vô) *n.* a book made up of sheets folded to make 8 leaves; a size of paper;—written 8vo. Also **inoctavo**.

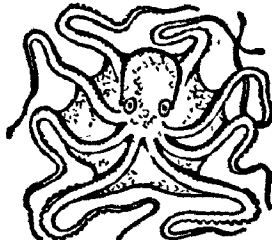
October (ok-tô'ber) *n.* [*L.* anc. Rom. the eighth month of the year] the tenth month of the year.

octodecimo (ok-tô-des'i-mô) *n.* [*fr.* *L.* *oktôdecim*, eighteen] a

book having 18 leaves to the sheet; a size of paper;—written 18mo.

octogenarian (ok-tô-je-nâr'i-an) *n.* [*L.* *oktôgenarius*, of eighty, fr. *oktôgeni*, eighty each] a person 80 years old.

octopus (ok-tô-pus) *n.* [*G.* *oktô*, and *pous*, foot] a cuttlefish having 8 tentacles.



Octopus

octroon (ok-tô-rôon) *n.* [imit. after offspring of a quadron and a white person.

octosyllable (ok-tô-sil'a-bl) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G.* *oktô*, and *sullabê*, syllable] a word of 8 syllables.—**octosyllabic** (ok-tô-sil'ab'ik) *a.* of 8 syllables.

octroi (ok'trôw) *n.* [*F.*] a duty paid on goods entering French cities; the place or authorities collecting this tax.

ocular (ok'ü-lar) *n.* [*L.* fr. *oculus*, eye] pert. to, depending on, or known by, the eye.—**ocularly**, *adv.*—**oculate**, *a.* having eye-like spots.—**oculist**, *n.* specialist in diseases of the eyes.

odalisque (ô'da-lisk) *n.* [*F.*, fr. Turk.] a female slave or concubine in a Turkish harem. Also **odalisck**.

odd (od) *a.* [*Scand.*] not even; not divisible by two; left over after pairs have been reckoned; angular; queer.—**odds**, *n.* difference in favor of one and against another; advantage; superiority.—**oddly**, *adv.*—**oddness**, *n.*—**oddity**, **oddness**; an odd person or thing.—**Odd Fellow**, one of the members of a great friendly society.—**at odds**, at variance.—**odds and ends**, scraps; remainders; miscellany.

ode (ôd) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *ôdum*, fr. *G.* *ôdê*, fr. *œdes*, ang] a short poem or song; a lyric poem.

odium (ô'di-um) *n.* [*L.* fr. *ôdi*, I hate] hatred; dislike; hatefulness.—**odious**, *a.* [*L.* *ôdiôsus*] hateful; offensive.—**odiously**, *adv.*—**odiousness**, *n.*

odontoid (ô-don'toid) *a.* [*fr.* *G.* stem, *odont-*, of *odous*, tooth, and *oid-*s, form] toothlike.—**odontology** (ô-don-tol'ô-ji) *n.* [*fr.* *G.* *logos*, fr. *legôn*, speak] the branch of anatomy treating of teeth.

odor (ô'der) *n.* [*F.* *odour*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *odôr-em*] fragrance; smell; repute.—**odorous**, *a.* [*L.* *odôr-us*] fragrant.—**odorously**, *adv.*—**odorousness**, *n.*—**odorless**, *a.*—**odoriferous** (ô-do-rif'êr-us) *a.* [*fr.* *L.* *ferus*, bearing, fr. *ferre*] fragrant.—**odoriferously**, *adv.*—**odoriferousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* perfume; aroma; effluvium.

œcumenic (ek-ū-men'ik) *s.* See **œcumenic**, etc.

o'er (or) *a* contraction for **over**.

œsophagus (ē-sof'a-gus) *n.* See **esophagus**.

Of (ov) *prep.* [A S.; cp. Ger *ab*; L. *ab*; Ger. *apo*] from; proceeding from; belonging to; relating to; concerning.

off (awf) *a.* [Form of **off**] distant; away; —*adv.* from; away from; —*prep.* not on; away from, —*int.* away! **begone!** —**offscouring**, *n.* r. **cluse**. —**offset**, *n.* a shoot; a sprout from the root; a sum set off against another as an equivalent; a kind of printing; —*v. i.* to set off against. —**offshoot**, *n.* that which shoots off, or separates, from the main stem or channel. —**offspring**, *n.* a child; or children; issue. —**off and on**, intermittently. —**off day**, a free day. —**offhand**, *a.* without preparation. —**off side**, an illegal position of a player in a game. —**to come off**, to take place. —**to take off**, to mimic.

offal (of'al) [*fr.* **off** and **fall**; cp. Ger. *ab-jall*] waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use; refuse.

offend (o-fend') *v. i.* [L. *fr.* **ob**, against, and *-fendere*, strike. See **defend**] to displease; to make angry; to hurt; —*v. t.* to sin; to give offense. —**offender**, *n.*

offense (o-fens') *n.* [O.F., *fr.* L. *offensam*, *fr.* *offensus*, offended] transgression; crime; attack; insult; wrong; —**offensive**, *a.* causing or giving offense; used in attack. —**offensively**, *adv.* —**offensiveness**, *n.* —*Syn.* to anger; shock; wound; insult; violate.

offer (awf'er) *v. i.* [L. *fr.* **ob**, near, and *ferre*, bring] to present for acceptance; to tender; to bid, as a price; —*v. t.* to present itself; to declare willingness; —*n.* a presentation; price bid; tender. —**offering**, *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; an oblation. —**offerer**, *n.* —**offertory**, *n.* [Late L. *offer-torium*, place to which offerings were brought] a part of the mass during which the elements are offered up; the anthem sung during the collection of alms; the alms collected. —**to offer violence**, to attack. —*Syn.* to present; proffer; give; propose.

office (awf'is) *n.* [F., *fr.* L. *officium*, perh. *fr.* *opus*, work, and *facere*, do public charge or employment] sacred or public charge; business; act of kindness, voluntarily done; formulary of devotion; a place where business is transacted. —**officer**, *n.* [F. *officier*] one commissioned to perform a particular public duty; —*v. t.* to furnish with officers. —**official** (o-fish'al) *a.* pert. to office; from the proper authority; —*n.* one holding an office of a public nature. —**officially**, *adv.* —**officialism**, *n.* excessive official routine. —**officialiate**, *v. i.* to act in office. —**officialous**, *a.* [L. *officiōsus*] overhelpful; filled with the importance of official duties (as a petty officeholder); intermeddling. —**officialously**, *adv.* —**officialousness**, *n.* —**officialinal** (o-fish'i-nal, of-i-s'i-nal) *a.* [L. *officina*, workshop] used in a shop, or belonging to it. —**officeholder**, *n.* one who holds office.

offing (awf'ing) *n.* [*fr.* **off**] the sea at a distance from the shore.

oft (awit) *adv.* [M E. *ofte*, *fr.* A.S.] often; frequently. —**often** (awf'n) *adv.* [M E. *ofte-n*] frequently; many times. —**oftentimes**, *adv.* often.

ogee (ō-jē') *n.* [F. *ogive*, *fr.* Sp., *fr.* A.] a molding with two curves, the one concave, the other convex, somewhat like an S.



Ogee

ogive (ō'jiv) *n.* a Gothic or pointed arch.

ogle (ō'gl) *v. i.* [*fr.* D. = to eye] to cast side glances; make eyes at; —*n.* a side glance. —**ogling**, *n.* —**ogler**, *n.*

ogre (ō'ger) *n.* [F., of uncert. etym.] an imaginary monster who fed on human beings; —*sem.* **ogress**. —**ogreish**, *a.*

oh (ō) *int.* [E.] an exclamation of surprise, pain, anxiety, etc. See O.

ohm (ōm) *n.* [*Ohm*, Ger. electrician] the unit of resistance in electricity.

oil (oil) *n.* [O.F. *ole* = F. *huile*, *fr.* L. *oleum*, *fr.* G. *elaion*; conn. with **olive**] an unctuous liquid drawn from various substances; —*v. t.* to smear or anoint with oil —**olly**, *a.* consisting of, or resembling, oil; greasy; smoothly subservient. —**oilly**, *adv.* —**oiliness**, *n.* —**oil-skin**, *n.* cloth prepared with oil to make it waterproof; a garment of such cloth. —**oil cake**, a cake of seeds, from which the oil has been expressed. —**oilcloth**, *n.* cloth oiled or painted. —**oil color**, a color made by grinding a pigment in oil. —**oil gas**, inflammable gas procured from oil. —**oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid. —**oil painting**, the art of painting, or a picture, in oil colors. —**oil-stone**, *n.* a kind of hone slate.

ointment (oint'ment) *n.* [M.E. *ointment*, *fr.* O.F., *fr.* *oigner*, anoint, *fr.* L. *unguere*. See **unguent**] that which anoints; an unguent.

okapi (o-ká'pi) *n.* [native name] an African quadruped allied to the gaffe.



Okapi

okra (ō'krā) *n.* [*fr.* Tshi *okrumen*] a tall-growing annual plant bearing pods which are used in okra, or **gumbo**, soup.

old (ōld) *a.* [A.S. *ald*, *ald*; cp. Ger. *alt*] advanced in years; aged; not new or fresh; ancient; old-fashioned; begun long ago. —**olden**, *a.* old; ancient. —**oldish**, *a.* somewhat old. —**oldness**, *n.* —**old-fashioned**, *a.*

of obsolete fashion;—*n.* a drink made chiefly of whiskey and various fruit juices.—old world, antiquated; pert. to the eastern hemisphere.—old style, the Julian method of reckoning, by which the year is made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours; a typeface.—Old Glory, the U.S. flag.—Old Testament, in the Scriptures, the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa.—Old Tom, a kind of sweetened gin.

oleaginous (ô-lê-aj'î-nus) *a.* [L. fr. *oleum*, oil] oily; unctuous.—**oleaginousness**, *n.*

oleander (ô-lê-an'der) *n.* [O.F. *ole-dre*, fr. Late L. *ôrandrum*, corr. fr. *rhododendron*] a beautiful, evergreen, flowering shrub.

oleaster (ô-lê-as'ter) *n.* [L. fr. *olea*, olive] the wild olive.

oleograph (ô-lê-ô-graf) *n.* [fr. L. *oleo-*, a lithograph oil, and G. *graphein*, write]

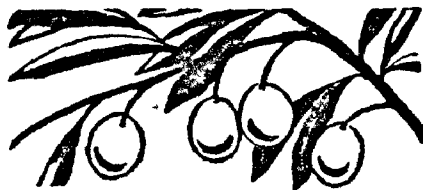
oleomargarine (ô-lê-ô-mâr'ja-rên-rîn) *n.* a butter of animal fats and oils.

olfactory (ol-fak'tô-ri) *a.* [L. *olfactus*, smelled, fr. (part.) *olere*, smell, and *facere*, cause] pert. to, or used in, smelling.

oligarchy (ol'î-gâr-ki) *n.* [G. fr. *oligos*, few, and *archê*, rule. See arch] government in which the supreme power rests with a few powerful families.—**oligarch**, *n.* one of an oligarchy.—**oligarchal** (ol-î-gâr'kâl) *a.* pert. to an oligarchy. Also **oligarchic**, **oligarchal**.

olio (ô'h-ô) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *olla*, pot] a dish of stewed meat, etc.; a medley.

olive (ol'iv) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *olivam*, fr. C. *elasa*, olive-tree] an evergreen tree or its fruit, which yields an excellent oil; a color composed of violet and green;—*a.* like olive.—**olivine**, *n.* an olive-green mineral, of the topaz group—**olive branch**, a branch of the olive tree, an emblem of peace.—**olive oil**, oil expressed from olives.



Olive Leaves and Fruit

olla-podrida (ol'a pô-drê'dâ) *n.* [Sp.] a stew of meat and vegetables; any incongruous mixture. Also **olla**.

Olympian, Olympic (ô-lîm'pî-ân, -ic) *a.* [G.] pert. to Olympus, or to Olympia, a town in Greece.—**Olympiad**, *n.* a period of four years, the interval between celebrations of the Olympic games.—**Olympic games**, games dedicated by the ancient Greeks to Jupiter; an international revival of these games in modern times.

ombre (om'ber) *n.* [F. *hombre*, fr. Sp.] a game at cards for three persons.

omega (ô-meg'a, ô'meg-a) *n.* [G.] the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

omelette (om'e-let) *n.* [F., of uncert. orig.] eggs and milk beaten together, cooked in a frying pan. Also **omelet**.

omen (ô'men) *n.* [L.] a sign of some future event;—*v. i.* to foreshadow;—*v. i.* to augur.—*Syn.* prognostic; presage; prediction; portent.

ominous (om'î-nus) *a.* [L. *ominôsus*, fr. stem, *ômn-*, of *ômen*] foreboding evil; inauspicious—**ominously**, *adv.*

omission (ô-mish'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *ômissiônem*, fr. (part.) *ômissus*, omitted] act of omitting; neglect; that which is omitted.—**omissible**, *a.*

omit (ô-mit') *v. t.* [L. fr. *ob* and *mittere*] to leave out; to neglect.

omnibus (om'ni-bus) *n.* [L.—for all] a large public vehicle with seats for many passengers—popularly called a *bus*.



Omnibus

omnifarious (om-nî-fâ'ri-us) *a.* [L.] of all varieties.

omnipotent (om-nîp'ô-tent) *a.* [Pref. L. *omnis*, all] all powerful, esp. of God.—**omnipotently**, *adv.*—**omnipotence**, *n.* almighty power.

omnipresent (om-nî-prez'ent) *a.* [Pref. L. *omnis*, all] present in all places at the same time.—**omnipresence**, *a.*

omniscience (om-nish'ens) *n.* [Pref. L. *omnis*, all] infinite knowledge.—**omniscient**, *a.* all-knowing.—**omnisciently**, *adv.*

omnium-gatherum (om'ni-um-gath'er-um) *n.* [L. of all and *gather*] a miscellaneous collection.

omnivorous (om-nîv'ô-rus) *a.* [L. *omnis*, vorous, fr. *omnis* and *vovâre*. See voracious] all-devouring.

omphalic (om-fal'ik) *a.* [G. *omphalos*, navel] pert. to the navel.

on (on) *prep.* [A.S.; cp Ger. *an*] above and touching; in addition to; at or near; following from; referring to; towards, etc.;—*adv.* forward; onward.—**ongoing** (on'gô-ing) *n.* procedure; advance; behavior;—generally *pl.*—**onlooker**, *n.* a spectator.—**onrush** (on'rush) *n.* a rushing on or forward.

onager (on'a-jer) *n.* [G. fr. *on-os*, ass, and *agrios*, wild] a wild ass.

once (wuns) *adv.* [A.S. *ânes*; adv. suff. -s] at one time; on one occasion; at a former time.

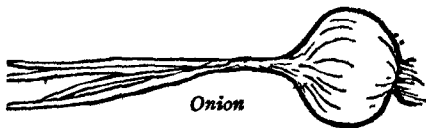
one (wun) *a.* [A.S. *ân*; cp Ger. *ein*; L. *ânus*] angle; undivided; some; any;

the same;—*pron.* any person.—**oneness**, *n.* unity; uniformity; singleness.—**at one**, in accord.—**one-sided**, *a.* having only one side; partial; unfair.

onerous (on'er-us) *a.* [*L. onerosus*, fr. stem, *oner*, of *onus*, burden] burdensome; oppressive.—**onerously**, *adv.*—**onerary**, *a.* fitted for carrying burdens.—*Syn.* weighty; heavy; important; responsible.

oneself (wun-sel'f) *indef. pron.* the reflexive or emphatic form of one.

onion (un'yun) *n.* [*L. unio*] a bulbous plant, used as an article of food.



Onion

only (on'li) *a.* [*A.S. ānlic*, fr. *one* and *like*] single; alone;—*adv.* solely; singly;—*conj.* but; with this reservation.

onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'ya) *n.* [*L., fr. G. fr. stem, onomat*, of *onoma*, name, and *poiein*, make] the formation of words to resemble sounds made by the things signified; the use of such words.—**onomatopœic**, **onomatopœic** (on-on-mat-ō-pē'ik, -pō-et'ik) *a.* formed by onomatopœia.

onset (on'set) *n.* [*fr. on and set*] a violent attack; an assault.

onslaught (on'slawt) *n.* [*fr. A.S. sleaht*, attack. See slaughter] attack; onset.

onto (on'too) *prep.* upon; against; on to.

ontology (on-to'l-ō-ji) *n.* [*G. (part. stem) ont*, of *ōn*, being, and *-logia*, fr. *legein*, speak] the doctrine of the theory of being; metaphysics.—**ontological** (on-tō-loj'i-kal) *a.* metaphysical.

onus (ō'nus) *n.* [*L.*] the burden.—**onus probandi**, the burden of proof.

onward (on'ward) *a.* advanced or advancing—*adv.* in advance.

onwards, *adv.* onward.

onyx (on'iks) *a.* [*L., fr. G. onyx*, finger-nail; fr. the color] a variety of quartz, in variously colored even layers.

oölite (ō-ō-lit) *n.* [*fr. G. ō-on*, egg, and *lith-os*, stone] a limestone grained loosely like fish roe.—**oölitic** (ō-ō-lit'ik) *a.*—**oölogy** (ō-ō-lō-ji) *n.* [*fr. G. -logia*, fr. *legein*, speak] study of birds' eggs.

ooze (ooz) *n.* [*M.E. wose*, fr. *A.S. wāsel*] soft mud or slime; gentle flow; the liquor of a tan vat;—*v.i.* to flow gently; to percolate.—**oozy**, *a.*

opacity (ō-pas'i-ti) *n.* [*L.*] opaqueness; obscurity; darkness.

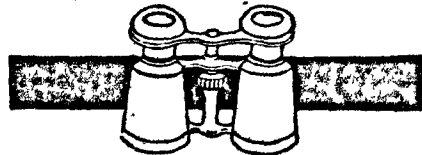
opal (ō'pal) *n.* [*L. opalus*] a variously-colored mineral, chiefly the hydrate of silica.—**opaline** (ō'pal-in) *a.* pert. to, or like, opal.—**opalescent** (ō-pal-es'ent) *a.* resembling opal; reflecting a milky or pearly light.—**opalescence**, *n.*

opaque (ō-pāk') *a.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) opacum*] not transparent.—**opaqueness**, *n.*

ope (ōp) *a.* and *v.* (used poetically) open.

open (ō'pn) *a.* [*A.S.; cp. Ger. offen*] unclosed; not shut; spread out; not covered with trees; not fenced; frank; exposed; not frosty;—*v.i.* to unclose; to begin; to lance; to expand;—*v.t.* to unclose; to begin.—**opener**, *n.*—**opening**, *a.* first in order;—*n.* a breach; beginning.—**openly**, *adv.*—**openness**, *n.*—**openhanded**, *a.* generous.—**openhearted**, *a.* frank.—**open-minded**, *a.* unprejudiced.—**open sesame** (-ses'a-mē), a charm by which free access may be gained.—**open shop**, a shop in which workmen are hired regardless of their membership or non-membership in a union.—*Syn.* of "opening," aperture; commencement; budding; gap.

opera (op'er-ə) *n.* [*It. fr. L. opera*, work] a musical drama.—**operatic** (op'er-at'ik) *a.*—**opereetta**, *n.* a short, light opera.—**opera bouffe** (bōof), a comic opera.—**opera cloak**, a cloak worn by ladies over full dress.—**opera glass**, a small binocular used in theaters.—**opera hat**, a collapsible dress hat.

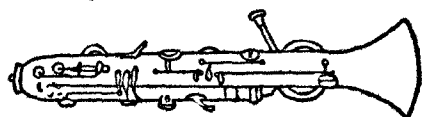


Opera Glass

operate (op'er-ät) *v.i.* [*L. (part.) operatus*, having worked, fr. *operari*, fr. stem, *oper*, of *opus*, work] to produce, as an effect; to work;—*v.t.* to act; to perform an operation, esp. of surgery.—**operation** (op'er-ä'shun) *n.* agency; treatment involving surgical skill; process; movement of an army or fleet.—**operative** (op'er-ä-tiv) *a.* having the power of acting; exerting force;—*n.* an artisan or agent.—**operator**, *n.* [*L.*]—**operant**, *a.* working.

operculum (ō-per'kü-lum) *n.* [*L. fr. operire*, to cover] a lid or cover.—**opercular**, **operculate**, *a.* pert. to an operculum, as the gills of fish.

ophicleide (of'i-klid) *n.* [=the old "serpent," with keys added; fr. *G. ophis*, a serpent, and stem, *kleid*, of *kleis*, key] a large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.



Ophicleide

ophidian (ō-fid'i-an) *a.* [*fr. G. ophidion*, a little serpent] pert. to the snake group; snakelike.

ophiolatry (of-i-ol'ä-tri) *n.* [*fr. G. latreia*, worship] serpent worship.—**ophiological** (of-i-ō-lō-ji-kal) *a.* pert. to ophiology.—**ophiology** (of-i-ol'ō-ji)

n. [fr. G. *logos*, fr. *legein*, speak] the natural history of serpents.

ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-a) n. [fr. G. *ophthalmos*, eye] inflammation of the eye.—**ophthalmic**, a. pert. to the eye.—**ophthalmist**, n. an oculist.—**ophthalmoscope**, n. an instrument for examining the eye.

opiate (ô'pi-ât) n. any preparation of opium; a narcotic.

opine (ô-pin') v.t. [F. *opiner*, fr. L. *opinari*] to think; to hold as an opinion.—**opinable**, a.

opinion (ô-pin'yun) n. [F., fr. L. *opinio*] judgment; estimation; belief.—

opinionated, a. obstinate in opinion.—

opinionative, a. unduly attached to one's own opinion.—

opinionatively, adv.—

opinionativeness, n.—Syn. of "opinion." sentiment; notion; idea; thought; decision; conviction.

opium (ô'pi-um) n. [L. fr. G. *opion*, poppy juice, fr. *opos*, juice] the dried juice of the white poppy.

opossum (ô-pos'um) n. [Amer.-Ind.] a marsupial found only in America.



Opossum with Young

opponent (ô-pô'nent) a. [L. (part. stem) *oppoent*, opposing, fr. *ob*, against, and *ponere*, place] antagonistic; opposite;—n. one who opposes.—Syn. of n. foe; enemy; adversary; antagonist.

opportune (ôp-or-tun') a. [L. *opportunus*, fit, before the port, fr. *ob* and *portus*] seasonable; convenient.—

opportunately, adv.—**opportuneness**, n.—

opportunity, n. [fr. L. (acc.) *opportunitatem*] fit time; a favorable circumstance.—

opportunist, n. one who shapes his actions by circumstances.—**opportunism**, n.—

—Syn. timely; well-timed; welcome.

oppose (ô-pôz') v.t. [F. *opposer*, fr. *poser*, to pose, with L. pref. *ob*] to put in opposition; to resist; to compete with.—

opposer, n.—**opposable**, a.—Syn. to withstand; combat; controvert; object.

opposite (ôp'ô-ant) a. [F., fr. L. (part.) *oppositus*, opposed, fr. *ob* and *ponere*, place] situated in front; adverse; contrary.—n. one who opposes; an adversary.—

oppositely, adv. facing each other.—**oppositional** (ôp'ô-zish'na) n. situation so as to front something else; contrariety; contradiction; resistance; an obstacle; the party that opposes the government.

oppress (ô-pres') v.t. [F. *oppresser*, fr. L. (part.) *oppressus*, oppressed, fr.

ob, near, and *-primere*, for *primere*, to press] to treat severely; to lie heavy on.—**oppression** (ô-presh'un) n. act of oppressing; severity; misery.—**oppressive**, a. stifling; burdensome; tyrannical.—**oppressively**, adv.—**oppressiveness**, n.—**oppressor**, n. [L.]—Syn. of *s.* to burden; overload; afflict; harass; suppress.

opprobrium (ô-prô'bri-um) n. [L. fr. *ob*, over, and *probrum*, disgrace] reproach with contempt; disgrace; infamy.—**opprobrious**, a. contemptuously; reproachful.—**opprobriously**, adv.—**opprobriousness**, n.—Syn. abusive; scurrilous; insulting; insolent; offensive.

oppugn (ô-pün') v.t. [F. *oppugner*, fr. *ob*, against, and *pugnare*, fight. See *pugilist*] to fight against; to oppose.—

oppugner, n.—**oppugnant** (ô-pug'nant) a. opposing;—n. an opponent.

optative (ôp'ta-tiv, ôp'tâ-tiv) n. [L. fr. (part.) *optatus*, wished, fr. *op-tare*] a mood of the verb expressing desire.

optic (ôp'tik) a. [F. *optique*, fr. G. *optikos*, fr. rt. of *opsis*, I shall see] pert. to vision; optical.—**optical**, a. pert. to vision or to the science of optics.—**optician** (ôp'tish'an) n. one who makes or sells optical instruments.—**optics** (ôp'tiks) n. the science that treats of light and vision.—**optical illusions**, erroneous impressions conveyed to the brain by the optic nerves.—**optic lens**, a lens for an optical instrument.—**optic nerves**, the nerves of sight.

optimism (ôp'ti-nizum) n. [fr. L. *optimus*, best] the opinion that everything is ordered for the best; a hopeful view of things.—**optimistic**, a.—**optimistically**, adv.—**optimist**, n. one who is optimistic.

option (ôp'shun) n. [F., fr. L. (acc.) *optio*, choice; conn. with *optative*] power or right of choosing; choice.—**optional**, a. depending on choice.—**optionally**, adv. at pleasure.

optometry (ôp-tom'e-tri) n. the measurement of vision for the prescription of eyeglasses.—**optometrist**, n. one trained in optometry.—**optometer** (ôp-tom'e-ter) n. an instrument for measuring vision.

opulent (ôp'ü-lent) a. [L. *opulentus*, fr. stem of *op-ês*, riches] wealthy.—**opulently**, adv.—**opulence**, n. wealthiness.

opuscule (ô-pus'kül) n. [Fr., fr. L. *opusculum*, dim. fr. *opus*, work] a little work or treatise.

OR (or) conj. [Short fr. M.E. *other*] a particle denoting an alternative;—adv. [Form of *ere*] before.

OR (or) n. [F., fr. L. *aurum*] gold, represented by small dots [Her.].

oracle (ôr'a-kl) n. [F., fr. L. *oraculum*, fr. *orâre*, speak, pray. See *oral*] the answer of a god to an inquiry; the deity consulted; the shrine of the deity; the sanctuary in the Jewish temple; a person of uncommon wisdom.—**oracular** (ô-rak'ü-lar) a. of the nature of an oracle; authoritative; ambiguous (as anc. oracles frequently were).—**oraculantly**, adv.

oral (ô'ral) *a.* [fr. L. stem, *ôr-*, of *ôs*, mouth] spoken, not written.—**orally**, *adv.* by word of mouth.

orange (or'enz) *n.* [O.F. *orange*, by association with *or*, gold, fr. It. *arancia*, fr. A. *nârânj*] a tree of the citron kind, or its pulpy fruit;—*a.* golden yellow, like the orange.—**orangery** (or'enj-ri) *n.* a plantation or nursery of orange trees.—**orangeade** (or-enj-âd') *n.* [F.] a drink made from orange juice. See also Blossom, *illus.*



Orange Leaves and Fruit

orangutan (ô-rang'ôô-tan) *n.* [Mal.—man like ape. Also *orangoutan*.]

orate (ô-rât') *v. s.* [L. (part.) *orâtus*, spoken, begged] to talk loftily; to harangue.—**oration** (ô-râ'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *orâtiônem*] an elaborate public discourse.—**orator** (or'a-ter) *n.* [L.] a public speaker; one who makes an oration.—**oratorical** (or'a-tôr'i-kal) *a.*—**oratorically**, *adv.*—**oratory** (or'a-tô-ri) *n.* the art of an orator.—**oratorio** (or-a-tô-ri-ô) *n.* [It.] a sort of sacred musical drama.—*Syn.* of "oratory," elocution; rhetoric; eloquence.

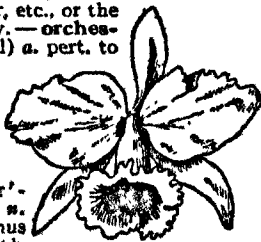
orb (awrb) *n.* [F. *orbe*, fr. L. (acc.) *orbem*, fr. *orbis*] a circle or sphere; an orbit.—**orb** (awrb) *a.* round; circular.—**orbicular** (awr-bik'û-lar) *a.* [L. fr. *orbiculus*; a little disc] spherical; circular.—**orbicularly**, *adv.*—**orbiculate** (awr-bik'û-lât') *a.* orbicular.—**orbit** (awr'bit) *n.* [L. *orbita*] the path in which a planet revolves; the cavity of the eye.—**orbital**, *a.*

orchard (awr'chard) *n.* [A.S. *orçard*, *orçgard*. See *wort* and *yard*] a garden of trees bearing fruit, nuts, etc., or the trees in such a garden as a group.

orchestra (awr'kes-trâ) *n.* [G. fr. *orçestras*, to dance] the band of instrumental musicians in a theater, etc., or the place they occupy.—**orchestral** (awr-kes'trâl) *a.* pert. to an orchestra.

orchestration (awr-kes-trâ'shun) *n.* the arrangement of music for an orchestra.

orchid (awr'kid) *n.* [G. *orçhis*] a genus of plants with flowers of showy forms.—Also *orçhis* (awr'kis) *n.*—**orchidaceous** (awr-ki-dâ'shus) *a.* pert. to the order of plants typified by the orchid.



Orchid

ordain (awr-dân') *v. t.* [M.E. *ordeyne*, fr. O.F. *ordener*=F. *ordonner*, fr. L. *ordîndre*, set in order] to establish; to decree; to set apart for sacred service.—**ordained**, *a.* enacted; established; decreed; invested with sacred duties.—**ordainable**, *a.*—**ordainer**, *n.*—**ordination**, *n.* the act of ordaining.—*Syn.* to order; determine; prescribe.

ordeal (awr-dé'al) *n.* [A.S. *ordél*, judgment; conn. with *deal*] a medieval form of trial, in which the accused was placed in peril of drowning, being burned, etc., from which the judgment of God was supposed to save the innocent unscathed; a severe trial. (awr'der) *n.* [F. *ordre*, fr. O.F. *ordine*, fr. L. (acc.) *ordînem*, fr. *ordo*] regular arrangement; mode of procedure; a regulation; a command or direction; a class of men, esp. a religious fraternity; one of the five classic architectures—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite; a sub-



Greek Architectural Orders (Doric, left, Ionic, and Corinthian)

division of a class of plants or animals, made up of genera; family or tribe;—*v. t.* to systematize; to regulate, to manage; to command—**orderly**, *a.* methodical; regular; peaceable; [Mil.] being on duty;—*adv.* according to due order;—*a.* a soldier that attends a superior officer.—**orderliness**, *n.*—**orderless**, *a.*—**orders**, *n.* the different ranks of clerics in Christian churches, incl. the holy (or major) and minor orders.—**order of the day**, prearranged business.—**to take orders**, to be ordained.—**in order**, for the purpose.—*Syn.* regularity; rule; method; system; mandate; injunction.

ordinal (awr'di-nal) *a.* [L. *ordinâlis*, denoting order] indicating order;—*n.* a number denoting order, as *first*.

ordnance (awr'di-nans) *n.* [O.F. fr. (part.) *ordenant*, ordaining] an established rule, or ceremony.

ordinary (awr'di-ner-) *a.* according to established order; common; habitual; undistinguished;—*n.* an ecclesiastical judge; a meal; an eating-house.—**ordinarily**, *adv.* in an ordinary manner; commonly.—**ordinary seaman**, one not fully qualified.—**in ordinary**, statelily attending, as a physician; a ship *in ordinary* is a ship laid up.

ordinate (awr'din-ât) *n.* [L. (part.) *ordînatûs*, ordained] a line used to fix the position of a point in space.

ordination (awr'di-nâ'shun) *n.* act of ordaining; settlement in sacred office.

ordnance (awrd'nans) *n.* [Form of *ordnance*] artillery; small arms.

ordure (awr'jūr) *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *ord*, vile, fr. L. (acc.) *horridum*, horrid] dung; filth.

ore (ōr) *n.* [A.S. *ōra*] a mineral substance containing metal.

Oread (ō'rē-ad) *n.* [G.] a mountain nymph;—*pl.* *Oreads*, *Oreades* (ō-rē'ā-dēz).

organ (awr'gan) *n.* [F. *organe*, fr. L., fr. G. *organon*, an implement] an instrument; a part of a living being having a function to fulfil, a means of communication; the largest instrument of music, esp. a pipe organ consisting of many pipes sounded with wind (compressed air) controlled by keyboards.—**organic** (awr-gan'ik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *organikos*] pert. to a living organ or organs; consisting of organs.—**organically**, *adv.*—**organism** (awr-gan-izm) *n.* organic structure; a living body.—**organize**, *v.t.* to furnish with organs; to arrange in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation.—**organizable**, *a.*—**organization** (awr-gan-i-zā'shun) *n.* act of organizing; manner in which organs of a body, the branches of a service, etc., are arranged.—**organizer**, *n.*—**organist**, *n.* one who plays the organ.—**organic bodies**, living things.

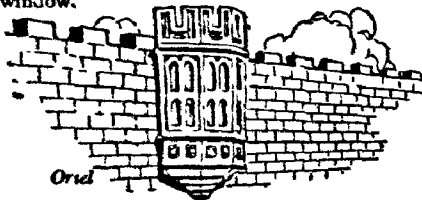
organdy (awr'gan-di) *n.*; also **organ-die** [F. *organdi*] a fine, usually stiff muslin, plain or figured, for dresses.

organon, organum (awr'ga-non, -num) *n.* [G.; L.] a code of canons for scientific investigations.

orgasm (awr'gazm) *n.* the height of sexual excitement in coition.

orgy (awr'ji) *n.*; *pl.* *orgies* (or'jē) [F. *orgie*, fr. L., fr. G. (pl.) *orgia*, orig. feast of Bacchus] a wild revel; a debauch.—**orgiastic**, *a.*

oriel (ō'ri-el) *n.* [M.E. *oriel*, fr. O.F., fr. Late L. *ororium*, small room (gilded), fr. *aurum*, gold. See *oriole*] a recess; a bay window.



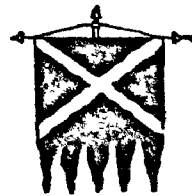
Oriel

orient (ō'ri-ent) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *orientem*, east, orig. (part.) rising, fr. *ori*, rise, *oriens*, -tis, rise] rising, as the sun; eastern; oriental; bright;—*n.* the East;—*v.t.* [F. *orienter*] to determine the position of.—**oriental** (ō-ri-en'tal) *s.* of, or in, the east;—*n.* an Asiatic.—**orientalism**, *n.* knowledge of things oriental; an oriental turn of thought or speech.—**orientalist**, *n.* one versed in oriental languages, etc.—**orientate**, *v.t.* and *i.* to turn towards the east.—**orientation** (ō-ri-en-tā'shun) *n.* act of orienting; sense of direction, in animals.

orifice (or'i-fis) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ori-ficium*, fr. *ōs*, mouth, and *facere*, make] the mouth or opening; vent.

oriflamme (or'i-flam) *n.* [F., fr. L. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, flame] the ancient red standard of the kings of France.

origin (or'i-jin) *n.* [F. *origine*, fr. L. (acc.) *originem*, fr. *ori*, rise] beginning; cause.—**original** (ō-rij'i-nal) *n.* origin; model; that from which anything is copied; an eccentric person;—*a.* first in order; primitive; inventive; produced, written, etc., for the first time.—**originally**, *adv.*—**originality** (ō-rij'i-nal'i-ti) *n.* quality of that which is original.—**originate** (ō-rij'i-nāt) *v.t.* to bring into existence;—*v.i.* to spring or arise.—**originative**, *a.* having power to originate.—**originator**, *n.*—**origination** (ō-rij'i-nā'shun) *n.* first production.—**original sin**, the sinfulness of all men, resulting from Adam's sinful choice.—**Syn.** start; commencement; foundation; fountain; first cause; spring; derivation.



Oriflamme

oriole (ō'ri-ōl) *n.* [O.F. *oriole*, fr. L. *aurulus*, golden. See *oriel*] any of several perching songbirds of America and Europe.



Baltimore Oriole

Orion (ō-ri'on) *n.* [G.; name of a myth. hunter] a bright constellation east of Taurus.

orison (or'i-zon) *n.* [O.F.=F. *oraison*, fr. L. (acc.) *orātionem*] a prayer or supplication.

Orleanist (awr'lē-an-ist) *n.* a partisan of the French house of Orleans.

orlop (awr'lop) *n.* [D.] the lowest deck in a ship that has three decks.

ormolu (awr'mō-lōo) *n.* [fr. F.=pounded gold] a gold-like brass; gilt bronze.

ornament (awr'nā-ment) *n.* [M.E. *ornement*, fr. O.F., fr. L. *ornamentum*. See *ornate*] that which adorns or embellishes; decoration;—*v.t.* to embellish; to deck.—**ornamental** (awr'nā-men'tal) *a.* serving to ornament.—**ornamentation** (awr'nā-men-tā'shun) *n.* decoration.

ornate (awr-nāt') *a.* [L. (part.) *ornatus*, adorned, fr. *ornare*] richly decorated.—**ornately**, *adv.*

ornithology (awr-ni-thol'ō-ji) *n.* [fr. G. stem, *ornith*, of *ornis*, bird, and *logia*, discourse, fr. *legere*] that branch of zoology which treats of birds.

—ornithologist, *n.* one skilled in ornithology. — ornithological (awr-ni-thō-loj'i-kal) *a.*

ornithorhynchus (awr-ni-thō-ring'kus) *n.* [G.] a duck-billed aquatic mammal of Australia.

orography (or-og'ra-fi) *n.* [fr. G. *graphōn*, describe] general topography. Also **orology**.—**orographic**, **orographical** (or-ō-graf'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to orography.

orotund (ō'rō-tund) *a.* [fr. L. *ore rotundo*, with rounded mouth] strong, full, and clear (of music or speech); fulsome; pompous.

orphan (awr'fan) *n.* [fr. G. *orphanos*, destitute] a child bereft of both parents, or of one parent,—*a.* bereft of parents;—*v.t.* to reduce to the state of an orphan.—**orphanage**, *n.* home for orphans.

Orphean (awr'fē-ān) *a.* pert. to Orpheus, a mythical musician of ancient Greece, musical. Also **Orphic**.

orpiment (awr'pi-ment) *n.* [F., fr. L. *auripigmentum*. See **or** (2) and pigment] a yellow mineral of the arsenic group, used as coloring.

orrery (or'er-i) *n.* [After the Earl of Orrery] an instrument constructed to show the revolutions of the planets, their relative sizes, distances, etc.

orris (or'is) *n.* [Form of **iris**] the plant iris, source of **orrisroot**, used in perfume, etc.

ort (awrt) *n.* [A.S. *or*, out, and *etan*, eat] a scrap of food; a fragment; refuse.

orthoclase (awr'thō-k'lāz) *n.* [G.] potash, feldspar.

orthodontia (awr-thō-don'shi-ā) *n.* [G. *ortho-s*, straight, and *odon*, tooth] the science of straightening teeth.—**orthodontic**, *a.*—**orthodontist**, *n.*

orthodox (awr'thō-doks) *a.* [L. *orthodoxus*, fr. G. fr. *ortho-s*, right; and *doxa*, opinion] holding the received faith; sound in opinion or doctrine.—**orthodoxy**, *n.* soundness of faith or opinion; conventionality.—**orthodoxly**, *adv.*

orthoëpy (awr'thō-ē-pi, awr-thō-ē-pi) *n.* [G. fr. *ortho-s* and *epos*, word, *epos*] the art of correctly pronouncing words.—**orthoëpic** (awr-thō-ē-p'ik) *a.* pert. to orthoëpy. Also **orthoëpical**.—**orthoëpically**, *adv.*—**orthoëpist** (awr'thō-ē-pist) *n.*

orthogon (awr'thō-gon) *n.* [fr. G. *ortho-s* and *gōnia*, angle] a rectangular figure.—**orthogonal** (awr-thog'ō-nal) *a.* right-angled.

orthography (awr-thog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *ortho-s* and *graphōn*, write] correct spelling; the part of grammar that treats of spelling and letters.—**orthographic** (awr'thō-graf'ik) *a.* pert. to orthography. Also **orthographical**.—**orthographically**, *adv.*—**orthographer** (awr-thog'ra-fer) *n.* one skilled in orthography.

orthopedics (awr-thō-pē'diks) *n.* [G. *ortho-s*, straight, and *pais*, child] the science of correcting bodily deformities, esp. in children.

Orthoptera (awr-thop'ter-ā) *n. pl.* [fr. G. *ortho-s*, straight, and

pteron, wing] an order of insects with two pairs of wings—including grasshoppers, locusts, etc.

ortolan (awr'tō-lan) *n.* [O.F. *hortolan*, fr. L. (acc.) *hortulanum*, gardener, fr. *hortus*, garden] a European songbird, valued as food; the bobolink.

oscillate (os'i-lät) *v.t.* [L. fr. *oscillum*, a swing] to vibrate; to swing to and fro.—**oscillatory**, *a.* swinging.—**oscillation** (os-i-lä'shun) *n.* swinging movement.—**oscillator**, *n.* that which causes electrical oscillation.

osculate (os'kü-lät) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. fr. *osculum*, lit. a little mouth, fr. *os*] to kiss; to touch, as curves.—**osculant**, *a.* kissing; intermediate to two classes.—**osculatory**, *a.* kissing; touching.—**osculation** (os-kü-lä'shun) *n.* a kiss; contact.

osier (ō'zier) *n.* [F., of uncert. etym] a willow-like plant, with flexible branches, used in basket making;—*a.* made of, or like, osiers.

Osmanli (os'man-li, os-man'li) *n.* [fr. *Osman*. See **Ottoman**] a Turkish official; a Turk.

osmium (oz'mi-um) *n.* the heaviest metallic element, grayish in color and belonging to the platinum group.

osmose (os'mōs) *v.t.* [G. *ōsmos*, pushing] to subject to osmosis. — **osmosis** (os-mō'sis) *n.* the passage of a solution through a semipermeable membrane into a denser solution; the slower passage of the denser solution into the lighter one. — **osmotic pressure**, pressure exerted by a solution against a membrane during osmosis.

CONCENTRATED SALT SOLUTION



WHOLLY POROUS MEMBRANE

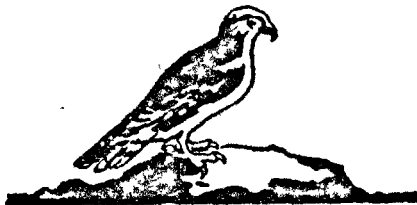


SEMI-POROUS MEMBRANE

Osmosis

(Diffusion of solutions indicated by arrows)

osnaburg (oz'na-berg) *n.* [fr. *Osnaburg*, in Germany] a coarse linen.



Osprey

osprey (os'pri) *n.* [Corr. fr. L. *ossifraga*, bone-breaker] a large bird of prey; the fishing eagle. Also **ossifrage** (os'i-frāj) *n.*

ossein, osseine (os'ē-in) *n.* bone cartilage.

osseous (os'ē-us) *a.* [*L. osse-us, fr. os; See osprey*] composed of bone; bony.

Ossianic (os-i-an'ik) *a.* pert. to the poetry of Ossian, a Celtic bard.

ossicle (os'i-kl) *n.* a small bone.

ossify (os'i-fi) *v.t.* [*-fy, fr. F. fier, fr. L. facere = facere, make*] to harden into bone;—*v.i.* to become bone, or cartilage, etc.—**ossification** (os-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.*

ostensible (os-ten's-bl) *a.* [*fr. L. ostendens, shown, fr. ostendere, fr. ob, before, and tendere, stretch. See tend, tent*] shown or avowed; apparent; processed.—**ostensibly, adv.**—**ostensibility** (os-ten-sa-bil'i-ti) *n.*

ostentation (os-ten-tā'shun) *n.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) ostentatio, fr. ostentare, parade, fr. ostendere*] vain show; ambitious display; parade.—**ostentatious, a.** fond of display, characterized by display.—**ostentatiously, adv.**—**ostentatiousness, n.**—*Syn.* show, parade; display; boasting; vaunting; pride.

osteology (os-tē-ol'ō-ji) *n.* [*fr. G. osteo-*n*, bone, and -logia, fr. legem, to discourse*] the science of the bones of animals, esp. of man.—**osteological** (os-tē-ō-loy'i-kāl) *a.* pert. to osteology.—**osteologist, n.** one versed in osteology.

osteopath (os-tē-ō-path) *n.* a practitioner of osteopathy.—**osteopathy** (os-tē-ōp'ā-thi) *n.* manipulation of the bones of the body for therapeutic purposes.—**osteopathic, a.**

ostler (os'ler) *n.* See hostler.

ostracize (os'tra-sīz) *v.t.* [*G. ostrakizein, to banish (for 10 years) by popular vote, fr. ostrakon, voting tablet. See oyster*] to exile; to exclude from society.—**ostracism** (os'tra-sīz-əm) *n.* [*G. ostrakismos*] banishment; exclusion from society.

ostreaculture (os'trē-ā-kul-chūr) *n.* [*L. ostrea, oyster, and culture*] the artificial propagation of oysters.

ostrich (os'trich) *n.* [*O.F. ostruce, fr. L. struthio, fr. G. struthion, ostrich*] a large, swift-running bird of Africa and Arabia, source of ostrich plumes.



Ostrich

other (ut'er) *pron.* and *a.* [*A.S. oðer*] not the same; not this; different; opposite; additional;—*adv.* otherwise.—*otherwise, adv.* in a different manner; in other respects; by other means.—*otherwise, adv.* elsewhere.—*every other, every*

second.—*the other day, recently.—the other world, the world to come.*

otiose (ō'shu-ōs) *a.* [*L. fr. otium, ease*] being at ease; unemployed, indolent; careless.

otitis (ō-tī'tis) *n.* inflammation of the ear.

otology (ō-to'lō-ji) *n.* [*fr. G. stem, ō-, of oss, ear, and -logia, fr. legein, discourse*] the anatomy of the ear; a treatise on the ear.

ottava rima (ot-tā'vā rē'mā) *n.* [*It. = eight-fold rhyme*] a stanza of 8 lines, the first 6 rhyming alternately, the last 2 forming a couplet.

otter (ot'er) *n.* [*A.S. oðor; cp. Ger. otter*] a flesh-eating water mammal.

Ottoman (ot'ō-mān) *a.* [*F., fr. the founder of Turk. empire*] pert. to the Turks;—*a.* a Turk; a sort of lounge, without a back.

oubliette (oo-blī-et') *n.* [*F., fr. oublier, oblivion*] a subterranean dungeon that can be opened only at the top.

ouch (ouch) *n.* [*O.F. nuscche, fr. Ger.*] the setting of a jewel; any ornament

ought (awt) *v.* [*A.S. (pret.) āhte, fr. owe*] to be bound by moral obligation or duty.

ounce (ouns) *n.* [*O.F., fr. L. uncia, Doublet of inch*] a weight = (Troy) 1/12 lb., (Avoir) 1/16 lb.;—[*F. once, of uncert. etym.*] a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

our (our) *a.* [*A.S. ure*] belonging to us.—*ours, pron.* used in place of *our* with its noun.—*ourself, pron.* myself; used in the regal or formal style;—*pl.* ourselves.

ousel (oo'z'l) *n.* See ouzel.

oust (oust) *v.t.* [*O.F. = F. ster, of uncert. etym.*] to eject, to turn out.

out (out) *adv.* [*A.S. uton, ān*] on, at, or to, the outside; in, or into, society; not at home; in bloom; disclosed, exhausted, or destitute; discarded; openly; in error; at a loss;—*not away!* beyond!—*a.* outlying; remote.—**out and out, completely; wholly.**—**out at elbows, worn out.**—**out of doors, outdoor.**—**out of hand, at once; uncontrollable.**—**out of sorts, unwell.**—**out of temper, irritated.**—**out of the way, remote; sequestered.**—**out of the woods, clear of dangers and difficulties.**—**out-patient, n.** a patient under treatment at, but not residing in, a hospital.

outbalance (out-bal'āns) *v.t.* to outweigh, to exceed.

outbid (out-bid') *v.t.* to bid more than.

outboard (out'bōrd) *a.* used outside a main bearing, as a motor—hence, outboard motor, detachable from a small boat's stern.

outbreak (out'brāk) *n.* a sudden bursting forth, as of disease, revolution, etc.

outbuilding (out'bild-ing) *n.* an out-house.

outburst (out'berst) *n.* a bursting out;—*v.t.* (out-berst') to burst out.

outcast (out'kast) *n.* a pariah; an exile;—*a.* cast out.

outclass (out-klas') *v.i.* to excel.

outclearance (out'klē-rans) *n.* clearance from a port.

outcome (out'kum) *n.* issue; result.

outcrop (out-krop') *v.i.* to come to or beyond the surface;—*n.* (out'krop) that which crops out.

outcry (out-kri') *v.i.* to cry out;—*n.* (out'kri) a crying out.

outdo (out-doo') *v.i.* to excel; to surpass.

outdoor (out'dōr) *a.* out of doors.—**outdoors**, *adv.* abroad; out of the house.

outer (out'er) *a.* [A.S. (comp.) *ūtera*, *ātera*. Doublet of *utter*] being on the outside;—*n.* part of a target outside the rings; a shot that strikes this part.—**outermost** (out'er-mōst) *a.* farthest out.

outface (out-fās') *v.i.* to stare down; to brave.

outfall (out'fawl) *n.* place of discharge; fall of water.

outfield (out'fīld) *n.* the part of a baseball field outside the diamond; also, players stationed in the outfield.—**outfielder**, *n.* a player in the outfield.

outfit (out'fit) *n.* a fitting out; equipment; kit; an expedition.—**outfitter**, *n.*

outflank (out-flang') *v.i.* to go round the flank of; to outmaneuver.

outflow (out-flō') *v.i.* to flow out;—*n.* (out'flō) efflux; issue.

outgeneral (out-jen'er-əl) *v.i.* to excel in generalship.

outgo (out-gō') *v.i.* to go beyond; to surpass;—(out'gō) *n.* outlay.—**outgoing** (out'gō-ing) *n.* a going out; expenditure;—*a.* going out.

outgrow (out-grō') *v.i.* to surpass in growth; to become too large or old for.—**outgrowth** (out'grōth) *n.* an excrescence; result.

out-Herod (out-her'od) *v.i.* [fr. *Herod*, as type of ferocity] to surpass in excess, as of cruelty, etc.

outhouse (out'hous) *n.* a building apart from a main house.

outing (out'ing) *n.* an airing; an excursion, esp. to the country.

outlandish (out-lan'dish) *a.* foreign; fantastic; secluded.

outlast (out-last') *v.i.* to last longer than.

outlaw (out'law) *n.* [A.S. *ū-laga*] a person deprived of the protection of the law; a fugitive from justice;—*v.i.* to declare to be an outlaw.—**outlawry**, *n.*

outlay (out'lā) *n.* expenditure.

outlet (out'let) *n.* a place or act of coming out, release, sale, etc.

outline (out'lin) *n.* the line that bounds a figure; a general plan, etc.;—*v.i.* to draw in outline; to sketch.—*Syn.* design; sketch; scheme; draft; synopsis; summary.

outlive (out-liv') *v.i.* to survive.

outlook (out'look) *n.* a looking out; a watch tower; prospect.

outlying (out'li-ing) *a.* remote; being on the frontier.

outmaneuver (out-ma-nōō'ver) *v.i.* to surpass in maneuvering.

outmode (out-mōd') *v.i.* to make out of date or unfashionable.

outmost (out'most) *a.* farthest out.

outnumber (out-num'ber) *v.i.* to exceed in number.

outpost (out'pōst) *n.* a post, or a packet, outside the limits of a camp.

outpour (out-pōr') *v.i.* to pour out;—(out'pōr) *n.* an overflow.

output (out'put) *n.* production.

outrage (out'rāi) *n.* [F. fr. *outré*, beyond, fr. O.F. *oltre*, fr. L. *ultra*] excessive violence; gross insult or abuse;—*v.i.* to do wrong or violence to; to offend against flagrantly; to disregard callously.—**outrageous** (out-rā'jus) *a.* violent, furious, atrocious.—**outrageously**, *adv.*—**outrageousness**, *n.*

outré (ōō'trā) *a.* [F. (part.) = exaggerated. See *outrage*] extravagantly odd; bizarre.

outreach (out-rēch') *v.i.* to reach out or beyond.

outride (out-rid') *v.i.* to ride faster than.—**outrider** (out'ri-dgr) *n.* a servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

outrigger (out'rig-er) *n.* any projecting spar for extending sails, etc.; a bracket at the side of a boat to sustain a rowlock or a float that balances the boat; a racing shell with outriggers.



Boat with Outrigger

outright (out'rit) *adv.* at once; completely; directly; openly;—*a.*

outrival (out-ri'val) *v.i.* to surpass in rivalry.

outrun (out-run') *v.i.* to leave behind; to surpass.

outset (out'set) *n.* commencement; beginning.

outside (out-sid') the outer surface; the exterior; the place immediately outside an enclosure; the furthest limit;—*a.* on the outside,—*adv.* and *prep.* on, or to, the exterior of.—**outsider**, *n.* one regarded as not sharing a common friendship, interest, etc.; a race-horse not expected to win a place.

outskirt (out'skert) *n.* border; suburb.

outspan (out-span') *v.i.* [fr. Cape D.] to unyoke.

outspoken (out-spō'kn) *a.* candid; bold of speech.—**outspokenly**, *adv.*

outspread (out-spread') *v.t.* to extend; to spread;—*a.*

outstanding (out-stand'ing) *a.* long unpaid, of debts; conspicuous.

outstay (out-stā') *v.t.* to stay longer than.

outstretch (out-strech') *v.t.* to extend; to expand.

outstrip (out-strip') *v.t.* to outrun; exceed.

outvie (out-vī') *v.t.* to outrival; to surpass.

outvote (out-vōt') *v.t.* to defeat by number of votes.

outward (out'ward) *a.* [A.S. fr. *ūte*, *ūtan*, *out*, and suff. *-ward*, expressing direction] superficial; external;—*adv.* outwards.—**outwards**, *adv.* [suff. *-s*, *adv.*] towards the outside.—**outwardly**, *adv.* externally; not sincerely.

outwear (out-wār') *v.t.* to wear longer than.

outweigh (out-wā') *v.t.* to exceed in weight, influence, etc.

outwit (out-wit') *v.t.* to surpass in strategy, wisdom, or cunning.

outwork (out'werk) *n.* that part of a fortress lying outside the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch;—*v.t.* to surpass in working.

ouzel (oo'zē) *n.* [A.S. *ōste*; cp. Ger. *amsel*] the blackbird; applied to others of the thrush family. Also *ousel*.

oval (ō'val) *a.* [F., fr. L. *ovum*, egg] egg-shaped; elliptical;—*n.* an oval figure.

ovary (ō'vā-rī) *n.* [fr. L. *ovum*. See *oval*] *n.* the part of animals where eggs are formed; part of flowers under the pistil, containing seeds.—**ovarial** (ō-vā'rī-əl) *a.* pert. to the ovary. Also *ovarian*.

ovate (ō'vāt) *a.* egg-shaped.

ovation (ō-vā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ovatio*, a lesser triumph, fr. *ovāre*, to triumph, exult] any enthusiastic expression of popular approval.

oven (uv'n) *n.* [A.S. *ofen*; cp. Ger. *ofen*] a closed chamber for baking, heating, or drying anything.

over (ō'ver) *prep.* [A.S. *ofer*; cp. Ger. *über*; L. *super*; G. *super*] across, from side to side of; above, in place, responsibility, value, etc.; throughout;—*adv.* across; on the opposite side; above; completely; excessively;—*a.* upper; covering. — **over against**, in front of.—**over and above**, in addition.—**over and over**, repeatedly.—**to give over**, to leave off.

overact (ō-ver-akt') *v.t.* to act or perform to excess.

overalls (ō'ver-awiz) *n. pl.* loose trousers worn over others to protect them.

overarch (ō-ver-ārch') *v.t.* to arch over.



Man Wearing Overalls

overawe (ō-ver-aw') *v.t.* to restrain by awe.

overbalance (ō-ver-bal'ans) *v.t.* to exceed in weight, importance, etc.;—*v.s.* to lose one's balance.

overbear (ō-ver-bār') *v.t.* to bear down; to repress.—**overbearing**, *a.* haughty and dogmatical; imperious.—**overbearingly**, *adv.*

overboard (ō'ver-bōrd) *adv.* over the side of a ship; out of a ship.

overburden (ō-ver-ber'dn) *v.t.* to load with too great weight.

overcapitalize (ō-ver-kap'i-tal-iz) *v.t.* to overvalue the capital of, as a corporation; to put more capital into a business than the possibilities of profit warrant.—**overcapitalization**, *n.*

overcast (ō-ver-kast') *v.t.* to cloud; to darken; to sew over slightly.

overcharge (ō-ver-charj') *v.t.* to overburden; to charge at too

high a price;—(ō'ver-char) *n.* an excessive charge or burden.

overcoat (ō'ver-kōt) *n.* a greatcoat or topcoat.

overcome (ō-ver-kum') *v.t.* and *i.* to conquer.

overcrowd (ō-ver-kroud') *v.t.* to crowd excessively.

overdo (ō-ver-doo') *v.t.* to do to excess; to fatigue; to cook too much.

overdose (ō'ver-dōs) *n.* too great a dose.

overdraw (ō-ver-draw') *v.t.* to draw

upon for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a bank or merchant; to exaggerate.

overdue (ō-ver-dū') *a.* past the time of payment, or of arrival.

overflow (ō-ver-flō') *v.t.* to flow over; to inundate;—*v.s.* to run over; to abound;—(ō'ver-flō) *n.* an inundation; superabundance.

overgrow (ō-ver-grō') *v.t.* to cover with growth or herbage;—*v.i.* to grow beyond the fit or natural size.

overhand (ō'ver-hand) *a.* from above downward (with the palm of the hand downward, as in tennis).

overhang (ō-ver-hang') *v.t.* to hang or project over;—*v.i.* to hang or project over; to decorate with hangings;—*n.* that which overhangs.

overhaul (ō-ver-hawl') *v.t.* to repair completely; to gain upon or overtake;—(ō'ver-hawl) *n.* inspection, repair.

overhead (ō'ver-hed) *adv.* above;—*n.* the general operating costs of a business.

overhear (ō-ver-hēr') *v.t.* to hear by accident.

overjoy (ō-ver-joī') *v.t.* to make excessively joyful.

overland (ō'ver-land) *a.* made or performed by land;—*adv.* across the land.



Man Wearing Overcoat

overlap (ô-ver-lap') *v.i.* or *i.* to extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

overlay (ô-ver-lä') *v.i.* to spread over; to cover, to smother.

overlie (ô-ver-lî') *v.i.* to lie upon; to smother by lying upon.

overlook (ô-ver-look') *v.i.* to oversee; inspect; pass by; pardon.

overlord (ô-ver-lord) *n.* a feudal superior.

overmaster (ô-ver-mas'ter) *v.i.* to gain power over.

overmatch (ô-ver-mach') *v.i.* to be too powerful for.

overmuch (ô-ver-much) *a.* and *adv.* too much;—*n.* more than sufficient.

overnight (ô-ver-nî't) *adv.* through or during the night.

overpay (ô-ver-pä') *v.i.* to pay too much.

overplus (ô-ver-plus) *n.* [fr. pref. *over-* and *plus*] surplus.

overpower (ô-ver-pou'er) *v.i.* to vanquish.

overproduction (ô-ver-prô-duk'-shun) *n.* production in excess of the demand.

overrate (ô-ver-rät') *v.i.* to rate too highly, or at too much.

overreach (ô-ver-rêch') *v.i.* to reach beyond; to cheat.

overrule (ô-ver-rool') *v.i.* to rule against; to control.

overrun (ô-ver-run) *v.i.* to run over; to ravage; to outrun;—*v.i.* to run over.

oversea (ô-ver-sê) *a.* and *adv.* foreign; beyond the sea. Also *overseas*.

oversee (ô-ver-sê') *v.i.* to superintend, to overlook.—*overseer*, *n.* a supervisor; an inspector.

overset (ô-ver-set') *v.i.* to upset; to overthrow;—*v.i.* to be turned over.

overshadow (ô-ver-shad'ô) *v.i.* to shade over; to protect; to eclipse.

overshoe (ô-ver-shôô) *n.* a shoe worn over another.

overshoot (ô-ver-shôôt') *v.i.* to shoot beyond; to exceed.

overshot (ô-ver-shot) *a.* turned by water that flows over upon the top of it, of waterwheels.

oversight (ô-ver-sî't) *n.* superintendence; an error; neglect.

oversleep (ô-ver-slêp') *v.i.* to sleep beyond;—*v.i.* to sleep too long.

overspread (ô-ver-spre'd) *v.i.* to spread over; to cover.

overstate (ô-ver-stät') *v.i.* to exaggerate.

overstep (ô-ver-step') *v.i.* to exceed.

overstock (ô-ver-stok) *n.* excess;—(ô-ver-stok') *v.i.* to stock to excess.

overstrain (ô-ver-strän') *v.i.* to strain excessively, so as to weaken or injure;—*n.*

overt (ô'vert) *a.* [O.F. (part.)=opened, fr. *ovrir*. See *covert*] open to view; public; apparent.—*overtly*, *adv.*

overtake (ô-ver-täk') *v.i.* to come up with; to catch; to take by surprise.

overtax (ô-ver-taks') *v.i.* to tax excessively; to draw upon excessively, as one's strength.

overthrow (ô-ver-thrô') *v.i.* to upset or overturn; to demolish; to defeat;—(ô'ver-thrô) *n.* ruin; defeat; fall.

overtime (ô'ver-tîm) *n.* time at work beyond the regular hours.

overtone (ô'ver-tôn) *n.* any of several tones that sound when a fundamental is sounded [Mus.];—*in pl.* connotations, as of a literary style.

overtop (ô-ver-top') *v.i.* to rise above; to excel; to obscure.

overture (ô'ver-chür) *n.* [F. *ouverture*] a proposition; an offer, esp. of diplomatic terms; in the American Presbyterian church, the referring of a question regarding doctrine to the presbyteries; [Mus.] an orchestral introduction to a musical drama.

overturn (ô-ver-tern') *v.i.* to throw down; capsize; to subvert.

overweening (ô-ver-wê'ning) *a.* arrogant; self-conceited; *van.*—*overweeningly*, *adv.*

overweight (ô-ver-wät) *n.* excessive weight; — *a.* weighing more than is normal or proper.

overwhelm (ô-ver-hwel'm') *v.i.* to crush; to submerge and bear down.—*overwhelmingly*, *adv.*

overwork (ô-ver-werk') *v.s.* to work excessively;—*v.i.* to compel to work too hard or long; to do too much work on;—*n.* excessive work.

overwrought (ô-ver-raw't') *a.* overly excited; overworked.

oviform (ô'vi-form) *ô.* egg-shaped.

ovine (ô'vin) *a.* [L. fr. *ovis*, sheep] pert. to sheep.

oviparous (ô-vîp'a-rus) *a.* [L. fr. *ovare*, bring forth] bringing forth offspring in a shell or egg.

ovoid (ô'void) *a.* [fr. G. *oidos*, form] egg-shaped.

ovulate (ô'vü-lät) *v.i.* to release eggs, as from an ovary.—*ovulation*, *n.*

ovule (ô'vül) *n.* the rudimentary seed of a plant.

ovum (ô'vum) *n.* [L. =egg] the female egg which, with the sperm, forms an embryo.

owe (ô) *v.i.* [M.E. *awen*, *owen*, fr. A.S. *agan*, possess] to be indebted in; to be bound to pay; to be obliged for.—*owing*, *ppr.* due; ascribable; remaining unpaid.

Owl (oul) *n.* [A.S. *ûle*; cf. Ger. *uile*] a nocturnal bird of prey.—*owlet*, *n.* a



little owl; an owl.—**owlish**, *a.* like an owl.—**owlishly**, *adv.*

OWN (ón) *a.* [A.S. (part.) *ágen*, possessed, fr. *ágan*. See *owe*] belonging or proper to me, him, etc.; after a *poss. n.* or *pron.*;—*v. t.* to possess; concede; admit.—**owner**, *n.* rightful possessor.—**ownership**, *n.* proprietorship.

OX (oks) *n.*; *pl.* **oxen** (ok'sn) [A.S. *oxa*; *pl.* *oxan*; cp. Ger. *ochse*] the general name for an animal of the bovine kind.—**ox-eyed**, *a.* having large, full eyes.—**ox-gall**, *n.* the bile of the ox.

oxalis (ok'sá-lis) *n.* [G. fr. *oxus*, bitter] a genus of plants, of which the wood sorrel is the type.—**oxalic** (ok-sal'ik) *a.* pert. to, or obtained from, oxalis.—**oxalic acid**, a poisonous acid contained in oxalis.

oxford (oks'fórd) [fr. *Oxford*, Eng] a low shoe laced over the top of the foot.—**Oxford gray**, a medium, moderately brilliant gray.



Oxfords

oxide (ok'sid) *n.* [G. *oxus*, sharp. See *oxygen*] a compound of oxygen and another element.—**oxidate** (ok'si-dát) *v. t.* and *v. i.*, to turn into an oxide.—**oxidation** (ok-si-dá'shun) *n.*—**oxidize** (ok'si-dí-zé) *v. t.* to oxidate.—**oxidizable** (ok-si-dí-zá-bl) *a.*

oxlip (oks'lip) *n.* [A.S. fr. *oxan*, of an ox, and *slippe*, dung. See *slap*, *cow-slip*] a species of the primrose.

oxygen (ok'si-jen) *n.* [=acid generator, fr. G. fr. *oxu-s*, acid, and *rt. gen.*, of *gignesthai*, be born] a gaseous element which forms about one-fifth by volume of the atmosphere.—**oxygenate**, *v. t.* to combine with oxygen. Also **oxygenize**, **oxygenizable**, *a.*—**oxygenous** (ok-si'e-nus) *a.* pert. to oxygen.—**oxyhydrogen** (ok-si-hí'dró-jen) *a.* consisting of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

Oxymoron (ok-si-mó'ron) *n.* [G. = *móros*] a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word—*as*, *cruel kindness*.

Oyer (ó'yer) *n.* [A.F., fr. L. *audire*, hear] a hearing or trial of causes [Law].—**Oyer and terminer**, a commission issued to superior courts empowering them to hear and determine specified offenses.

oyez (ó'yez) *int.* [O.F. (imper.) = hear ye, fr. *oyer* = F. *ouir*, fr. L. *audire*, hear] a word enjoining silence, thrice repeated by a crier before he reads a proclamation, etc.

Oyster (ois'ter) *n.* [O.F. = F. *huître*, fr. L., fr. G. *ostreum*, fr. *osteon*, shell, bone. Conn. with *ostracize*] any of several marine bivalve shellfish.—**Oyster bed**, a breeding place for oysters.

ozocerite (ó-zó'ker-it) *n.* [fr. G.] a mineral wax or paraffin.

Ozone (ó'zón) *n.* [G. fr. *ozein*, small] a form of oxygen found in the atmosphere, esp. after electrical storms.

P

P, p is the 12th consonant and the 16th letter of the English alphabet, is sometimes silent, as in *psalm*, *receipt*; in combination with *h* is sounded as *f*, as in *phantom*.

pabulum (pab'ú-lum) *n.* [L. Conn. with *pasca*, feed; *pastor*] means of nutriment; food.—**pabular**, *a.* pert. to food.

pace (pás) *n.* [F. *pas*, fr. L. (acc.) *passum*, fr. (part.) *passus*, stretched, fr. *pandere* Cf. expansion] a step; the space between the two feet in walking (30 in.); degree of celerity in walking;—*v. t.* to measure by steps,—*v. i.* to go; to walk; to move; to walk slowly.—**paced**, *a.* having a certain pace.—**pacers**, *n.* one who paces; a horse that paces well.—**pacemaker**, *n.* one who sets a pace for others.—*Syn.* gait; stride; walk; march; amble.

pacha (pá-shaw) *n.* See *pasha*.

pachisi (pá-ché'zi) *n.* a game played on a board with pieces moved according to the throw of dice. Also *parcheel*.

pachyderm (pak'i-derm) *n.* [fr. G. *pachus-s*, thick, and *derma*, skin] a non-ruminant hoofed animal with a thick skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, etc.—**pachydermatous** (pak-i-der'ma-tus)

a. [G. stem, *dermat-*, of *derma*] pert. to a pachyderm; thick-skinned.

pacifism (pas'if-izm) *n.* unqualified opposition to war.—**pacifist**, *n.* an adherent of pacifism.—**pacifistic**, *a.*

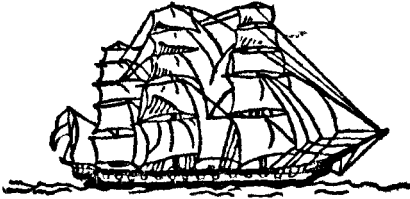
pacify (pas'i-fi) *v. t.* [F. *pacifier*, fr. L. *pasi-ficere*, fr. stem, *pac-*, of

pax, peace, and *facere*] to give peace to; to appease; to tranquilize.—**pacifier**, *n.*—**pacific** (pá-si'fik) *a.* [L.] appeasing; tranquil; calm; peaceful.—**pacification** (pá-si-fí-ká'shun) *n.* [L.] act of making peace; reconciliation.—**pacificator** (pá-si-fí-ká-ter) *n.* a peacemaker; conciliatory.—*Syn.* to calm; quiet; still; allay.

pack (pak) *n.* [Ety. uncert.; cp. Ger. *pack*] a bundle; a kind of bag for provisions, etc., usually worn on the back; a set of playing cards; a number of dogs, wolves, or other animals, hunting together; [Med.] a cloth wrap for a patient, as a **wet pack**, **cold pack**, **dry pack**, etc.; a gang; a large area of floating pieces of ice driven together;—*v. t.* to make up into a bundle or bale; to stow away within, to fill or crowd, as a meeting, with a view to carry a particular resolution; to send away summarily; to envelop a person in wet sheets;—*v. i.* to be packed; to pack goods; to depart in haste.—**packing** (pak'ing) *n.* any material used to

pack, fill up, or make close.—**pack-horse**, *n.* a horse to carry burdens.—**packman**, *n.* a peddler.—**pack-saddle**, *n.* a saddle on which packs are borne.—**packthread**, *n.* strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.—**packing needle**, a needle for sewing up packages.—**packing sheet**, a coarse strong cloth for packing goods; a wet sheet used at water-cure establishments.—**packer**, *n.* charge for packing goods.

package (pak'ij) *n.* a bundle; a bale; a small package; a packet-boat.—**packet** (pak'et) [*F. paquet*, *fr. Teut*] a small package; a packet-boat.—**packet-boat**, *n.* a ship that sails regularly for conveyance of dispatches, passengers, etc.



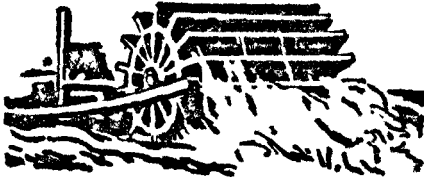
Eighteenth-Century Packet Boat

pact, paction (pakt, pak'shun) [*L. pactum*, thing covenanted] an agreement; a compact.

pad (pad) *n.* [= pad-horse; *fr. D. pad*, path. See **footpad**] an easy-paced horse; a footpad or robber;—*v.i.* to travel slowly; to rob on foot.

pad (pad) *n.* [*Etym. uncert.*; *cp. pod*] anything stuffed with some soft material; a low, soft saddle; a cushion; a tablet of paper, etc.;—*v.i.* to stuff with padding.—**padding** (pad'ing) *n.* the material used in stuffing; unnecessary matter inserted into a book, speech, etc., to extend it to a certain size.—**padding**, *n.*

paddle (pad'l) *v.t.* [*Prob. fr. pad* (1)] to propel or beat with a paddle;—*v.i.* to dabble in the water; to beat the water with the feet and move, as aquatic birds; to row slowly;—*n.* a short oar with a broad blade; a broad board at the circumference of a paddle wheel; a board with a blade used to beat clothes, etc.—**paddle box**, one of the boxes projecting from the side of a steamboat, within which are the paddle wheels.—**paddle wheel**, a wheel with paddles, used in propelling steamboats.



Paddle Wheel

paddock (pad'ok) *n.* [*Corr. fr. M.E. parrock*, park] a small enclosure under pasture, adjoining a mansion; an enclosure at a race track for exercising the horses.

paddy (pad'i) *n.* [*Malay*] rice in the husk.

padella (pa-del'ä) *n.* [*It.*] a shallow vessel in which fat is burned by means of a wick (used in illumination).

padlock (pad'lok) *n.* [*fr. prov. E. pad*, pannier. See **pedlar**] a lock having a semicircular link joined at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt;—*v.i.* to fasten with a padlock; to close to the public.



Padlock

padre (pa'dri, -drä) *n.*; *pl. padres* (pa'driz, -dräs) [*Sp., Pg., and It.*] a priest; [*slang*] a chaplain.

padrone (pa-dro'nä) *n.* [*It. = patron*] one who contracts for Italian laborers or street musicians, or employs destitute children to beg for him; the master of a small vessel in the Mediterranean trade.

pæan (pæ'an) *n.* [*G. Pæan*, *Pæon*, Apollo] a song of joy or triumph.

pædobaptism (pæ-dö-bap'tuzm) *n.* [*fr. G. stem paid-*, of *païs*, child. See **paideutics**] the baptism of infants.—**pædobaptist**, *n.* one who advocates infant baptism.

pagan (pä'gan) *n.* [*L. pagānus*, lit. peasant, the cities having first received Christianity; *fr. pagus*, village. *Cp. heathen*] a heathen; an idolater;—*a.* heathenish; idolatrous.—**paganism**, *n.* heathenism.—**paganish**, *a.* heathenish.—**paganize**, *v.t.* to render pagan.

page (päj) *n.* [*F., of uncert. etym.*] a boy in the service of a person of rank or wealth; a young male servant or attendant.

page (päj) *n.* [*F., fr. L. (acc.) paginam*, *fr. rt. of pangere*, fasten (compose)] one side of a leaf of a book or manuscript; a writing or record;—*v.t.* to number or arrange the pages of.—**paging**, *n.* the marking of pages; the figures marking pages.

pageant (päj'ent) *n.* [*Low L. pagina*, a stage (fixed up). See **page** (2)] a theatrical exhibition; a spectacle, something showy.—**pageantry**, *n.* pompous exhibition; show.

paginal (päj'i nal) *a.* pert. to, or consisting of, pages.—**pagination** (päj'i-nä'shun) *n.* page numbering; the act or process of paging.



Pagoda

pagoda (pa-gö'dä) *n.* [*Pg., fr. Pers.*] a sacred tower in the East Indies and China; an idol; a coin formerly current in India.

pah (pá) *int.* an exclamation of disgust or contempt.

paid (pád) past tense and past part. of the verb *pay*;—*a.* hired or as the pay of someone.

paideutics (pi-dū'tiks) *n.* [G. fr. *paideia*, educate, fr. *paiss*, child. See *pedagogue*] the science of education.

pail (pāl) *n.* [A.S. *þægel*] an open vessel of wood, tin, etc., for carrying liquids.—**pailful**, *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

pain (pān) *n.* [F. *peine*, fr. L. (acc.) *pœnam*, fr. G. See *penalty*] bodily or mental suffering;—*pl.* the throes of travail; care; trouble;—*v.t.* to subject to bodily or mental suffering.—**painful**, *a.* full of pain; difficult.—**painfully**, *adv.*—**painfulness**, *n.*—**painless**, *a.*—**painlessly**, *adv.*—**painlessness**, *n.*—**painstaking**, *a.* carefully laborious; sparing no pains;—*n.* careful exertion.—**painstaker**, *n.*—*Syn.* anguish; distress; pang; torment; hurt.

paint (pānt) *v.t.* [F. (part.) *peint*, painted, fr. *peindre*, fr. L. *pingere*. See *pigment*, *picture*] to cover or besmear with color; to represent in colors; to represent to the mind;—*v.s.* to practice the art of painting; to rouge;—*n.* a substance used in painting; rouge.—**painting**, *n.* act of laying on colors; art of representing natural objects in colors, a picture.—**painter**, *n.*—**painter's colic**, lead colic.—*Syn.* to color; defecit; dye; tinge; delineate; describe; represent.



Painter of Boat

painter (pān'ter) *n.* [M.E. *panter*, fr. G. *panthēros*, catching all] a rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any other object.

pair (pār) *n.* [F. fr. *pair*, equal, fr. L. (acc.) *parēs*, fr. *par*. See *par*, *peer* (1)] two things of a kind, applied to the same purpose, and used together; a couple; a married couple; two members of a legislature, of opposite politics, who agree not to vote;—*v.t.* to unite in couples; to separate from a company in pairs;—*v.s.* to be joined in pairs.



Man in Pajamas

pajama (pā-jā'mā, -jam'ā) *n.*; also **pyjama** [Hind.] in India and

Persia, light drawers or trousers worn by Mohammedans;—*pl.* a light suit, with jacket and trousers, used as a nightdress or dressing gown.

pal (pal) *n.* [Eng. Gypsy *pal*, brother, friend] a close friend [slang].—to **pal with**, to associate closely with as a companion.

palace (pal'as) *n.* [M.E. *palais*, fr. F., fr. L. *palātium*, orig. palace on the *Palatine* hill] the house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage, resides; any magnificent house.

paladin (pal'a-din) *n.* [F., fr. It.=lit. of the palace. See *palatine*] a knight-errant, or storied hero.

palanquin (pal-an-kén') *n.* [Hind., fr. Skt.] a covered couch suspended from poles, by which it is borne on the shoulders of men (used in the East Indies and China). Also **palankeen**.



Palanquin

palate (pal'at) *n.* [O.F. *palat*, fr. L. *palātum*] the roof of the mouth; relish; taste.—**palatable**, *a.* agreeable to the taste; savory.—**palatableness**, *n.*—**palatal**, *a.* pert. to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate;—*n.* a palatal letter or sound.

palatial (pā-lā'shāl) *a.* pert. to, or becoming, a palace; magnificent.

palatine (pal'a-tin, -tin) *a.* [L. *palātīnus*] pert. to a palace; possessing royal privileges;—*n.* one possessing royal privileges; a count palatine.—**palatine** (pā-lat'ī-nāt) *n.* the province or dignity of a palatine.

palaver (pā-lav'er) *n.* [Pg. *palavra*, fr. L. *parabola*, parable. See *parley*, *parlor*] idle talk; flattery; a conference;—*v.t.* to cajole; to flatter;—*v.i.* to confer; to talk idly.—**palaverer**, *n.*

pale (pāl) *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *pālus*] a pointed stake; a narrow board used in fencing; a limited territory;—*v.t.* to enclose with pales; to encompass.

pale (pāl) *a.* [O.F.=F. *pāle*, fr. L. (acc.) *pallidum*, pallid] not ruddy or fresh of color; of a faint luster; whitish;—*v.t.* to make pale;—*v.i.* to turn pale.—**palely** (pāl'ly) *adv.* wanly; not freshly or ruddily.—**paleness**, *n.* defect of color; wanness.—**paleface**, *n.* a white person (so called by North American Indians).

paleography (pā-lē-og'ra-fi) *n.* [fr. G. *palaios*, ancient, and *graphem*, to write] ancient writings, art of deciphering ancient writings.—**paleographic** (pā-lē-ō-graf'ik) *a.*

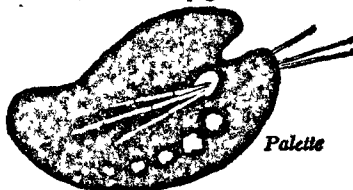
paleolith (pā'lē-ō-lith) *n.* [fr. G. *lithos*, stone] an unpolished stone object, or implement, belonging to the earlier stone age.—**paleolithic** (pā-lē-ō-lith'ik) *a.* belonging to the earlier stone age.

paleology (pā-lē-ol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *palaios*, discourse, fr. *legein*] a discourse or treatise on antiquities; archeology.—**paleologist**, *n.* one conversant with paleology.

paleontology (pā-lē-on-tol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *palas-os*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *-logia*, discourse, fr. *legein*] the science of fossils.—**paleontologist**, *n.* one versed in paleontology.—**paleontological** (pā-lē-on-tō-loy'i-kāl) *a.* relating to paleontology.

Paleozoic (pā-lē-ō-zō'ik) *a.* [G. *πῶζ*, life] denoting the lowest fossiliferous strata and the earliest forms of life.

palette (pal'et) *n.* [F., fr. It.=orig. flat blade, fr. L. *pala*, spade] a thin oval board held by a painter in one hand and on which he mixes his pigments.



Palette

palfrey (pawl'fri) *n.* [O.F. *palefrei*, spare horse, fr. Low L. *para* (=G. *para*) beside, and *wrēdus*, posthorse, fr. Celt.] a small horse suitable for women.

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest) *n.* [G.] parchment that has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

palindrome (pal'in-drōm) *n.* [G.] a word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backwards or forwards.

paling (pā'ling) *n.* a fence formed with pales.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'ē-sis) *n.* [G. *palin*, again, and *genesis*] a new birth; a regeneration.

palinode (pal'i-nōd) *n.* [G. *palinōda*, orig. recantation in song, fr. *palin*, again, and *ode*] a recantation.

palisade (pal-i-sād') *n.* [F., fr. L. *palus*, stake] a fence formed of stakes; a series of cliffs;—*v.i.* to fortify with stakes.



Palisade

palish (pā'lish) *a.* somewhat pale.

pall (pawl) *n.* [A.S. *pell*, fr. L. *pallium*] a cloak; an ecclesiastical mantle; a large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at

a funeral;—*v.i.* to cloak; to cover.—**pall-bearer**, *n.* one who bears the coffin at a funeral; one who holds up the pall.

pall (pawl) *v.t.* [Short. fr. *appal*, in same sense] to make vapid or inspid; to cloy;—*v.i.* to become vapid or inspid.

palladium (pā-lā-di-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *Palladum*, the statue of Pallas Athene, on the preservation of which the safety of Troy depended] something that affords defense, protection, and safety; a rare metal associated with platinum.

pallet (pal'et) *n.* [Form of *palette*] a palette; an instrument used by potters, etc.

pallet (pal'et) *n.* [M.E. *paslet*, fr. F. fr. *paille*, straw, fr. L. (acc.) *paleam*] a small, rude bed.

palliasse (pal'i-as) *n.* [F. *pallasse*] a straw mattress.

palliate (pal'i-āt) *v.i.* [L. *palliātus*, cloaked, fr. *pallium*] to extenuate; to cover with excuse.—**palliative**, *a.* extenuating; mitigating;—*n.* that which extenuates.—**palliation** (pal-i-ā'shun) *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation.—*Syn.* to lessen; extenuate; gloss; cover.

pallid (pal'id) *a.* [L. *pallidus*] deficient in color; pale; wan.—**pallidly**, *adv.*—**pallidness**, *n.*

pallium (pal'i-um) *n.* [L.=a Greek cloak] the outer garment of the ancient Greeks; a kind of ecclesiastical vestment; the mantle of a mollusk.

pall-mall (pel-me'l) *n.* [O.F. *palemalle*, through It., fr. O.G. *palla*, ball, and L. *malleus*, mallet] an old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch.

pallor (pal'or) *n.* [L. fr. *pallens*, be pale] paleness; wanness.

palm (pām) *n.* [L. *palma*] the inner part of the hand; a lineal measure, as 3 or 4 inches.

palm (pām) *n.* [A.S. *palme*, fr. L. *palma*] a tree or shrub of the palm family;



Palm Trees

a branch or leaf of the palm;—*symbol* of victory or triumph; honor; prize;—*v.i.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud.—**palmaceous** (pal-mā'shus) *a.* belonging to the palm family.—**palmate** (pal'māt) *a.* having the shape of the hand; web-footed.—**palmer** (pā'mer) *n.* one who visited the Holy Land, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof.—**palmy** (pā'mi) *a.* bearing palms; flourishing.—**palm cabbage**, the edible bud of certain palms.—**palm house**, a house for palms and other tropical plants.—

palm oil, an oil, or fat, obtained from the fruit of palms.—**Palm Sunday**, the Sunday before Easter, commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

palma Christi (pal'mə kris'ti) n. [L. palma = palm of Christ] the castor-oil plant.

palmetto (pal-met'ō) n. [Sp.] a species of palm tree.

palmist (pá'must) n. one who pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.—**palmistry**, n. the art of the palmist.

palpable (pal'pa-bl) a. [F., fr. L. palpabilis, fr. palpāre, handle] capable of being felt; easily perceptible; obvious.—**palpably**, adv.—**palpableness**, n.—**Syn.** visible; clear; plain, evident; manifest; discernible.

palpitate (pal'pá-tāt) v.i. [L. fr. palpāre, throbb] to beat rapidly, as the heart; to throb; to pulsate violently.—**palpitation** (pal-pá-tā'shun) n. a violent beating of the heart.

palsgrave (paw'grāv) n. [Ger. fr. pfaiz, palace, and graf, count] a count, or earl, who has the superintendence of a royal palace; a count palatine;—**fem.** palsgravine.

palsy (paw'lzi) n. [M.E. parlesy, fr. F. paralysse. Doublet of paralysis] paralysis.—**v.t.** to paralyze.—**palsied**, a. affected with palsy.

palter (paw'lter) v.i. [Scand.] to shift; to trifle with.

paltry (paw'ltri) a. mean; despicable; worthless.—**paltrily**, adv.—**paltriness**, n.—**Syn.** petty; puny, contemptible.

paludinous (pal'ú-di-nus) a. [L. palus, paludis, marsh] pert. to marshes; marshy.

pampas (pam'pas) n. pl. [Sp., fr. Peruv] vast grassy, treeless plains in South America.—**pampero** (pam-pá'rō) n. a strong, cold, dry, southwest wind of the pampas.

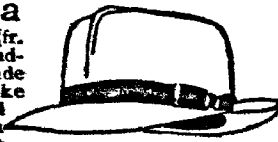
pamper (pam'per) v.t. [Low Ger. pampen, cram] to feed to the full; to gratify unduly; to glut.

pamphlet (pam'flet) n. [Etyrn. uncert.] a small book of a few sheets stitched or stapled together, but not bound; a short treatise or essay.—**pamphleteer** (pam-fle-tēr) n. a writer of pamphlets;—**v.t.** to write pamphlets.

pan (pan) n. [A.S. panne, cp. Ger. pfanne] a broad, shallow vessel, the part of a flintlock that held the priming; the braun pan;—**v.t.** and **v.** to wash in a pan, as ore for gold.

panacea (pan-ā-sē'ā) n. [G.] a remedy for all diseases.

panama (pan'ā-mā) n. [fr. Panama] a hand-woven hat made from palm-like leaves, and commonly worn during hot weather.



Panama Hat

pancake (pan'kāk) n. a thin cake fried in a pan.

pancreas (pan'krē-ās) n. [G.=sweet-bread] a gland in the abdomen beneath the stomach.—**pancreatic** (pan-krē-at'ik) a. pert. to the pancreas.

Pandean (pan-dē'an) a. belonging to the god Pan.—**Pandean pipes**, a musical instrument played with the mouth (it consists of short pipes of different lengths, fastened side by side).

pandect (pan'dekt) n. [F. pandectes, fr. L., fr. G. pandectēs, comprehensive, fr. pan-, and dechesthai, receive] usually a treatise that contains the whole of any science;—**pl.** the digest of Roman civil law made by order of Justinian.

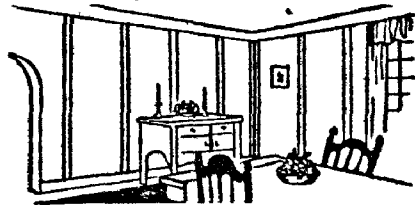
Pandemonium (pan-dē-mō'ni-um) n. [L., fr. G. fr. pan, all, and demon] the abode of demons or evil spirits; [not cap.] any disorderly, noisy place or gathering; a riotous uproar.

pander (pan'der) n. [fr. Pandarus in the story of Troilus and Cres-sida] a male bawd; a pimp, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another;—**v.t.** to minister to the evil designs of persons;—**fem.** panderees.

pane (pān) n. [F. pan, piece, panel, fr. L. (acc.) pannum] a plate of glass; a panel.

panegyric (pan-ē-jir'ik) n. [L., fr. G. panegurikos (speech), for a festival, fr. paneguris, full assembly, fr. pan-, and agora, assembly] an oration in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; eulogium.—**panegyrical**, a. containing praise or eulogy.—**panegyrist**, n. a eulogist.—**panegyryze** (pan-ē-jir-iz) v.t. to praise highly;—**v.t.** to bestow praises.—**Syn.** encomium; laudation; eulogy; praise.

panel (pan'el) n. [O.F.=F. panneau, fr. pane] a (rectangular) piece of cloth, parchment, or wood; a sunk portion of a door; a list of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff.—**v.t.** to form with panels.—**paneling**, n. paneled work.



Paneling on Walls of Room

pang (pang) n. [Perh. conn. with prong] a momentary and violent pain; a throe; anguish.

panhandle (pan'han-dl) v.i. to beg.—**panhandler**, n.

panic (pan'ik) a. [G.=orig. (fear) excited by Pan] extreme or sudden fright;—**n.** a sudden fright—hence, a widespread fear of financial insecurity in a time of economic upset.—**panicky**, a.—**panic-monger**, n. one who tries to create panic.—**panic-stricken**, a. filled with panic.

pannier (pan'yer) *n.* [F. *panier*, bread-basket, fr. L. fr. *pānis*, bread] a wicker-basket for carrying fruit, etc., on a horse.

pannikin (pan'i-kin) *n.* a small pan.

panoply (pan'ō-plī) *n.* [G. *panoplia*, fr. *pan-*, and *hopla*, arms] a suit of armor.—**panoplied**, *a.* fully armed.

panorama (pan-ō-rā'mā) *n.* [G. *Pan-*, and *horama*, a view] a complete view in every direction; a picture exhibited, a part at a time, by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.—**panoramic** (pan-ō-ram'ik) *a.* pert. to, or like, a panorama.

pansy (pan'zi) *n.* [F. *pensée*, a thought, fr. *penser*, to think, fr. L. *pansāre*, ponder] any of several popular flowers related to the violet and of varied colors.



Pansy

pant (pant) *v.t.* [O.F., of uncert. etym.] to gasp out;—*v.i.* to breathe quickly; to long;—*n.* gasp; a throb.—**panter**, *n.*—**pantingly**, *adv.* with gasps.

pantalets (pan-tā-lets') *n.*; also **pantalettes** [Dim. fr. *pantaloons*] formerly a kind of long drawers ruffled at the bottoms, worn by women.

pantaloons (pan-tā-loon') *n.* [F. *pantalon*, St. *Pantaleone*, patron saint of Venice] a ridiculous character in Italian comedy; the butt of the clown in modern pantomime;—*pl.* [F. *pantalon*, lit. Venetian garment] a garment worn by men, reaching from the waist to the heel; trousers.

pantehnicion (pan-tek'ni-kon) *n.* [G. *pan-*, and *techné*, art] a van for transporting furniture [British].

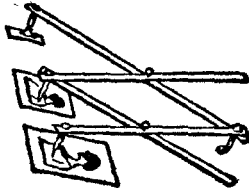
pantheism (pan'thē-izm) *n.* [G. *pan-*, and *theos*, god] the doctrine that denies the existence of a personal God, and recognizes Him only as identified with nature.—**pantheist**, *n.* a believer in pantheism.—**pantheistic**, **pantheistical** (pan-thē-ist'ik, -ti-kal) *a.* pert. to or characterized by pantheism.—**pantheistically**, *adv.*

pantheon (pan'thē-on) *n.* [G.] a temple dedicated to all the gods; the whole body of divinities worshiped by a people.

panther (pan'ther) *n.* [L. *panthēr*, fr. G.] a leopard, cougar, or jaguar.—**pantheress**, *n. fem.*

pantograph (pan'tō-graf) *n.* [G. *pantō-*, fr. *pan*, all, and *graphein*, to write] an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, charts, plans, etc.—**pantographic** (pan'tō-graf'ik) *a.* pert. to,

or done by, a pantograph.—**pantographically**, *adv.*



Pantograph

pantomime (pan'tō-mīm) *n.* [F., fr. L. *pantomimus*, fr. G. fr. *pantō*=*pan-*, and *mimos*, mime] a spectacular display in dumb show; a theatrical entertainment at Christmas time.—**pantomimist**, *n.* one who creates or acts in pantomime.—**pantomimic** (pan'tō-mim'ik) *a.*

pantry (pan'tri) *n.* [O.F. *pancterie*, fr. Late L. *pānētia*, maker of bread, fr. L. *pānis*. See **pannier**] an apartment in which provisions are kept.

pants (pantz) *n.* pantaloons; trousers [coll.].

pap (pap) *n.* [E., fr. *pa-pa* in baby speech] a nipple; a teat; a round, conical hill; soft food for infants, as bread softened with water; pulp.

papa (pā'pā) *n.* [imit. See **pap**] a child's word for father.

papacy (pā'pā-si) *n.* the office and dignity of the pope; the popes collectively; papal jurisdiction; Roman Catholicism.

papal (pā'pāl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *pāpālis*, fr. *pāpa*, father, bishop. Cp. **papa**] pert. to the pope or the papacy.—**papally**, *adv.*—**Papal States**, territory in Central Italy, formerly under papal rule.

papaverous (pap-av'er-us) *a.* [L. fr. *papaver*, poppy] resembling the poppy.

papaw (pā-paw) *n.* a tree of southern central U.S., or its fruit.

paper (pā'per) *n.* [A.S. fr *papyrus*] a thin, flexible sheet made of vegetable fibers, used for writing, printing, etc.; a printed or written instrument; a newspaper; an essay or article; bills of exchange; promissory notes; paper hangings;—*a.* consisting of paper; fictitious;—*u.t.* to cover with paper.—**paperery**, *a.* like paper.—**paper credit**, promissory notes.—**paper hangings**, paper for covering the walls of rooms.—**paper mill**, a mill for the making of paper.—**paper stainer**, a maker of paper hangings.—**paperweight**, *n.* a small weight used to hold down loose papers.

Paphian (pā'fi-an) *a.* pert. to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus; pert. to Venus or her worship;—*n.* a native of Paphos; a votary of Venus; a woman of ill-fame.

papier-mâché (pā-per-mā-shā') *n.* [F.] pulp from rags or paper mixed with size and glue, and molded into trays, salvers, etc.

papilionaceous (pā-pil-yō-nā'shus) *a.* [fr. L. *papilio*,

butterfly] resembling the butterfly; having a corolla resembling a butterfly, as in the bean or pea.

papilla (pā-pil'ā) *n.* [L.] 'the pap or nipple;—*pl.* papillæ (pā-pil'ē) minute elevations of the skin, tongue, etc.—**papillary** (pā-pil'ar-i) *a.* pert. to, or resembling, the nipple or papillæ.

papist (pā'pist) *n.* [F. *papiste*, fr. *pape*, pope] a Roman Catholic; an adherent of the pope.—**papistry**, *n.* the doctrines of the church of Rome; popery.—**papistic**, **papistical** (pā-pis'tik, -tī-kəl) *a.* adherent to the church of Rome; popish.

papoose (pā-'pooz') *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a N. American Indian child.

pappus (pā'pus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *pappos*, down] down, as on the seeds of the thistle, dandelion, etc.—**pappose**, **pappous** (pā'pōs, -us) *a.* downy.

pappy (pā'pī) *a.* like pap;—*n.* a child's name for its father.

paprika (pāp-rik'ā) *n.* a kind of pepper tree, or the spice prepared from its fruit.

papyrus (pā-pī'rus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *papyrus*, an Egypt. rush] a species of reed, which furnished writing material to the ancients, a manuscript written on papyrus.

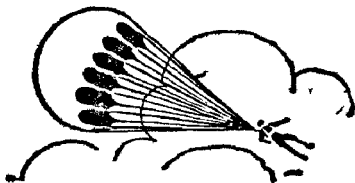
par (pār) *n.* [L.=equal] state of equality; an established monetary value; in golf, the number of strokes necessary to play a hole or course perfectly.—**above par**, above normal; at premium.—**below par**, below normal; at a discount

para (pā-'ra') *n.* a coin of Turkey and of Yugoslavia.

parable (par'ā-bl) *n.* [G. *parabolē*, a comparison, fr. O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *parabolam*. Doublet of *parabola*] a fable or allegorical narrative from which a moral is drawn.—**parabolical** (par-ā-bol'ikal) *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, a parable; allegorical.—**parabolically**, *adv.* by way of parable.—*Syn.* allegory; similitude; metaphor; apologue.

parabola (pā-rab'ō-lā) *n.* [L., fr. G. *para-bolē*, fr. *ballein*, cast] a section of a cone made by a plane parallel to the lateral surface.—**parabolic**, **parabolical** (par-ā-bol'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* resembling a parabola.

parachute (par'ā-shōot) *n.* [F., fr. G. *para*-, against, and *chute*, a fall] a folding contrivance that opens in the form of an umbrella, and slows one's fall from an aircraft.



Parachute in Use

paraclete (par'ā-klēt) *n.* [L., fr. G. *paraklētos*, called to help, fr. *para*-, and *kalein*, call] one called to aid or

support; an advocate, esp. the Comforter; the Holy Spirit.

parade (pā-rād') *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada*, a halt, L. *parāre*, prepare] show; a review ground; procession; martial array; the place where troops assemble for exercise, etc.; a public walk,—*v.t.* to make a spectacle of; to marshal in military order;—*v.i.* to go about for show; to march in military array.—*Syn.* display, ostentation; exhibition; boasting.

paradigm (par'ā-dim, -dim) *n.* [F. *paradigma*, a model, fr. *para*-, and *deiknunai*, show] an example; a model; [Gram.] an example of a word in its various inflections.—**paradigmatic** (par-ā-dig-mat'ik) *a.* exemplary.

paradise (par'ā-dis) *n.* [L. *paradisus*, fr. G. *paradisos*, park, fr. Per.] the garden of Eden; a place of bliss; heaven.—**paradisiac**, **paradisiacal** (par-ā-dis'ā'ik, -di-sī'ā-kəl) *a.* pert. to paradise.

paradox (par'ā-doks) *n.* [G. *paradoxon*, fr. *para*-, against, and *doxa*, opinion] a sentiment seemingly absurd, yet true in fact; a seeming contradiction.—**paradoxical** (par-ā-dok'si-kəl) *a.* having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.—**paradoxically**, *adv.*

paraffin, **paraffine** (par'ā-fin, -fēn) *n.* [fr. L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin (with acids and alkalies)] a wax obtained by distillation of wood, coal, etc.

paragoge (par'ā-gō-jē) *n.* [G. fr. *para*-, and *agenn*, to lead] the addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word.

paragon (par'ā-gon) *n.* [O.F., fr. Sp., of uncert. etym.] a model or pattern implying excellence, a size of type;—*v.t.* to match or excel.

paragraph (par'ā-graf) *n.* [G. *paragrafos*, marginal mark showing new par., fr. *para*-, and *graphein*, write] a distinct part of a writing; a section or subdivision; the character (¶), used as a reference, etc.; a brief notice, as in a newspaper;—*v.t.* to make or write in paragraphs.—**paragraphic** (par-ā-graf'ik) *a.* consisting of paragraphs.

parakeet (par'ā-kēt) *n.* [Sp. *periquito*, dim. fr. *Pescó*, Peter. See *parrot*] a small parrot with a long tail.

parallax (par'ā-laks) *n.* [G. fr. *para*-, and *allassein*, to change] the difference between the position of a body as seen from a point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from the earth's center.—**parallaxic** (par-ā-lak'tik) *a.* pert. to parallax.

parallel (par'ā-lel) *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *parallēlos*, fr. *para*, beside, and (gen.) *allos*, one another] extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; having the same direction or tendency; agreeing in essential parts;—*n.* a line parallel to another; conformity in all essential points; resemblance; comparison made; counterpart; a sign of reference (||), used to direct attention to marginal or footnotes;—*v.t.* to place parallel; to correspond to; to compare.—**parallels of latitude**, circles on the earth parallel to

the equator.—**parallelism**, *n.* state of being parallel, comparison; resemblance.

parallelogram (par-ə-lē'ō-gram) *n.* [fr. *G. grammā*, line] a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel.



Parallelogram

paralleloped (par-ə-lē'ō-pi'ped) *n.* [fr. *G. epipedon*, a plane surface, fr. *epi*, on, and *pedon*, ground] an oblong solid figure whose faces are parallelograms.

paralysis (pə-ral'i-sis) *n.* [L., fr. *G. fr. para*, beside, and *lucin*, to loosen. Doublet of *palsy*] loss of voluntary motion or sensation in any part of the body.—**paralytic** (par-ə-lit'ik) *a.* pert. to or affected with paralysis;—*n.* a person so affected.

paralyze (par-ə-liz) *v.t.* to affect with paralysis; to unnerve; to impair the action or energy of.

paramatta (par-ə-mat'a) *n.* [*paramatta*, Austral.] a fabric of wool and cotton.

paramount (par-ə-mount) *a.* [F. *par amont*, at the top, fr. *L. per* and *amount*] superior; of highest importance; chief;—*n.* the highest in rank; the chief.—**paramountly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* eminent; pre-eminent; principal; supreme.

paramour (par-ə-moor) *n.* [F. *par amour*, with love, fr. *L. per* and (acc.) *amorem*] an illicit lover.

paranoia (par-ə-noi'a) *n.* a kind of insanity in which delusions of persecution and of grandeur are common.—**paranoid** (par-ə-noi'ak) *n.* one who suffers from paranoia.

parapet (par-ə-pet) *n.* [F., fr. It. *parapetto*, a wall breast high, fr. *L. parāre*, prepare, guard (*parry*), and *pectus*, breast] a breastwork; a wall or barrier on the edge of a bridge, dock, etc.

paraphernalia (par-ə-fer-nā'li-ə) *n.* pl. [fr. Late *L. parapherna*, property besides dowry, fr. *G. fr. phernē*, dowry, fr. *phenein*, bring] goods of a wife beyond her dowry; appendages; ornaments; trappings.

paraphrase (par-ə-frāz) *n.* [G. *paraphrasis*, fr. *phrasis*, phrase, fr. *phrasain*, speak] a restatement of a passage fully and clearly; a free translation into the same or another language; a hymn founded on a passage of Scripture;—*v.t.* to explain, interpret, or translate with latitude.—**paraphrast**, *n.* one who paraphrases.—**paraphrastic**, **paraphrastical** (par-ə-fras'tik, -ti-kəl) *a.* explaining or translating freely; of the nature of a paraphrase.—**paraphrastically**, *adv.*

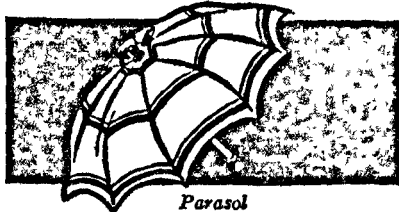
paraquet (par-ə-ket) *n.* See **parakeet**.

parasang (par-ə-sang) *n.* [G., fr. *Per.*] a Persian measure of length, nearly four miles.

paraselene (par-ə-se-lē'nē) *n.* [fr. *G. selēnē*, moon] a bright spot on a lunar halo produced by refraction through vertical ice crystals.

parasite (par-ə-sit) *n.* [F., fr. *L. (acc.) parasitum*, lit. one who eats with another, fr. *G. fr. sitos*, food] a hanger on; a plant, or animal, that lives at the expense of another.—**parasitic** (par-ə-sit'ik) *a.* of the nature of a parasite; fawning; living as a parasite.—**parasitically**, *adv.*—*Syn.* flatterer; toady; sycophant; time-server.

parasol (par-ə-sol) *n.* [F., through It, fr. *L. parāre*, guard, *parry*, and *sol*, sun] a small umbrella used to protect from the sun's rays.



Parasol

parboil (pār-boil) *v.t.* [O.F. *parboillir*, boil thoroughly, fr. *L. per*, through, and *bullire*, boil] to boil in part.

parbuckle (pār'buk-l) *n.* a device formed of a single rope for lowering or hoisting a weighty body, as a cask;—*v.t.* to hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

parcel (pār'sel) *n.* [F. *parcelle*, fr. *L. pars*, part] a bundle; a package; a part; a portion;—*v.t.* to divide into parts or portions.—**parceling**, *n.* strips of tarred canvas round a rope.—**parcel post**, the post office system for conveying and delivering parcels.

parch (pārch) *v.t.* [Etym. uncert.] to scorch; to shrivel with heat;—*v.i.* to be scorched; to become very dry.—**parchedness** (pārch-ed-nes) *n.* state of being scorched or dried up.

parchment (pārch'ment) *n.* [O.F. *perchemin*, fr. *L. (acc.) pergaminum*, lit. (paper) of *Pergamos* in Asia Minor, fr. *G.*] the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on; a document written on parchment.

pard (pārd) *n.* [G. *pardos*] the leopard or panther; [abbr. of "pardner"] a partner (*colloq.*).

pardie (pār-dē) *int.* [O.F. = *par di*, corr. fr. *par Dieu*, by God] certainly; of a truth. Also *perdy*.

pardon (pār'don, -dn) *v.t.* [F. fr. *par-donner*, to forgive, fr. *L. per-dōnāre*, fr. *per*, fully, and *dōnare*, give. See *donate*] to forgive; to remit the penalty of; to overlook, as a fault,—*n.* forgiveness; remission of a penalty.—**pardonable**, *a.*—**pardonably**, *adv.*—**pardonableness**, *n.*—**pardon**, *n.* one who pardons—formerly a seller of the Pope's indulgences.—*Syn.* of *n.*, absolution; remission; condonation; clearance; amnesty.

pare (pār) *v.t.* [F., fr. *L. parāre, prepare*] to cut or shave off; to diminish little by little.—**parer**, *n.*

paregoric (par-e-gor'ik) *a.* [G. fr. *parē-gorein*, to address a meeting, fr. *para*, beside, and *agora*, assembly] soothing; assuaging pain;—*n.* a medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; tincture of opium.

parent (pār'ent) *n.* [F.=relative, fr. *L. (acc.) parenem*, lit. (part.) begetting, fr. *parēre*] a father or mother; one who produces; source; origin.—**parental** (pār-en'tal) *a.* pert. to, or becoming, parents; affectionate.—**parentally**, *adv.*—**parentage** (pār'en-tij) *n.* extraction; birth; parents or ancestors.

parenthesis (pā-ren'thē-sis) *n.* [G. fr. *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, a placing. See *thesis*] an explanatory word or sentence inserted in another sentence, not grammatically connected with it, and enclosed within curved lines or dashes.—*pl.* the marks of a parenthesis—().—**parenthetic**, **parenthetical** (pār-en-thet'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to, or expressed in, a parenthesis.—**parenthetically**, *adv.*

paresis (pā-rē'sis) *n.* partial paralysis.

parget (pār'jet) *v.t.* [F., fr. *L.*] to cover with plaster;—*n.* gypsum; rough plaster; pargeting.

parhelion (pār-hē'li-on) *n.*; *pl.* **parhelia** (-ā) [G. fr. *parēliar*, beside the sun, fr. *hēlios*] a mock sun appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

pariah (pā-rī'ā) *n.* [Tamil] one of the lowest caste of Hindus in India; an outcast.

Parian (pār'n-an) *a.* pert. to the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades;—*n.* a fine quality of porcelain clay, used for statuettes, etc.

parietal (pār-rē-tal) *a.* [L. fr. stem, *pariet-*, of *paries*, partition wall] pert. to a wall; pert. to the walls of a cavity of the body.

paring (pār'ing) *n.* that which is pared off; a clipping; rind; practice of cutting off the surface of grass land for tillage.

parish (pār'ish) *n.* [F. *paroisse*, fr. *L. (acc.) parochiam*, fr. G. fr. *parokhos*, dwelling beside, fr. *okhos*, a dwelling] a county; an ecclesiastical district, or its members.—*a.* relating to a parish; provincial.—**parishioner** (pār-rish'un-er) *n.* a member of a parish.

Parisian (pār-rizh'an) *a.* of, or belonging to, Paris;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Paris.

parity (pār'ti) *n.* [F., fr. *L. (acc.) paritatem*, fr. *par*] equality, close correspondence; analogy.

park (pārk) *n.* [M.E. *parrock*, fr. A.S. *pearroc*. Doublet of *paddock*] a tract for the preservation of game, recreation, etc.; a clearing in woodland, the space in the rear of an army occupied by the artillery, supplies, etc.;—*v.t.* to enclose in a park; to bring together in a compact body; to occupy a space with a vehicle.

parka (pār'ka) *n.* a hooded outer garment worn by Arctic peoples,

originally made from skins; any similar garment.

parlance (pār'lans) *n.* [F., fr. (part.) *parlant*, speaking, fr. *parler*, fr. Late *L. parabolāre*. See *palaver*, *parable*, *parlor*] conversation; form of speech.

parley (pār'li) *v.i.* [F. *parler* (vb.), to speak, (n.) speech. See *parlance*] to confer, as with an enemy;—*n.* a conference, esp. with an enemy.

parliament (pār'li-men't) *n.* [F. *parlement*. See *parlance*] the British legislative assembly, comprising the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons [cap.]; any similar legislative assembly.—**parliamentary** (pār-li-men'tā-rī) *a.* pert. to, enacted by, or according to the established rules of a parliament.—**Parliamentarian** (pār-li-men-tār'i-an) *n.* an adherent of the British Long Parliament (1640-1653).

parlor (pār'ler) *n.* [O.F. *parlour*, a room for conversation. See *parlance*] a reception room; a room for private conversation; a room in which customers are served, as an ice-cream parlor.

Parmesan (pār-mē-zan') *a.* relating to Parma, a town in Italy;—*n.* Parmesan cheese.

Parnassian (pār-nas'yan) *a.* pert. to Parnassus, a mt. in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

parochial (pār-rō'ki-əl) *a.* [fr. *L. parochia*=*parocia*, parish] relating to a parish; narrow in thought, taste, etc.; provincial.—**parochialism**, *n.*

parody (pār-ō-di) *n.* [F., fr. G. *parōidia*, a song sung beside (imitating) another, fr. *ōdē*, a song] a burlesque composition in imitation of a serious one;—*v.t.* to turn into a parody; to burlesque in verse.—**parodist**, *n.* one who makes a parody.

parole (pār-rōl') *n.* [F., fr. Late *L.*, fr. *L. (acc.) parabolam*. See *parlance*, *parley*] word of honor, esp. a promise given by a prisoner of war not to escape from, or serve against, his captors until properly ransomed or exchanged; a conditional release, as from prison; a password given to officers of the guard;—*v.t.* to release conditionally.

paronomasia (pār-ō-nō-mā'zhi-ā) *n.* a rhetorical figure in which words allied in sound are used antithetically; a pun.

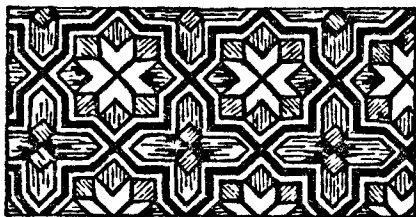
paronym (pār-ō-nim) *n.* a word resembling another in sound.—**paronymous** (pār-ron'i-mus) *a.* [G. *parōnomos*, like, cognate, fr. *onoma*, name] having the same derivation; having a similar sound, but different in orthography and meaning, as *hair* and *hare*.

paroquet (pār-ō-ke't) *n.* See *parakeet*.

parotid (pār-rot'id) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. stem, *ōt-* of *ous*, ear] the salivary gland situated near the ear;—*a.* situated near the ear.

paroxysm (pār-ok-sizm) *n.* [F. *paroxysme*, fr. *L.*, fr. G. *paroxusmos*, fr. *para*, beyond, and *oxunēn*, sharpen, fr. *oxus*, sharp] a fit of a disease, convulsion.—**paroxysmal** (pār-ok-siz'mal) *a.* pert. to, or marked by, paroxysm.

parquet (pár-ká') *n.* [F., dim. fr. *parc*, park] the ground floor of a theater, or the part of it behind the orchestra; a floor, esp. one made with parquetry.—**parquetry** (pár'ket-ri) *n.* [F. *parqueterie*] mosaic in wood.



* Parquetry

parr (pár) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a young salmon.

parricide (pár'i-sid) *n.* [F., fr. L. *parricida*, fr. rt. of parent, and *caedere*, kill] one who murders a parent; [L. *parricidium*] the murder itself.—**parricidal** (pár-i-sí'dal) *a.* pert. to parricide.

parrot (pár'ot) *n.* [F. *perrot*, *piérot*, "little Pierre or Peter," a nickname] a climbing bird remarkable for its power of imitating the human voice; a chatterer; one who repeats the sentiments of another;—*v.i.* to speak in imitation, like a parrot.—**parrot coal**, coal that flies in pieces with a crackling noise in burning.



Parrot

parry (pár'i) *v.i.* [F. *parer*, fr. L. *parāre*, to prepare, ward off] to ward off; to evade.

parse (párs) *v.i.* [L. *pars*, a part (of speech)] to name the parts of speech in a sentence, and show their relations.

Parsee (pár'sē) *n.* [Per.=Persian] an Indian adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion;—*a.* pert. to the Parsees or their doctrines.

parsimony (pár'si-mō-ni) *n.* [F. *par-simonie*, fr. L. (acc.) *parcimōniam*, fr. *parcus*, frugal] sparingness in the expenditure of means; excessive economy; stinginess.—**parsimonious** (pár-si-mō'ni-us) *a.* sparing in expenditure; frugal to excess; niggardly.—**parsimoniously**, *adv.*—**parsimoniousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "parsimonious," miserly; near; close; penurious; avaricious; covetous; stingy.

parsley (párs'li) *n.* [O.F. *peresil*, fr. L., fr. G. *petro-selinon*, rock parsley, fr. *petro-s* and *selinon*. See celery] a garden plant used for flavoring in cooking.

parsnip (párs'nip) *n.* [Corr. fr. O.F. *pastenague*, fr. L. (acc.) *pastinacum*] a garden herb with a long, edible root.

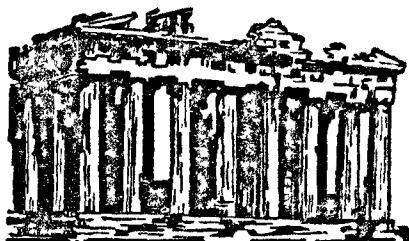
parson (pár'sn) *n.* [L. *persona*, person, later, a personage, curate] the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman.—**parsonage**, *n.* the house belonging to a parish for the use of the minister; residence of a parson.

part (part) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *partem*, of *pars*] a distinct portion or fragment of a whole; an essential element; an organ; division; share; lot; rôle; a melody in a harmonic piece;—*pl.* accomplishments; faculties;—*v.i.* to divide; to share; to sunder; to intervene betwixt;—*v.t.* to separate; to take leave; to disunite; to give up.—**parting**, *n.* act of dividing; a separation; leavetaking.—**partly**, *adv.* in part; in some measure.—**partible** (pár'ti-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *partire*, divide] divisible; separable;—**partibility** (pár-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* susceptibility of division, partition, or severance.—**parts of speech**, the classes of words.—**part song**, a vocal composition for two or more voices with or without accompaniment.—**for the most part**, commonly.—**in part**, in some degree.

partake (pár'ták') *v.t.* [fr. *part* and *take*] to have a part in; to share;—*v.i.* to take a part in common with others; to have something of the properties, nature, or office of.—**partaker**, *n.* a sharer.

parterre (pár'tár') *n.* [F. *par*, on, and *terre*, earth, fr. L. *terra*] an ornamental arrangement of beds in a flower-garden; the pit of a theater.

Parthenon (pár'thē-non) *n.* the famous temple of Minerva on the Acropolis of Athens.



Ruins of Parthenon

Parthian (pár'thi-an) *a.* pert. to Parthia, an ancient region in Persia.

partial (pár'shəl) *a.* [L. *partialis*, fr. stem, *parti-*, of *pars*, part] affecting a part only; biased; inclined to favor unreasonably.—**partially**, *adv.*—**partiality** (pár-shu-ál'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being partial.—*Syn.* prejudiced; unjust; unfair; limited; imperfect; biased; inadequate.

participate (pár-tis'i-pät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *partir*, *capere*, made partaker of, fr. stem, *parti-*, of *pars*, and *-cipere*, for *capere*, take] to share in;—*v.i.* to partake.—**participant**, **participator**, *n.* one who partakes with another.—**participation** (pár-tis-pä'shun) *n.* state of sharing with others.

participle (pár'ti-si-pl) *n.* [F. *participe*, fr. L. *participium*, lit. a sharing. See **participate**] one of the infinite forms of the verb—having the properties of both verb and adjective.—**participial** (par-ti-sip'i-al) *a.* having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.—**participially**, *adv.*

particle (par'ti-kl) *n.* [F. *particule*, fr. L. (acc.) *particulum*, a little part] a minute part of matter; an atom; a part of speech not inflected.

parti-colored (par-ti-kul'erd) *a.* variegated in color.

particular (par-tik'ü-lar) *a.* [L. *particularis*, fr. *particula*, **particle**] relating to a single person or thing; individual, peculiar; singular; minute in details; nice in taste;—*n.* a single point or circumstance; a detail.—**particularly**, *adv.* **particularity** (pár-tik-ü-lar'i-ti) *n.* quality of being particular.—**particularize** (pár-tik-ü-lar-iz) *v.t.* to enumerate in detail; to specify;—*v.i.* to be attentive to details—in **particular**, specially.—*Syn.* special, specific; precise; fastidious; especial, exact; exceptional.

partisan (par'ti-zan) *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*, partner, fr. L. (part.) *partitus*. See **partition**] an adherent of a party,—*a.* adherent to a faction. Also **partizan**. — **partisanship**, *n.* adherence to a party.

partisan (pár'ti-zan) *n.* [O.F. *partuisane*] a halberd or battle-ax.

partition (par-tish'un) *n.* [F., L. (part.) *partitus*, divided, fr. *partire*, fr. **part**] division, separation; that which separates; dividing wall, division of an estate, etc.;—*v.t.* to divide into shares; to divide by walls.

partitive (pár'ti-tiv) *n.* a word expressing partition; a distributive;—*a.* denoting a part.—**partitively**, *adv.*

partner (párt'ner) *n.* [Corr. fr. O.F. *partener*, through Late L., fr. L. (acc.) *partisonem*, **partition**. See **partisan**] a partaker, an associate; a member of a partnership; one who dances with another, a husband or wife.—**partnership** (párt'ner-ship) *n.* participation with another; association of persons for prosecuting business and sharing profits.

partridge (párt'rij) *n.* [M.E. *pertriche*, fr. O.F. *perdriz*, fr. L. (acc.) *perdicem*, of *perdis*, fr. G.] a small game bird of the grouse family.



Partridge

parturient (par-tü'ri-ent) *a.* bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; prolific.

parturition (pár-tü-rish'un) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *parturitus*, fr. *par-*

turire, to be in travail, fr. *parere*, produce] act of bringing forth young.

party (pár'ti) *n.* [O.F. *partie*, side, part, fr. *partir*, divide, fr. L. *partire*. See **partition**] a number of persons united; in politics, a group holding certain doctrines which it attempts to embody in government; a detachment; a side, as in a contest; a faction; a litigant; a social gathering;—*a.* of, or belonging to, a party or faction.—**party wall**, a wall separating adjoining premises.

parvenu (pár've-nü) *n.* [F.=(part.) arrived, fr. *parvenir*, fr. L. *pervenire*] an upstart; one newly risen into notice or power.

parvis (pár'vis) *n.* [O.F., a porch, fr. It. of *paradise*] the area round a church; a room over the church porch for a school, etc.; a church porch.

paschal (pas'kal) *a.* [L., fr. *pascha*, fr. H.] pert. to the passover or to Easter.

pasha (pa-shá', pá'shá) *n.* [Per.=great Shah] a Turkish official of high rank.—**pashalik** (pa-shá'lik, pá'shá'lik) *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha.

pasquin (pas'kwín) *n.* [fr. *Pasquino*, a witty Roman cobbler, on whose statue people afterwards wrote lampoons] a lampoon; a satire;—*v.t.* to lampoon. Also **pasquinade**.

pass (pas) *v.t.* [F. *passer*, fr. Late L. *passare*, fr. L. *pass-us*, pace] to go by, beyond, over, through, etc.; to spend; to disregard; to exceed; to be accepted by; to circulate; to undergo successfully; to send through; to throw to a player in a game, as a ball;—*v.i.* to go; to move; to be transferred from one state to another; to die; to elapse; to undergo examination successfully, to happen; to circulate; to thrust;—*n.* a passage; a way, esp. a narrow and difficult way; a passport; a thrust; condition; successful result from a test.—**passing**, *n.* the act of moving by or on; dying, transit;—*a.* that now happening; current; extraordinary.—**passer**, *n.*—**passable**, *n.* capable of being passed; current; admissible.—**passably**, *adv.*—**password**, *n.* a word to distinguish friend from enemy.—**passbook**, *n.* a book in which one enters articles bought on credit; a bankbook.—**passkey**, *n.* a master key; a latchkey.—**passing bell**, the bell rung at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the departing soul.—to come to pass, to happen.—to pass on, to proceed; to die.

passage (pas'ij) *n.* act of passing, journey; voyage; entrance or exit; fare; part of a book, etc., paragraph; enactment; an encounter. — **passageway**, *n.* a passage.

passementerie (pas-men'tri) *n.* [F.] dress trimming.

passenger (pas'en-jer) *n.* [M.E. *passager*] a traveler, esp. by some conveyance.

passerine (pas'er-in, -in) *a.* [L. *passerinus*, of a sparrow] pert. to a large order of perching birds, including all singing birds.

passible (pas'i-bl) *a.* [L. fr. (part.) *passus*, having suffered. See

passion capable of feeling or suffering.—**passibility**, *n.*

passion (pas'hun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *passionem*, lit. suffering, fr. (part.) *passus*, fr. *pati*, suffer. See **patient**] suffering, esp. the last sufferings of the Savior; emotion, strong feeling; wrath; object of ardent desire.—**passionate**, *a.* easily moved to anger; moved by strong emotions; vehement.—**passionately**, *adv.*—**passionateness**, *n.*—**passion flower**, a flower with parts suggestive of the Cross.—**Passion play**, a representation of Christ's passion.—**Passion Week**, the week immediately preceding Easter, in which the commemoration of Christ's passion begins.

passive (pas'iv) *a.* [F. *passif*, fr. L. *passivus*. See **passion**] suffering; submissive; [Gram.] designating a verb form indicating that the subject is the thing acted upon by the verb.—**passively**, *adv.* in a passive manner; like a passive verb.—**passiveness**, *n.*—**passivity** (pa-siv'i-ti) *n.*—**passive resistance**, resistance without violence.

passover (pas'ô-ver) *n.* a feast of the Jews to commemorate the time when God, smiting the first born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites; the sacrifice offered at the feast; the paschal lamb.

passport (pas'pôrt) *n.* [F. *passport*, lit. pass gate. See **port** (1)] a document granting permission to pass, esp. from one country to another.

past (past) *a.* not present or future; ended;—*a.* a former state; bygone times;—*adv.* by; along;—*prep.* beyond; after; exceeding; out of the reach of.

paste (pâst) *n.* [O.F. = F. *pâte*, fr. Late L., fr. G. *pastis*] a soft, adhesive composition, as of flour and water; dough prepared for pies, etc.; a fine glass to imitate gems;—*v.t.* to unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.—**pasteboard** (pâst'bôrd) *n.* a stiff, thick paper;—*a.* made of pasteboard.

pastel (pastel') *n.* [F., fr. L. *pastillus*, lit. (from shape) a little roll. See **pastille**] a colored crayon; a pale, bright color; a kind of drawing in which pastel is used.

pastern (pas'tern) *n.* [O.F. *pasturon*, the part of a horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof.]

pasteurize (pas'ter-iz) *v.t.* [fr. Louis Pasteur] to inoculate for rabies; to sterilize a liquid by heating to 131° F. or higher.—**pasteurization** (pas'ter-i-zâ'shun) *n.* sterilization by heating.

pastille (pas-tel') *a.* [F., fr. L. *pastillus*, dim. fr. *pastus*, food, fr. *pas-cere*, feed. See **pastel**] an aromatic substance burned for cleansing and scenting a room; an aromatic lozenge. Also **pastil**.

pastime (pas'tim) *n.* [fr. *pass* and *time*] that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; recreation; diversion.

pastor (pas'ter) *n.* [L. = herdsman, fr. (part.) *pastus*, fed, fr. *pascere*. See **pasture**] a minister of the gospel.—**pas-**

torally, *adv.*—**pastorship**, *n.* office or rank of pastor.—**pastorate**, *n.* office or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; term of a pastor's office; the body of pastors in a district.

pastoral (pas'tô-fal) *a.* [L. *pastorâlis*] pertaining to shepherds or rural life; relating to the cure of souls, or the office of pastor;—*n.* a poem describing rural life; an idyl; a bucolic; a pastoral letter.

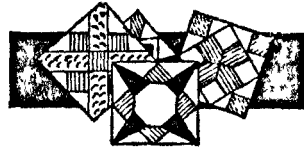
pastry (pâs'tri) *n.* articles of food made chiefly of dough, as pies, tarts, etc.—**pastry cook**, one whose occupation is to make pastry.

pasture (pas'cher) *n.* [F., fr. L. *pascere*, pp. *pastus*, fed] grass for the food of cattle; ground on which cattle graze;—*v.t.* to feed on grass; to supply grass for food;—*v.t.* to graze.—**pasturable**, *a.*—**pastureless**, *a.*—**pasturage**, *n.* the business of feeding or grazing cattle; pasture.

pasty (pâs'ti) *n.* [O.F. *pasté* = F. *pâté*] a pie enclosed in dough;—*a.* made of, or like, paste.

pat (pat) *a.* [imit.] exactly suitable; fit;—*adv.* fitly;—*n.* a light tap or caress with the hand;—*v.t.* to strike gently; to stroke;—**patness**, *n.* fitness; suitability.

patch (pach) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a piece of cloth sewed on a garment; a small piece of silk on the face to heighten beauty; a plot of ground;—*v.t.* to mend with a patch or pieces; to repair clumsily; to compose in a hasty or irregular way.—**patcher**, *n.*—**patchy**, *a.* full of patches.—**patchiness**, *n.*—**patchwork**, *n.* work composed of pieces sewed together; anything of ill-adapted parts.



Patterns for Patchwork

patchouli (pa-chô'li) *n.* [of E. Ind. origin] an herb furnishing a valued perfume; the perfume itself.

pâté (pâ'tâ) *n.* [Doublet of **pasty**] a small pasty.—**pâté de foie gras**, paste of fat goose liver. Also **patty**.

pate (pât) *n.* [O.F.] the head; the top of the head.

patella (pa-tel'a) *n.* [L. dim. fr. *patera*, a broad dish] a small vase; the kneecap; a limpet.

paten (pat'en) *n.* [L. *patena*, fr. G. *patanê*] a metallic flat dish; the plate on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

patent (pâ'tent) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc. part) *patentem*, lying open,



Patella of Knee (P)

fr. *pater*] open; evident; manifest; open to public perusal, as letters *patens*;—*n.* (pat'ent) an official grant conferring a privilege; a deed securing to a person the exclusive right to an invention,—*v.t.* to secure a patent.—*patentee* (pat-en-tē', pā-ten-tē') *n.* [F. *patenté*] one who has a patent.—*patent leather*, varnished or lacquered leather.—*patent medicine*, a patented, readymade medicine which is packaged, marked with directions for using, and sold directly to the public.

paterfamilias (pā-ter-fā-mil'i-as) *n.* [L.] father of a family.

pāternal (pā-ter-nal) *a.* [F. *paternel*, fr. Late L., fr. L. *paternus*, of a father, *pater*] pert. to a father; fatherly; hereditary — *paternally*, *adv.* — *paternalism*, *n.* fatherlike control of people or employees by a government or employer.

paternity (pā-ter-ni-ti) *n.* relation of a father to his offspring.

paternoster (pā-ter-nos'ter) *n.* [L.= Our Father] the Lord's Prayer; a rosary used by R. Catholics in devotion.

path (path) *n.* [A.S. *þaith*; cp. Ger. *pfad*] a way, course, or track; a narrow way beaten by foot; course of action, conduct, or procedure.—*pathless*, *a.*—*pathway*, *n.* a narrow path; a course of action.

pathetic, **pathetical** (pā-thet'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* [F. *pathétique*, fr. L., fr. G. *pathētikos*] affecting or moving to pity.—*pathetically*, *adv.*

pathology (pā-thol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *pathos*, suffering, and *-logia*, discourse, fr. *legō*] the science of diseases.—

pathologist (pā-thol'ō-jist) *n.* one who studies pathology.—*pathologic*, *pathological* (pā-thō-loj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pert. to pathology.

pathos (pā'thos) *n.* [G. fr. stem, *path-*, of *paschein*, suffer] deep feeling; power of exciting tender emotions.

patience (pā'shens) *n.* the power or quality of enduring.

patient (pā-shent) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc. part) *patientem*, suffering, fr. *pati*] bearing trials without murmuring or discontent, calmly enduring; persevering; not hasty;—*n.* a person under medical treatment.—*patiently*, *adv.*—*Syn.* passive; submissive; enduring; resigned.

patio (pā'ti-ō) *n.* [Sp] a courtyard.



Corner of Patio

patois (pat'waw) *n.* [F.] a rustic or provincial form of speech.

patriarch (pā'tri-ārk) *n.* [L., fr. G. *patriarchēs*, chief, fr. *patria*, clan, and *archein*, rule] the father and ruler of a family, esp. in Biblical history; the highest dignitary in the Eastern church; a venerable old man.—*patriarchy*, *n.* a community under the rule of a patriarch.—*patriarchate*, *n.* office, dignity, rule, or residence of a patri-

arch.—**patriarchal** (pā-tri-ārk'al) *a.* relating or subject to a patriarch; venerable.

patrician (pā-trish'an) *a.* belonging to the senators of ancient Rome; of high birth; noble;—*n.* a person of high birth; a nobleman.

patrimony (pat'ri-mō-ni) *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, fr. stem, *pater*, of *pater*, father] a right or estate inherited from one's ancestors; a church estate or revenue.—**patrimonial** (pat-ri-mō'n-i-əl) *pert.* to a patrimony; inherited.—**patrimonially**, *adv.*

patriot (pā'tri-ut, pat'ri-ut) *n.* [O.F. *patriote*, fr. Late L., fr. G. *patriōtēs*, lit. a compatriot, fr. *patria*, tribe, clan, fr. *pater*, father] one who loves his country, and zealously maintains its interests;—*a.* patriotic.—**patriotic** (pā-tri-ot'ik, pat-ri-ot'ik) *a.* inspired by love of one's country.—**patriotically**, *adv.*—**patriotism** (pā'tri-ot-izm, pat'ri-ot-izm) *n.* love of country; desire to serve one's country.

patristic (pā-tris'tik) *a.* [fr. L. stem, *pater*, of *pater*] pert. to the fathers of the Christian church;—*n. pl.* the branch of church history that treats of the lives and doctrines of the early fathers.

patrol (pā'trōl) *n.* [O.F., of uncert. etym.] a guard that goes the rounds;—*v.t.* to go about, as a guard.—**patroller**, *n.*—**patrolman**, *n.* one who patrols, as a policeman on a beat.

patron (pā'tron) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *patronum*, protector, fr. *pater*] among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, but retained some rights over him; a man under whose protection another has placed himself; a protector; a guardian saint; a benefactor; a customer;—*fem.* **patroness**.—**patronage**, *n.* special favors, etc., or support; guardianship.—**patronize**, *v.t.* to act as patron to; to assume the air of a superior towards; to frequent, as a customer.—**patronizingly**, *adv.* condescendingly.—**patronizer**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "patronize," to support; countenance, defend; favor.

patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik) *n.* [L. *patronymicus*, fr. G. fr. *pater* and *onoma*] a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor;—*a.* expressing the name of parents or of ancestors.

patroon (pā'troon') *n.* [D] the holder of manorial rights to land granted by the early Dutch government of New Netherlands (New York and New Jersey).

patten (pat'en) *n.* [F. *patin*, fr. O.F. *pate*, paw, fr. *pat*] a raised wooden shoe or sole; the base of a column.

patter (pat'er) *v.i.* and *t.* to strike, as drops of water falling in quick succession; to make a noise, as of quick, short steps; to chatter; to speak rapidly and indistinctly; to prattle; to talk glibly;—*n.* a quick succession of slight sounds; chatter; prattle.

pattern (pat'ern) *n.* [F. *patron*, a patron; also model] a model proposed for imitation; a specimen; a shape to direct the cutting of cloth, etc.—*Syn.* copy; example; sample; figure; archetype.

patty (pat'i) *n.* [F. *pâté*] a small pie; a small piece of soft candy in the shape of a pie.

paucity (paw'si-ti) *n.* [F. *paucité*, fr. L. (acc.) *paucitatem*, fr. *paucus*, few, little] fewness; scarcity; smallness of quantity.

Pauline (paw'lin) *a.* pert. to St. Paul or his writings.

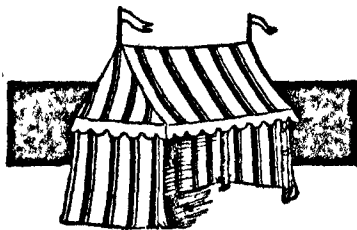
paunch (paw'ch) *n.* [O.F. *panche*, fr. L. (acc.) *panicem*, of *panis*] the belly; the abdomen. — **paunchy**, *a.* — **paunchiness**, *n.*

pauper (paw'per) *n.* [L.=poor] a poor person, esp. one supported by the public. — **pauperism**, *n.* state of being destitute of the means of support; poverty; indigence. — **pauperize**, *v.i.* to reduce to pauperism.

pause (pawz) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *pausam*, fr. G. fr. *pausasthai*, to cease] a temporary stop or rest; cessation; a break in writing or speaking; a character (∩) to indicate that the tone is to be prolonged; — *v.i.* to make a short stop; to cease for a time. — **pausingly**, *adv.* — *Syn.* of *v.*, to halt; stay; wait; tarry; hesitate; stop.

pave (päv) *v.t.* [F. *paver*, fr. Late L. *pavare*, fr. L. *pavire*, beat] to form a level surface with stone or brick. — **paving**, *n.* pavement; construction of streets, etc. — **pavement**, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pavimentum*] a paved floor or footpath; material for paving. — **to pave the way for**, to facilitate the introduction of.

pavilion (pa-vil'yun) *n.* [F. *pavillon*, fr. L. (acc.) *päpilionem*, fr. *päpilio*, butterfly, tent] a movable habitation; a tent; a tent raised on posts; — *v.t.* to furnish or cover with tents or pavilions.



Pavilion

pavior (pä'vi-or, -er) *n.* [F. *paveur*] *n.* one that lays pavement.

paw (paw) *n.* [Celt.] the foot of an animal having claws; — *v.t.* to handle awkwardly or roughly; — *v.t.* to scrape with the forefoot.

pawky (paw'ki) *a.* [Scot.] cunning; sly; arch. — **pawkily**, *adv.* — **pawki-ness**, *n.*

pawl (pawl) *n.* [O.F. *paul*, *pal*. See *pale* (1)] a short bar to check the backward revolution of a windlass, etc.; a catch.

pawn (paw'n) *n.* [F. *pas*, fr. D.; cp. Ger. *pfand*] goods deposited as security for money borrowed; a pledge; — *v.t.* to deposit in security; to pledge. — **pawner**, *n.* one who pawns. — **pawnbroker**, *n.* one who lends

money on goods pledged. — **pawnbroking**, *n.* the business of a pawnbroker. — **at pawn**, in **pawn**, pledged. — **pawnshop**, *n.* the place of business of a pawnbroker.

pawn (paw'n) *n.* [O.F. *paon*, fr. Sp. *peon*, foot soldier. See *peon*] a piece of the lowest rank in chess.

pay (pä) *v.t.* [O.F. *päier*=F. *payer*, fr. L. *pacäre*, pacify, fr. stem *pac-*, of *pax*, peace] to give money, etc., for goods received or services rendered; to compensate; to discharge a debt; to hand over; *v.s.* to recompense; to be remunerative; — *n.* compensation; wages. — **payable**, *a.* capable of being paid; justly due. — **payment**, *n.* act of paying; discharge of a debt; recompense. — **payer**, *n.* — **payee** (pä-ē) *n.* the person to whom money is to be paid. — **paymaster** (pä'mas-ter) *n.* one appointed to pay wages; the officer entrusted to pay the officers and men of a regiment. — **paybill**, *n.* a payroll. — **payday**, *n.* the day on which wages are paid. — **payroll**, *n.* a list of persons to be paid and the amounts to which they are entitled; the money to be paid. — **to pay for**, to atone for. — **to pay off**, to discharge; to fall to leeward. — **to pay out**, to chastise thoroughly; to slacken, as a line. — **to pay the piper**, to pay the expense. — *Syn.* of *n.* salary; income; stipend; hire; reward; recompense.

pay pitch (1) [O.F. *päier*, fr. L. *picära*. See (1)] to cover (the seams of a ship) with pitch.

paynim (pä'nim) *n.* [=orig. paganism, fr. O.F. *patensime*, fr. *patens*, a pagan] a pagan; a heathen.

pea (pē) *n.* [M.E. (sing.) *peze*, fr. A.S. *psa*, fr. L. *pisum*] a well-known plant and its fruit, cultivated for food.



Pea Leaf and Fruit

peace (pēs) *n.* [O.F. *pais*=F. *paix*, fr. L. (acc.) *pācem*, fr. *pax*, conn. with *pact*] calm; repose; freedom from war or hostilities; quietness of mind; harmony. — **peaceable**, *a.* peaceful; disposed to peace. — **peaceably**, *adv.* — **peaceableness**, *n.* — **peaceful**, *a.* free from war, tumult, or commotion; mild; undisturbed. — **peacefully**, *adv.* — **peacefulness**, *n.* — **peacebreaker**, *n.* a person who disturbs the peace. — **peacemaker**, *n.* one who makes peace by reconciling differences. — **peace offering**, in the Mosaic ritual, an offering to express thanks to God. — *Syn.* quiet; tranquility; concord; — of "peaceable," calm; tranquil; serene; quiet; pacific; still.

peach (pēch) *n.* [F. *pêche*, fr. O.F. *pesche*, fr. L. *persicum* (*malum*), Persian apple] a tree and its fruit, of many varieties. — **peachy** (pē'chi) *n.* like, or characteristic of, a peach.

peacock (pē'kok) *n.* [M. E. *pe-cok*, fr. A.S. *pēa*, *pāwa*, fr. L. *pāvo*, *peacock*; and *cock*] a bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage;—*sem.* *peahen*.—**peafowl**, *n.* a peacock or peahen.

pea jacket (pē'jak-et) *n.* [D. *pij*, a kind of coat, and E. *jacket*] a thick woolen jacket worn by seamen.

peak (pēk) *n.* [F. *psc*; conn. with *pikē*] the pointed apex of anything; esp. the sharp top of a mountain; the top; the upper corner of a sail extended by a yard; the extremity of the yard or gaff;—*v. i.* to look sickly or thin.—**peaked**, *a.* pointed; ending in a point; thin.—**peaky**, *a.* consisting of peaks.

peal (pēl) *n.* [Short. fr. *appeal*] a loud sound, or succession of loud sounds, as of bells, or thunder; a set of harmonious bells; clume;—*v. i.* to sound loudly.

peanut (pē'nūt) *n.* an herb native to Brazil, and now grown in the southern U.S., which bears edible nutlike seeds in a long pod; the seed of this plant; the groundnut.



Peanut and Fruit

pear (pār) *n.* [A.S. *pearu*, fr. L. *pirum*] a tree yielding a delicious bulbous, yellowish fruit; the fruit itself.

pearl (pēr) *n.* [F. *perle*, of unknown etym.] a hard, smooth, lustrous substance, found in several mollusks, particularly the pearl oyster; something very precious; a jewel; a variety of printing type in size between ruby and diamond;—*v. i.* to set in, or adorn with, pearls.—**pearly**, *a.* abounding in, or resembling, pearls, clear, pure.—**pearliness**, *n.*—**pearl ash**, impure carbonate of soda.—**pearl barley**, *n.* [F. *perle*, corr. fr. *pelé*, peeled. See *peel*] barley with the skin ground off.—**pearl diver**, one who dives for pearls.—**pearl fishery**, the ground where pearls are dived for; the business of diving for pearls.—**pearl oyster**, the oyster that yields pearls.—**mother-of-pearl**, *n.* the inside surface or lining of pearl oyster and other shells.

peasant (pez'ant) [O. F. *paisan(t)* = F. *paysan*, fr. *pass*, country, through Late L. fr. *pagus*, village. See *pagani* in Europe, a small farmer; a rustic;—*a.* rural.—**peasantry**, *n.* peasants collectively.

peascod, peasecod (pē'skod) *n.* the pod of the pea.

peat (pēt) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a decomposed vegetable substance, used for fuel.—**peaty**, *a.* composed of, or like, peat.—**peat bog, peat moss**, a swamp producing peat.

peavey (pē'vi) *n.* a pointed lever with a curved arm at one end.

pebble (pēb'l) *n.* [E.] a small, roundish stone; transparent and colorless rock crystal; an agate.—**pebbled, pebbly**, *a.* full of pebbles.

pecan (pē-kan') *n.* a hickory tree of southern U.S., or its nut.

peccable (pek'a-bl) *a.* [fr. L. *peccāre*, *sm*] liable to sin.—**peccability** (pek'a-bl'i-ti) *n.* liability to sin.

peccadillo (pek-a-dil'ō) *n.* [Sp. dim. fr. *pecado*, *sm*, fr. L. *peccātum*] a slight offense; a petty crime.

peccancy (pek'an-si) *n.* the quality of being peccant; offense.—

peccant (pek'ant) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *peccantem*, *sm*] sinning; morbid; corrupt.—**peccantly**, *adv.*

peccary (pek'a-ri) *n.* [F., fr. Carib.] a wild animal of N. America allied to the hog.



Peccary

peck (pek) *n.* [form of *pick*] the fourth part of a bushel; a great deal;—*v. i.* to strike with the beak, or with anything pointed; to pick up with the beak; to nag.—**pecker** (pek'er) *n.* one that pecks; a woodpecker.

pectin (pek'tin) *n.* a soluble jellylike substance obtained from fruits, etc.

pectinate (pek'ti-nāt) *a.* [L., fr. stem, *pectin-*, of *pecten*, comb] like the teeth of a comb.

pectoral (pek'tō-ral) *a.* [L., fr. stem, *pector-*, of *pectus*, breast] pert. to the breast;—*n.* a breastplate; a pectoral fin; a medicine to cure lung complaints.

peculate (pek'ū-lāt) *v. i.* [L. (part.) *peculatus*, fr. *peculāre*, embezzle; conn. with *peculiar*] to steal; to embezzle.—**peculator**, *n.*—**peculation** (pek'ū-lā'shun) *n.* personal use of government money or goods, embezzlement.

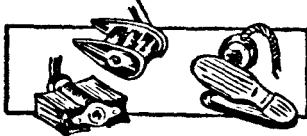
peculiar (pē-kūl'yer) *a.* [O. F. *peculier*, fr. L. fr. *pecūsum*, private property; conn. with *pecuniary*] one's own; belonging solely to; appropriate; particular; strange; singular;—*n.* [Eng.] a parish or church having jurisdiction within itself.—**peculiarly**, *adv.*—**peculiarity** (pē-kū-li-er'i-ti) *n.* something that belongs to, or is found in, one person, thing, class, people, etc.; singularity.—*Syn.* special; exceptional; odd; unique; remarkable.

pecuniary (pē-kū'ni-er-i) *a.* [L. fr. *pecūnia*, money, property, orig. in cattle, fr. *pecus*, cattle] relating to, or consisting of, money.—**pecuniarily**, *adv.* concerning money matters.

pedagogue (ped'a-gog) *n.* [O. F., fr. L. (acc.) *pedagogus*, fr.

G. *paid-agōgos*, a slave who took boys to school, fr. stem, *paid-*, of *pais*, boy, and *agess*, lead] a teacher of children; a schoolmaster; a pedantic teacher—**pedagogy** (*ped'ā-gō-jī*) *n.* science of teaching—**pedagogic**, **pedagogical** (*ped'ā-gōj'ik*, *-i-kāl*) *a.*

pedal (*ped'al*) *a.* [*L. pedālis*, fr. stem, *ped-*, of *pēs*, foot] pert. to a foot, or to a pedal;—*n.* a device used to transmit motion from the foot to a machine, as a bicycle, etc.; a foot lever to modify the tone or swell of a musical instrument.



Types of Pedals

pedant (*ped'ant*) *n.* [*O.F., fr. It. pedante (= pedagogante)*. See **pedagogue**] one who makes a vain show of learning; a narrow-minded scholar.—**pedantry**, *n.* boastful display of learning.—**pedantic** (*pēdan'tik*) *a.* characteristic of a pedant.—**pedantically**, *adv.*

peddle (*ped'l*) *v.t.* [formed fr. **peddler**] to retail, as a hawker;—*v.i.* to go from place to place and retail goods; to be busy about trifles.—**peddling**, *s.* trifling; petty.—**peddler**, **peddler**, *n.* [*Perh. fr. peddar*, fr. prov. E. *ped*, basket. See **peddock**] one that travels about hawking small wares.—**peddlery** (*ped'ler-i*) *n.* small wares sold by a peddler.



Pedestal

pedestal (*ped'es-tal*) *n.* [*F. pedestal*, fr. *It.*, fr. *L. stem, ped-*, of *pēs*, foot, and *Ger. stail*] the base of a column, statue, vase, etc.

pedestrian (*pē-des'tri-an*) *a.* [*fr. L. stem, pedestri-*, of *pedester*, fr. stem, *ped-*, of *pēs*. See **pedal**] going on foot; performed on foot;—*n.* one who goes on foot, a professional walker.—**pedestrianism**, *n.* the practice of walking; journeying on foot.

pedicel (*ped'i-sel*) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. dim. of stem, ped-*, of *pēs*, foot] a small, short stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit.

pedigree (*ped'i-grē*) *n.* [*Perh. fr. O.F. ped de grue*, crane's foot, from a mark used to denote descent] line or register of ancestors; genealogy.



Pediment

pediment (*ped'i-ment*) *n.* [*fr. L. stem, ped-*, of *pēs*, foot] the tri-

angular ornamental facing of a portico, etc.—**pedimental** (*ped-i-men'tal*) *a.* resembling, or pertaining to, a pediment.

pedometer (*pē-dom'e-ter*) *n.* [*fr. L. stem, ped-*, of *pēs*, foot, and *meter*] an instrument resembling a watch, which measures the distance walked in a given time.

peduncle (*pē-dung'kl*) [*fr. L. stem, ped-*, of *pēs*] a flower stalk; the stem by which shells are attached to other objects.—**peduncular**, *a.* pert. to, or growing from, a peduncle.

peek (*pek*) *v.i.* to look, as through a small aperture;—*n.* a glance.

peel (*pēl*) *n.* [*O.F. pel*, *pal*, stake, pale] an old square fortified tower.

peel (*pēl*) *v.t.* [*F. peler*, fr. *O.F. pel*, skin, fr. *L. (acc.) pellem*, fr. *pellis*] to strip off the skin, bark, or rind; to bark;—*v.i.* to come off, as the skin or rind.—**peeler**, *n.*

peep (*pēp*) *v.t.* [*imit.*; cp. *Ger. piepen*, *L. pipere*. Cp. *pipe*] to cry, as a chick; to chirp; to begin to appear; to look slyly, as through a crevice;—*n.* the cry of a young chicken; first appearance; a sly look.—**peeper**, *n.* a chicken just breaking the shell; one who peeps or spies.

peer (*pēr*) *n.* [*O.F. per*=*F. pair*, fr. *L. (acc.) parem*, of *par*] one of the same rank; an equal; an associate; a nobleman;—*sem. peerless*.—**peerless**, *a.*—**peerlessly**, *adv.*—**peerlessness**, *n.*—**peerage**, *n.* [*Eng.*] the rank of a peer; the body of peers.

peer (*pēr*) *v.i.* [*O.F. perer*, fr. *L. pīrere*. See **peer** *v.t.*] to peep; to gaze intently; to appear.

peevish (*pē'vish*) *a.* [of uncert. etym] fretful; querulous; showing discontent; hard to please.—**peevishly**, *adv.*—**peevishness**, *n.*—*Syn.* captious; petulant; cross; ill-tempered.

peg (*peg*) *n.* [*E.*; conn. with **peak**, **pike**] a wooden nail or pin; a degree or stage;—*v.t.* to fasten with pegs;—*v.i.* to persevere.—**peg top**, a spinning-top;—*pl.* trousers shaped like a peg top.

Pegasus (*peg'ā-sus*) *n.* [*L.*] a fabled horse with wings that sprang from Medusa when she died; a constellation of the northern skies.



Pegasus

pekoe (*pē'kō*, *pek'ō*) *n.* [*Chin.*=white down] a fine kind of black tea.

pelagic (*pē-laj'ik*) *a.* [*fr. G. pelagos*, sea] pert. to, or inhabiting, the deep sea.

pelargonium (*pēl-ār-gō'ni-um*) *n.* [*G.*] the plant, stork's-bill.

Pelasgi (*pē-las'ji*) *n.pl.* [*L., fr. G.*] a prehistoric race of Greece.

pelerine (pel'ēr-in) *n.* [F., fr. *pelerin*, pilgrim] a lady's long cape.
pelf (pel'f) *n.* [O.F. *peltra*, spoil. See pilfer] money (in contempt); riches; filthy lucre.

pelican (pel'i-kan) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *pelicanus*, orig. woodpecker, fr. *pel-icus*, ax] a large waterfowl, remarkable for its enormous pouch beneath its bill.



Pelican

pelisse (pe-lēs') *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. *pellis*, skin] a silk robe or habit worn by women and children.

pellagra (pe-lā'grā) *n.* a disease probably caused by malnutrition, characterized by intestinal, nervous, and skin disorders.

pellet (pel'et) *n.* [O.F. *pelote*, little ball, fr. L. *pula*] a little ball

pellicle (pel'ikl) *n.* [F. *pelliscule*, fr. L. dim. fr. *pellis*, a skin] a thin skin, film, or crust.

pell-mell (pel-mel') *adv.* [O.F. for *mesle-mesle*. See medley] in utter confusion; all in a heap; in great haste.

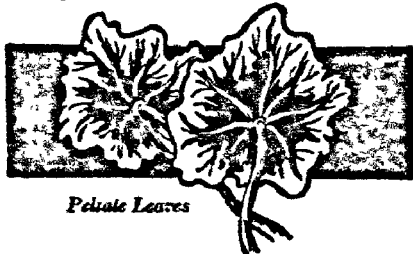
pellucid (pe-lū'sid) *a.* [L. fr. *per*, very, and *lucidus*] translucent; clear.
 —pellucidness, *n.*

Peloponnesian (pel-ō-po-nē'shan) *a.* pert. to Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece.

pelt (pelt) *n.* [Short. fr. *peltry*] an undressed hide—**peltry** (pel'tri) *n.* [F. *pelletterie*, prepared skins, fr. O.F. *pel*, skin. See *pellicle*] pelts in general.

pelt (pelt) *v.t.* [M.E. *pelien*, *pulten*, fr. L. *pulsare*, beat] to strike with missiles; —*i.* to throw missiles; to fall persistently, as rain; —*n.* a blow or stroke.

peltate (pel'tat) *a.* [fr. L. *pelta*, shield, fr. G.] shield-shaped; fixed to the stalk by the center.



Peltate Leaves

pelvis (pel'vis) *n.* [L.=basin] the bony cavity at the base of the human trunk—**pelvic** (pel'vik) *a.* pert. to the pelvis.

pemmican (pem'i-kan) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] meat dried, pounded, and compressed into cakes.

pen (pen) *n.* [L. *penna*, feather] an instrument for writing; the quill, as of a goose; —*v.t.* to compose and commit to paper. —**pen name**, an assumed name borne by an author. —**penman**, *n.* one who teaches writing; one who writes a good hand —**penmanship**, *n.* the art or manner of writing

pen (pen) *n.* [A.S. (*on*) *penning*, (un) fasten; conn. with *pin*] a small enclosure, as for sheep. —*v.t.* to confine in a pen.

penal (pē'nal) *a.* [L. fr. *poena*, punishment, fr. G. See *pain*] pert. to, enacting, incurring, or inflicting, punishment.

—**penalize** (pē'nal-iz) *v.t.* to impose a penalty upon. —**penalty**, *adv.* as a punishment. —**penal servitude**, hard labor in prison.

penalty (pen'al-ti) *n.* punishment for a crime or offense; sum to be forfeited.

penance (pen'ans) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *penitentiam*. — *penitence*] suffering submitted to as an expression of penitence; the sacrament by which sins are forgiven after confession.

penates (pē-nā'tēz) *n. pl.* [L.] the household gods of the ancient Romans. See *Lares*.

penchant (pān-shāw'; pen'chant) *n.* [F.] inclination; decided taste.

pencil (pen'sil) *n.* [O.F. *pinzel*, small brush, fr. L. dim. for *pennis*, tail] a small brush used by painters; an instrument, as of black lead, for writing, etc.; a collection of rays that converge to, or diverge from, a point; —*v.t.* to paint or draw; to mark with a pencil. —**pencilled**, *a.* marked, as with a pencil; having rays. —**penciling**, *n.* marks made with a pencil, marking of certain feathers or flowers.

pendant (pen'dant) *n.* [F.=orig. (part.) hanging, fr. *pendre*, fr. L. *pendere*] a hanging ornament, an appendix; an earring; a pennant or flag borne at the masthead.

pendent (pen'dent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *pendent-*, hanging, fr. *pendere*] suspended; hanging; projecting. —**pendently**, *adv.* —**pending**, *a.* undecided, in suspense; —*prep.* during. —**pendency**, *n.* state of being undecided; suspense.

pendulous (pen'jū-lus) *a.* [L. *pendulus*, hanging] hanging loosely; swinging.

pendulum (pen'jū-lum) *n.* [L.] a body suspended from a fixed point, and swinging freely; the swinging part that regulates the motion of a clock.

penetralia (pen-ē-trā'l-ā) *n. pl.* [L.=inward things] inner parts of a temple; a sanctuary; secrets.

penetrate (pen-ē-trāi) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *penetratus*, pierced into, fr. rt. of *penitus*, within] to enter into; to pierce; to touch with feeling, to arrive at the meaning of; —*v.i.* to make way. —**penetrating**, *a.* sharp; subtle, quick to understand. —**penetrable**, *a.* capable of being entered or pierced;

susceptible.—**penetrably**, *adv.*—**penetrability** (pen-ē-trā-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being penetrable.—**penetration** (pen-ē-trā'shun) *n.* act or power of penetrating; insight; acuteness.—**penetrative** (pen-ē-trā-tiv) *a.* piercing; discerning.—**penetrativeness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "penetration;" sagacity; discernment; keenness; shrewdness, sharpness.

pengő (pen'gő) *n.* [Hung.] the unit of Hungarian currency adopted in 1935 = 100 filler.

penguin (pen'gwın) *n.* [Etym. unknown] a swimming bird, unable to fly, found in the Antarctic regions.



Penguin

peninsula (pe-nin'-sū-lā) *n.* [L. fr. *pene*, almost, and *insula*, island] a portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.—**The Peninsula**, Spain and Portugal.—**peninsular** (pe-nin'-sū-lar) *a.* in the form of a peninsula; pert. to a peninsula.

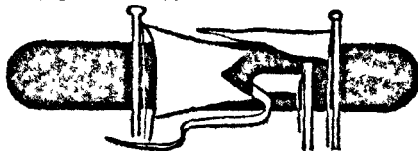
penis (pē'nis) *n.* [L.] the male organ of generation.

penitent (pen'i-tent) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *penitēre*, to make repent, fr. *pēna*. See *pain*.] *penitēre*, to make repent, fr. *pēna*. See *pain*. **penal** repentant, deeply affected by a sense of guilt, —*n.* one who repents of sin.—**penitently**, *adv.*—**penitence**, *n.* sorrow for sin; repentance.—**penitential** (pen-i-ten'shal) *a.* pert. to or expressing penitence, —*n.* among Roman Catholics, a book containing the rules of penance.—**penitentially**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "penitence;" remorse; compunction; contrition; sorrow; regret.

penitentiary (pen-i-ten'shā-ri) *a.* relating to penance, or to the rules of penance, —*n.* a confessor who prescribes the rules of penance; a state prison.

penknife (pen'nif) *n.* a small pocket-knife formerly used for making pens.

pennant (pen'ant) *n.* [O.F. *pennon* = F. *penon*, fr. L. *penna*, feather] a long, narrow piece of bunting; a pennon.—**pennon** (pen'on) *n.* any banner, esp. a long, pointed flag; a wing (= plinton).



Pennants

pennate (pen'āt) *a.* [L. *penna*, feather] winged; pinnate.

Pennsylvanian (pen-sil-vā'ni-an) *a.* pert. to Pennsylvania; —*n.* a person born or living in Pennsylvania; a geological period between the Mississippian and the Permian.

penny (pen'i) *n.*; *pl.* pennies (pen'iz) [M.E. *peni*; *pl.* *penias*, *pons*, fr. A.S. *penig*; *cp.* Ger. *pfennig*] a cent; the

twelfth part of an English shilling; a small sum; money in general.—**penniless**, *a.* moneyless; destitute.—**pennilessness**, *n.*—**pennyworth**, *n.* as much as is bought for a penny; a small quantity.—**penny-wise and pound-foolish**, saving small sums at the hazard of larger.

pennyroyal (pen'i-roi-əl) *n.* [Corr. fr. *guball royal*, fr. L. *pā lēsum*] an aromatic herb of the mint family.

pennyweight (pen'i-wät) *n.* a troy grain (abbr. *dwt.*), = 1/20 ounce.

Penobscot (pē-nob'skot) *n.* an Amer. Indian orig. living along the Penobscot River.

penology (pē-nol'ō-jī) *n.* [L. *pœna*, punishment, and suff. *-ology*] the science of punishment to deter crime, esp. criminology dealing with prisons and reformatory measures.—**penologic**, **penological** (pē-nō-loj'ik, -i-kal) *a.*—**penologist** (pē-nol'ō-jist) *n.* a student of prisons, etc.

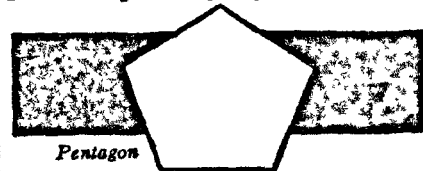
pensile (pen'sil) *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendere*, hang] hanging; suspended.

pension (pān-syawn') *n.* [F.] a French boarding house or school.

pension (pen'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *pensionem*, payment, fr. (part.) *pensus*, weighed out, of money, fr. *pendere*] a stated allowance for past services; an annuity paid to retired public officers, soldiers, etc.; —*v.t.* to grant a pension to.—**pensioner**, *n.* one who receives an annual allowance for services; a dependent.—**pensionary** (pen'shun-er-i) *a.*

pensive (pen'siv) *a.* [F. *pensif*, fr. *penser*, think, fr. L. *pensare*, weigh well, ponder. See *pansy*, *pension*] thoughtful; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; melancholy.—**penively**, *adv.*—**pensiveness**, *n.*

pent (pent) *a.* shut up; closely confined—*fr.* past and past part. of *pen*.



Pentagon

pentagon (pen'tā-gon) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. fr. *pentā-*, for *penis*, five, and *gōnia*, angle] a plane figure having five angles and five sides.—**pentagonal** (pen-tā-gō-nal) *a.* having five angles.

pentahedron (pen-tā-hē'dron) *n.* [fr. G. *hedra*, base. See *cathedral*] a solid figure having five faces.—**pentahedral**, *a.* having five faces.

pentameter (pen-tam'ē-ter) *n.* [L., fr. G. *penis* *metros*, fr. *penis*, five, and *metron*, measure, meter] a verse of five feet.

Pentateuch (pen'tā-tūk) *n.* [G. fr. *penis*, five, and *teuchos*, book] the first five books of the Old Testament.—**Pentateuchal**, *a.*

pentathlon (pen-tath'lōn) *n.* an athletic contest with five events.

Pentecost (pen-tē-kost) *n.* [G. *pen-tē-kost*, fiftieth (day after Passover)] a Jewish festival, on the fiftieth day after the Passover; Whitsuntide.—**pentecostal** (pen-tē-kos'tal) *a.*

penthouse (pent'hous) *n.* [Corr. fr. *pentice*, fr. O.F. *appentis*, fr. L. *appendicium*, appendix, fr. *ad* and *pendere*, hang] a shed standing against a main wall or building; a living apartment on a roof.

penult (pē-nult) *n.* [L. *penultimus*, all but the last; pref. *pen-*, almost] the last syllable but one of a word.—**penultimate** (pē-nul'ti-mat) *a.* next before the last.—*n.* a syllable or any number of a series before the last.

penumbra (pē-num'bra) *n.* [fr. L. *pen-*, almost, and *umbra*, shade] an imperfect shadow; a partial shade lying between the perfect shadow and the full light; the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.



Penumbra (ABC) in Eclipse of the Sun (S) by the Moon (M)

penury (pen'ū-ri) *n.* [L. *penūria*] want; extreme poverty; indigence.—**parsimonious** (pe-nū'ri-us) *a.* scanty; miserly; parsimonious; niggardly; sordid.—**penuriously**, *adv.*—**penuriousness**, *n.*

peon (pē'on) *n.* [Sp. foot-soldier, fr. Late L. (acc.) *pedōnem*, fr. stem, *ped-*, of *pēs*, foot] in India, a native constable or soldier; in Mexico, a laborer or serf.

peony (pē'ō-ni) *n.* [L. *pezōnia*, lit. (fem. adj.) healing, fr. G. *Paion*, *Paian*, Apollo, who healed the gods. See *pean*] a plant with large beautiful flowers.

people (pē'pl) *n.* [L. *populus*] the body of persons that compose a community, tribe, nation, or race; persons generally; the populace; family;—*v.t.* to stock with inhabitants.

pepper (pē'p-er) *n.* [A.S. *pipor*, fr. L., fr. G. *piperi*] the fruit of a climbing plant, which yields a pungent aromatic spice;—*v.t.* to sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot.—**peppery**, *a.* having the qualities of pepper, pungent; irritable.—**peppercorn**, *n.* the fruit of the pepper plant; something of insignificant value.—**peppermint**, *n.* a plant noted for the aromatic pungent liquor distilled from it.—**pepperbox**, *n.* a small box for sprinkling pepper on food.

pepsin (pēp'sin) *n.* [F., fr. G. *pepeis*, digestion, fr. *pepsin*, digest. See *dyspepsia*] a ferment in gastric juice (used as a drug). Also *pepsaine*.

peptic (pēp'tik) *a.* relating to, or promoting, digestion; having a good digestion.—*n. pl.* medicines that promote digestion.

peptone (pēp'tōn) *n.* [G. *pepton*] any of several substances produced from proteins by digestion and other agencies.

per (p-er) *prep.* [L.] through; through the agency of; on the basis of; to, or for, each.

peradventure (per-ad-ven'chūr) *adv.* by chance; perhaps.

perambulate (per-am'bū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *ambulare*, to walk about. See *amble*] to walk through or over; to survey.—**perambulator**, *n.* one who perambulates; a small carriage for a child.—**perambulation** (per-am-bū-lā'shun) *n.* the act of perambulating, a survey of boundaries, as of a parish; a round of inspection.

percale (p-er-kāl') *n.* [F.] a finely woven cotton material often printed only on one side.

per capita (per-kap'i-tā) [L.] lit., by heads; for each.

perceive (p-er-sēv') *v.t.* [O.F. *percever*, fr. L. *percipere*, fr. *per-*, perfectly, and *capere*, take] to obtain knowledge of through the senses; to observe; to understand.—**perceivable**, *a.*—**perceivably**, *adv.*—**perceiver**, *n.*—*Syn.* to discern; distinguish; see; notice; note; behold.

percent (p-er-sent') *n.* [L. *per centum*] unit per hundred;—*a.* Also *per cent.*

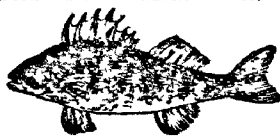
percentage (p-er-sen'tij) *n.* [fr. cent; L. pref. *per-*, by] proportion or rate per hundred.

percentile (p-er-sen'til) *a.* expressed as a percent.

perceptible (p-er-sep'ti-bl) *a.* capable of being perceived; discernible.—**perceptibly**, *adv.*—**perceptibility** (p-er-sep-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.* quality of being discernible.

perception (p-er-sep'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *percepere*, perceived] the faculty of perceiving.—**perceptive**, *a.* having perception.—**perceptivity** (p-er-sep-ti-ti) *n.* power of perception.

perch (p-erch) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *percam*, fr. G. *perke*] any of several spiny-finned fresh-water or marine fishes.



Perch

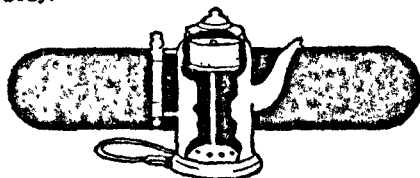
perch (p-erch) *n.* [O.F. *perche*, fr. L. (acc.) *percam*, pole] a pole or rod; a measure of five yards and a half, a roost;—*v.t.* to place, as on a perch;—*v.i.* to light or settle on a fixed body; to roost.—**percher** (p-er'cher) *n.* a perching bird.

perchance (p-er-chaus') *adv.* perhaps; peradventure.

percipient (p-er-sip'i-ent) *a.* [L. (part.) stem] *percipient-*, perceiving. See *perceive*] having the faculty of perception; perceiving.

percolate (p-er-kō-lāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [L. fr. *per-*, through, and *colare*, filter] to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter.—**percolator**, *n.* a filtering machine, a kind of coffee pot in which coffee

is made by percolating hot water through ground coffee beans.—**percolation** (per-kō-lā'shun) *n.* passing of liquid through a porous body.



Coffee Percolator

percuss (per-'kus') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *percussus*, struck, fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *quarre*, strike] to strike forcibly; to tap, as the body.—**percussive**, *a.*—**percussion** (per-kush'un) *n.* collision; vibratory shock; act of determining the condition of an internal organ by striking the surface of the body.—**percussion cap**, a small cap containing powder, once used in the nipple of a gun to explode gunpowder.

perdition (per-dish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. (part.) *perditus*, lost, fr. *perdere*] entire loss; ruin, future misery.

perdu (per-dū') *a.* [F = (part.) lost, fr. *perdre*, fr. L. *perdere*. See *perdition*] in concealment;—*n.* one in a hopeless case. Also *perdue*.

peregrinate (per-'ē-grī-nāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *peregrinātus*, having traveled, fr. *peregrinus*. See *pilgrim*] to travel from place to place; to wander.—**peregrinator**, *n.*—**peregrination** (per-'ē-grī-nā'shun) *n.* a traveling from one country to another; a wandering.—**peregrine** (per-'ē-grīn) *a.* [Doublet of *pilgrim*] foreign; migratory;—*n.* a species of hawk.

peremptory (per-emp'tō-ri) *a.* [L. *peremptorius*, destroyed, fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *emere*, for *emere*, take, buy] authoritative; decisive; forbidding debate.—**peremptorily**, *adv.*—**peremptoriness**, *n.*—*Syn.* express; positive; final; compulsory.

perennial (per-en'i-āl) *a.* [fr. L. *perennans*, fr. *per* and *annus*, year] lasting through the year; perpetual; [Bot] living more than a year;—*n.* a perennial plant.—**perennially**, *adv.*

perfect (per'fekt) *a.* [L. (part.) *perfectus*, finished, fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *facere*, make] complete; finished; blameless;—*n.* a tense denoting a completed act.—*v.t.* to finish or complete; to make skillful.—**perfectly**, *adv.*—**perfectness**, *n.*—**perfectible** (per-fek'ti-bl) *a.* capable of becoming perfect.—**perfectibility** (per-fek-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**perfection** (per-fek'shun) *n.* state of being perfect.—**perfective**, *a.* tending to make perfect.—*Syn.* mature; consummate; terminate;—of "perfectly," wholly; fully; completely.

perfidy (per-'fi-di) *n.* [L. *perfidia*, treachery, fr. *fidēs*, faith] act of violating faith or trust; treachery.—**perfidious** (per-'fid'i-us) *a.* false to trust; faithless; treacherous.—**perfidiously**, *adv.*—**perfidiousness**, *n.*

perfoliate (per-fō'li-at) *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *folium*, leaf] surrounding the stem at the base.

perforate (per-fō-rāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *perforātus*, bored through, fr. *per* and *forāre*] to bore through; to pierce.—**perforator**, *n.* an instrument that perforates.—**perforation** (per-fō-rā'shun) *n.* a hole bored through anything.

perforce (per-fōrs') *adv.* [L. *per*, by] by force; of necessity.

perform (per-fawrm') *v.t.* [M.E. *parfournen*, fr. O.F., fr. *par*=L. *per*, thoroughly, and *fournir*, furnish] to bring to completion; to fulfil; to represent on the stage;—*v.i.* to act a part; to play, as on a musical instrument.—**performing**, *phr.* trained to act a part.—**performer**, *n.*—**performable**, *a.* practicable.—**performance**, *n.* act of performing; deed; composition; stage representation.—*Syn.* to do; effect; execute; accomplish; achieve; complete; enact.

perfume (per-fūm) *n.* [F. *parfum*, fr. L. *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke. See *fume*] an agreeable scent; fragrance;—*v.t.* to scent.—**perfumer** (per-fū-mēr) *n.* one who perfumes, or sells perfumes.—**perfumery**, *n.* perfumes in general.—*Syn.* aroma; odor; smell.

perfunctory (per-fungk'tō-ri) *a.* [L., having discharged, fr. *per*, quite, and *fungi*, do. See *function*] done without interest; indifferent; careless.—**perfunctorily**, *adv.*

perhaps (per-haps') *adv.* [Imit. fr. *per*=chance. See *hap*] it may be; by chance; possibly.

peri (pē'ri) *n.* [Per.=winged (fairy)] a fairy in eastern mythology.

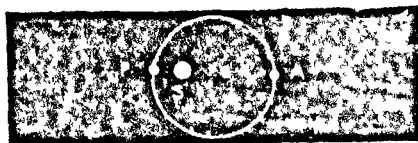
perianth (per-i-anth) *n.* [fr. G. *peri*, around, and *anthos*, flower] the floral envelope.

pericardium (per-i-kār-di-um) *n.* [L., fr. G. *peri*, around, and *kardia*, heart] the membranous sac that encloses the heart.—**pericardiac** (per-i-kār-di-ak) *a.* pert. to the pericardium.—**pericarditis** (per-i-kār-di'tis) *n.* inflammation of the pericardium.

pericarp (per-i-kārp) *n.* [fr. G. *peri*, around, and *karp-os*, fruit] that which encloses the seed of a plant.

Periclean (per-i-klē'an) *n.* pert. to Pericles, or the most flourishing age in Athens.

perigee (per-i-jē) *n.* [fr. G. *peri*, around, and *gē*, earth. See *geography*] that point in the moon's orbit nearest to the earth.



Perihelion (P) of Planet (A)

perihelion (per-i-hē'li-on) *n.* [fr. G. *peri*, around, and *hēlios*,

sun] that point in the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun.

peril (per'il) [O.F., fr. L. *periculum* = *periculum*] danger; hazard; exposure to injury;—*v. i.* to expose to danger; to risk—**perilous** *a.* full of peril, hazardous.—**perilously**, *adv.*—**perilousness**, *n.*—**Syn.** risk; venture; jeopardy.

perimeter (pe-rim'ē-ter) *n.* [L., fr. G. *fr. peri*, around, and *metron*, measure. See *meter*] the outer boundary of a plane figure; the sum of all its sides.

period (pē'n-od) *n.* [O.F. *periode*, fr. L., fr. G. *peri*, around, and *hodos*, way] the time in which a heavenly body makes a revolution; time in which a course is completed, a series of years; a particular portion of time; conclusion; a complete sentence; a full stop, thus (.).—**periodic** (pē'n-od'ik) *a.* recurring at regular intervals.—**periodical**, *a.* relating to a periodical; **periodic**;—*n.* a publication issued at regular intervals.—**periodically**, *adv.*—**periodic table**, the chemical elements arranged according to the periodic law, or the law that when the elements are arranged according to atomic number, their properties show periodic variations.—**Syn.** time; age; date; eve; epoch; cycle; end; duration.

periosteum (per-i-os'tē-um) *n.* [fr. G. *peri*, about, and *osteon*, bone] a membrane investing the bones; the membrane covering the bone.—**periosteal**, *a.* pert. to the periosteum.—**periostitis** (per-i-os-ti'tis) *n.* inflammation of the periosteum.—**peripatetic** (per-i-pā-tet'ik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *peripatētikos*, *fr. peri*, about, and *patem*, walk] walking about; pert. to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking;—*n.* a follower of Aristotle; one who walks about.

periphery (pe-rif'ē-ri) *n.* [G. *peripherēia*, *fr. peri*, and *pherein*, bear] circumference; perimeter; surface.—**peripheral**, **periphetic**, *a.* relating to a periphery.

periphrasis (pe-rif'rā-sis) *n.* [L., fr. G. *fr. peri*, around, and *phrasain*, speak. See *phrase*] a roundabout form of expression; circumlocution.—**periphrastic** (per-i-fras'tik) *a.* expressing the sense of fewer words by more; circumlocutory.—**periphrastically**, *adv.*

peripteral (pe-np'ter-al) *a.* [fr. G. *peri*, about, and *pteron*, wing, row of columns] having a single range of columns all around.—**peripterous**, *a.* feathered on all sides; peripteral.

Periscii (pē-nsh'i-i) *n.* [G. *periskios*, throwing a shadow all round, *fr. peri* and *skio*, shadow] inhabitants of the frigid zone, whose shadows, on certain days in summer, describe an oval in the course of a day.—**Periscian** (pē-nsh'i-an) *a.* pert. to the Periscii.

periscope (per'i-skōp) *n.* [fr. G. *peri*, around, and *skopein*, view. See *scope*] an instrument for seeing horizontal objects through a vertical tube.—**periscopic** (per-i-skōp'ik) *a.* viewing on all sides, and increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

perish (per'ish) *v. i.* [O.F. (part.) *perissant*, perishing, fr. *perir*, fr. L. *perire*, fr. *per*, altogether, and *ire*, go] to die; to decay, to waste away; to be lost eternally.—**perishable**, *a.*—**perishably**, *adv.*—**perishableness**, *n.*—**Syn.** to expire; pass away; die.

peristyle (per'i-stil) *n.* [G. pref *peri*, around] a range of columns round a building.

peritoneum (per-i-tō-nē'um) *n.* [G.] the membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen and its viscera.—**peritoneal**, *a.* pert. to the peritoneum.—**peritonitis** (per-i-tō-ni'tis) *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

periwig (per'i-wig) *n.* [M E *periwike*, corr. fr. *peruke*] a peruke; a wig.

periwinkle (per'i-wink-i) *n.* [fr. A.S. *perwince*, fr. L. *perwincula*, fr. *per*, and *vincire*, bind] a flowering plant; [Corr. fr. A.S. *perwincula*. See *winkle*], a common univalve mollusk.

perjure (per'jūr) *v. i.* [F. *parjurer*, fr. L. *perjūratō*, forswear, fr. *per* and *jūrare*. See *jury*] to forswear;—*v. i.* to bear false witness.—**perjured**, *a.* guilty of perjury.—**perjury**, *n.* false swearing; crime of false testimony under oath.—**perjurer**, *n.*

perk (pērk) *a.* [Celt.] pert; smart; trim;—*v. i.* to make trim; to prank;—*v. i.* to hold up the head with affected smartness.—**perky**, *a.* perk; jaunty.

permanent (per-mā-nent) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *permanens*, enduring, fr. *per*, through, and *manere*, remain] continuing in the same state; lasting.—**permanently**, *adv.*—**permanence**, **permanency**, *n.* quality of being permanent; fixedness.—**Syn.** enduring; abiding; durable; fixed; unchangeable; perpetual; constant.

permanganate (per-mang'ga-nāt) *n.* the salt of permanganic acid, always a crystalline compound dark purple in color.

permeate (per'mē-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *permeatus*, fr. *per*, through, and *meare*, pass] to pass through the pores or interstices of; saturate.—**permeable**, *a.* admitting of the passage of fluids.—**permeably**, *adv.*—**permeability** (per-mē-ā-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being permeable.—**permeation** (per-mē-ā-shun) *n.* act of permeating.

Permian (Per'mi-an) *a.* pert. to strata of sandstone in Perm, Eastern Russia—the lower division of the New Red Sandstone; the last period of the Paleozoic era.

permission (per-mish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. (part.) *permiscus*, permitted] act of permitting; leave; liberty.—**permissible**, *a.* allowable.—**permissibly**, *adv.*—**permissive**, *a.* granting liberty; allowing.—**permissively**, *adv.* by allowance.

permit (per-mit') *v. t.* [L. *permittere*, lit. let pass through, fr. *per* and *mittere*, send] to allow; to give leave, or liberty



Man Wearing Perwig

to;—*v. i.* to give leave;—(per'mit) *n.* warrant; written permission to export or transport goods, etc.—**permitter**, *n.*—*Syn.* suffer; let; consent; grant; admit.

permute (per-müt') *v. t.* [L. fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *mūtāre*, change. See **mutation**] to interchange.—**permut-able**, *a.*—**permutably**, *adv.*—**permutability**, *n.*—**permutation** (per-mū-tā'shun) *n.* mutual transference; [Alg] change in the arrangement of a number of quantities.

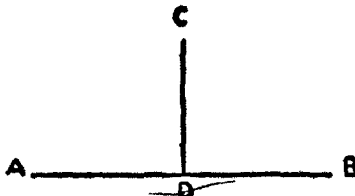
pernicious (per-nish'us) *a.* [F., fr. L. *perniciōsus*, destructive, fr. *per*, and stem, *necc-*, and *nex*, death by violence] having the quality of destroying or injuring; hurtful.—**perniciously**, *adv.*—**perniciousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* injurious; noxious; deadly; destructive; ruinous.

peroration (per-ō-rā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *perorātus*, completed (of a speech), fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *orāre*, speak. See **oration**] the concluding part of an oration.

peroxide (per-ok'sid) *n.* that oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.—**peroxidize** (per-ok'si-diz) *v. t.* to oxidize to the utmost degree.

perpend (per-pend') *v. i.* to weigh in the mind; to ponder.

perpendicular (per-pen-dik'ū-lar) *a.* [F., fr. L. *perpendicularis*, fr. *perpendicularum*, plummet, fr. *per*, through, and *pendere*, weigh] exactly upright; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to a given line or surface;—*n.* a line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a line falling at right angles on another line or plane.—**perpendicularly**, *adv.* so as to be perpendicular; vertically.—**perpendicularity** (per-pen-dik'ū-lar'i-ti) *n.* state of being perpendicular.



Perpendicular (DC) on Horizontal Line (AB)

perpetrate (per'pē-trāt') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *perpetrātus*, accomplished thoroughly, fr. *per* and *patrāre*] to execute, in a bad sense; to commit; to be guilty of.—**perpetrator**, *n.* [L.] one who commits a crime.—**perpetration** (per-pē-trā'shun) *n.* the committing of a crime.

perpetual (per-pech'ū-əl) *a.* [O. F. *perpetuel*, fr. L. (acc.) *perpetu-ātem*] continuing indefinitely; everlasting.—**perpetually**, *adv.* constantly; continually.—*Syn.* of "perpetual," continual; continuous; unceasing; incessant; constant; never-failing; everlasting.

perpetuate (per-pech'ū-āt) *v. t.* [fr. L. *perpetu-us*, constant, fr.

per, through, and rt. of *petere*, seek] to make perpetual; to cause to last for a long time; to preserve from oblivion.—**perpetuation** (per-pech-ū-ā'shun) *n.* act of perpetuating.

perpetuity (per-pe-tū'i-ti) *n.* state of or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; a thing to which there is no end.

perplex (per-pleks') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *perplexus*, entangled, fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *plectere*, weave, plait] to make intricate, or difficult to be understood; to distract; to embarrass.—**perplexedly** (per-plek'sed-l) *adv.* with perplexity.—**perplexedness**, *n.*—**perplexingly**, *adv.*—**perplexity** (per-plek'si-ti) *n.* bewilderment; distraction of mind; embarrassment.—*Syn.* to involve; entangle; puzzle; confuse; complicate; bewilder.

perquisite (per'kwī-zit) *n.* [Late L., fr. L. (part.) *perquisitus*, sought after, fr. *per* and *quarere*. See **query**] an allowance beyond the ordinary salary or wages; income; a tip.

perry (per'i) *n.* [L. *pirum*, a pear] a liquor prepared from pears.

persecute (per'sē-küt) *v. t.* [fr. L. (part.) *persecutus*, pursued, fr. *per* and *sequi*, follow. See **sequence**] to harass unjustly, esp. for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship; to annoy with importunity.—**persecutor**, *n.*—**persecution** (per-sē-kū'shun) *n.* act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted.

Perseus (per'sūs) *n.* [G.] son of Zeus, who slew the Gorgon Medusa; a northern constellation.

persevere (per-sē-vēr) *v. i.* [O. F. *perseverer*, fr. L. fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *severus*, earnest, severe] to continue steadfastly in any business or enterprise.—**perseveringly**, *adv.*—**perseverance**, *n.* continued diligence.—*Syn.* to continue; persist; pursue; prosecute.

Persian (per'zhan) *a.* pert. to Persia;—*n.* a native of Persia; the language of Persia; a thin silk.—**Persian berry**, a berry yielding a dye.—**Persian wheel**, a wheel with buckets on the rim for raising water.

persiflage (per'si-flāzh) *n.* [F., fr. L. *per*, through, and *sibulare*, to hiss] idle, bantering talk.

persimmon (per-am'un) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a hardwood tree bearing small white flowers and a fruit resembling the plum.



Persimmon Leaf and Fruit

persist (per-sist') *v. t.* [L. *per*, through, and *sistere*, stand, fr. *stare*] to continue firmly in any course against opposing motives; to persevere.—**persistent**, *a.* persisting; fixed; steady.—**persistently**, *adv.*—**perseverance**, *n.* state of

being persistent; perseverance; obstinacy.—*Syn.* to continue; endure, insist.

person (pér'son) *n.* [F., fr. L. *persōna*, an actor's mask, a personage, fr. *per*, through, and *sonāre*, sound] a character; bodily form; a human being, a term denoting what is individual in the Godhead; relation of a subject to a verb, as speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—**personal**, *a.* pert. to a person, peculiar to one; relating to one's interest; done in person; [Gram.] denoting the person. **personally**, *adv.* in person; individually.—**personable**, *a.* having a well-formed body or person, graceful.—**personage**, *n.* a person, esp. of rank or social position.—**personate**, *v.t.* to assume the character of;—*v.i.* to act the part of; to play a fictitious character.—**personator**, *n.*—**personify** (pér'son-i-fī) *v.t.* to treat as if endowed with personal attributes.—**personification** (pér'son-i-fī-kā'shun) *n.* act of personifying; a metaphor representing inanimate things as endowed with personal attributes.—**in person**, by oneself.—**personal estate**, every kind of property except real estate;—*s.s.* lands and houses.—**personal equation**, personal authority or weight (from Astron.). — **personal pronouns**, I, thou, he, she, it, and their plurals.

personality (pér'son-al'i-ti) *n.* that which constitutes individuality; all of a person's traits taken together; reflection on a person or his character

personalty (pér'son-al'ti) *n.* personal effects, movables or chattels, as furniture, money, etc.

personnel (pér'son-nel') *n.* [F.] the body of persons employed in an enterprise.

perspective (pér-spek'tiv) *a.* [L. [part.] *perspectus*, fr. *per*, through, and *specere*, look] pert. to the art of perspective;—*n.* the art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear relatively to the eye in nature, a representation in perspective.—**perspectively**, *adv.* according to the rules of perspective.

perspicacious (pér-spi-kā'shus) *a.* [fr. L. stem, *perspicācu*, of *perspicax*, keen of sight fr. *perspicere*. See *perspective*] quick-sighted; of acute discernment.—**perspicaciously**, *adv.*—**perspicacity** (pér-spi-kas'i-ti) *n.* acuteness of sight or discernment.

perspicuous (pér-spi-kū'us) *a.* [L. *perspicuus*] clear to the understanding; lucid; plain; obvious.—**perspicuously**, *adv.*—**perspicuousness**, *n.*—**perspicuity** (pér-spi-kū'i-ti) *n.* clearness; freedom from ambiguity; distinctness.

perspire (pér-spir') *v.t.* [L. fr. *per*, through, and *spirāre*, breathe. See *spirit*] to emit the moisture of the body through the pores of the skin;—*v.s.* to sweat.—**perspiratory**, *a.* pert. to perspiration.—**perspiration** (pér-spi-rā'shun) *n.* act of perspiring; sweat.

persuade (pér-swād') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *per*, outright, and *suādere*, to persuade] to influence by argument, entreaty, etc.; to induce; to win over.—**persuader**, *n.*—*Syn.* to influence; exhort; urge; prevail; entreat; convince.

persuasive (pér-swā'siv) *a.* having the power of persuading; alluring.—**persuasively**, *adv.*—**persuasiveness**, *n.*—**persuasion** (pér-swā'zhun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *persuāsus*. See *summon*] act of persuading; settled opinion or conviction; creed or belief; a sect.—**persuassible**, *a.*—**persuassibility**, *n.*

pert (pért) *a.* [O.F. *apert*. See *malapert*] irrely; bold; forward; saucy.—**pertly**, *adv.*—**pertness**, *n.*

pertain (pér-tān') *v.t.* [O.F. *partiens*, fr. L. fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *tenēre*, hold] to belong; to have relation to; to concern.

pertinacious (pér-ti-nā'shus) *a.* [F., fr. L. stem, *pertinācu*, of *perinas*, fr. *per* and *tenax*, tenacious] adhering to an opinion, etc., with obstinacy; resolute; unyielding.—**pertinaciously**, *adv.*—**pertinaciousness**, *n.*—**pertinacity** (pér-ti-nas'i-ti) *n.* quality of being pertinacious; obstinacy.—*Syn.* obstinate; resolute, firm; headstrong; stubborn; inflexible.

pertinent (pér'ti-nent) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *pertinentem*, pertaining. See *pertain*] related to the subject or matter in hand.—**pertinently**, *adv.*—**pertinence**, *n.*—**pertinency**, *n.* quality of being pertinent; appositeness.—*Syn.* relevant; apposite; appropriate; applicable.

perturb (pér-terb') *v.t.* [O.F. *perturber*, fr. L. fr. *per*, thoroughly, and *turbāre*, disturb] to disturb; to agitate; to confuse.—**perturber**, *n.*—**perturbation** (pér-ter-bā'shun) *n.* disquiet of mind; mental uneasiness; disorder.

peruke (pé-rook') *n.* [F. *peruque*, fr. It. *pelo*, fr. L. *pilus*, hair] an artificial cap of hair; a periwig; a wig.

peruse (pé-rooz', per-iz') *v.t.* [L. pref. *per*, thoroughly] to read through; to examine minutely.—**peruser**, *n.*—**perusal**, *n.* act of perusing.

Peruvian (pé-roo-vi-an) *a.* pert. to Peru, in South America.—**Peruvian bark**, bark of cinchona, which acts as a powerful tonic.

pervade (pér-vād') *v.t.* [L., fr. *per*, through, and *vādere*, go] to pass through; to permeate, to be in all parts.

pervasive (pér-vā'siv) *a.* tending, or able, to pervade.—**pervasion**, *n.* act of pervading.

perverse (pér-vers') *a.* [L. (part.) *pervertens*, overturned, fr. *per* and *vertere*, turn] turned aside; obstinate in the wrong; peevish; disposed to vex.—**perversely**, *adv.*—**perverseness**, *n.*—**perversity**, *n.*—**perversion**, *n.* act of perverting; change for the worse.—**perversive**, *a.* tending to pervert.—*Syn.* obstinate; stubborn; intractable; petulant.

pervert (pér-vert') *v.t.* [L. *per*, through, and *vertens*, to turn] to distort from truth or right; to misinterpret; to corrupt;—(pér'vert) *n.* one who has turned from a former course; an apostate; one who has abnormal sexual habits.—**perverter**, *n.*—**pervertible**, *a.*

pervious (pér'vi-us) *a.* [L. fr. *per*, through, and *via*, way] per-

meable; penetrable; open.—perviousness, *n.*

pesade (pē-zād') *n.* [F.] rearing of a saddle horse.

peseta (pe-sā'ta) *n.* [Sp.] a gold or silver coin of Spain, equal to 19.3 cents.

pesky (pes'ki) *a.* annoying; vexatious (*colloq.*).

peso (pā'sō) *n.* the Mexican or Spanish dollar; any of several Latin American coins worth about 100 centavos; a Philippine coin worth 50 cents.

pessary (pes'q-rī) *n.* in medical practice, a vaginal support for the uterus.

pessimist (pes'i-mist) *n.* [L. *pessimus*, worst] one who complains of everything as being for the worst; one who takes a melancholy view of life.—**pessimism**, *n.* the doctrine that on the whole the world is bad rather than good.—**pessimistic** (pes-i-mis'tik) *a.* relating to, or characteristic of, pessimism.

pest (pest) *n.* [F. *peste*, fr. L. (acc.) *fr. pestem*, L. *pestis*] a fatal epidemic disease; pestilence; anything noxious.—

pesthous, *n.* a hospital for persons infected with a dangerous contagious disease.

pester (pes'ter) *v. t.* [Low L. *pastorium*, a foot-shackle, fr. L. *pastore*, pp. *pastus*, to feed] to harass with little vexations; to plague; to trouble.—**pesterer** (pes'ter-er) *n.*

pestiferous (pes-tif'er-us) *a.* [L. *pestis*, and *ferre*, bear] pestilential; noxious to health; destructive.—**pestiferously**, *adv.*

pestilence (pes'ti-lens) *n.* the plague; any epidemic disease; that which breeds disturbance or vice.—**pestilent**, *a.* producing disease; noxious; mischievous; infectious.—**pestilently**, *adv.*—**pestilential** (pes-ti-len'shal) *a.* pestilent; infectious; of the nature of pestilence.

pestle (pes'l) *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. *pistillum*, a small pestle] to pound or pulverize with a pestle;—*n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar, or for grinding colors.



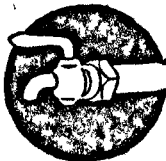
Pestle and Mortar

pet (pet) *n.* [Ir.] a fondling or darling; a cherished domestic animal; a fit of peevishness;—*a.* favorite;—*v. t.* to treat as a pet; to indulge.

petal (pet'al) *n.* [G. *petalon*, leaf, fr. rt. of *petalonnus*, I spread] a flower leaf; one of the leaves of a corolla.—**petalous**, *a.* having petals.

petard (pē-tārd') *n.* [O.F., fr. *pet*, an explosion, fr. L. *petere*, break wind] an engine of war, used to force barricades, etc., by explosion.

petcock (pet'-kok) *n.* a small valve or faucet.



Petcock

Peter's pence (pē'terz-pens) *n.* an annual tax formerly paid by the English to the pope.

petiole (pet'i-ōl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *petiolus*] the foot-stalk of a leaf.



petit (pet'i) *a.* [F.] small, petty.—**petit-maitre**, a fop; a coxcomb;—*fem.* **petite** (pe-tēt').

petition (pe-tish'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *petitionem*, a suit, fr. L. (part.) *petitus*, sought, fr. *petere*] a prayer; a request; a written supplication,—*v. t.* to make a request to; to solicit.—**petitionary**, *a.* containing a petition.—**petitioner**, *n.*

petrel (pet'rel) *n.* [Dim. fr. *Pêtre*, Peter, so called from its appearing, like St. Peter, to walk on the sea] a long-winged sea fowl.

petrify (pet'ri-fi) *v. t.* [O.F. *petrifier*, fr. L. *petra*, rock; fr. G., and *-ficere* = *facere*, make] to turn to stone; to fix in dumb amazement;—*v. i.* to become stone.—

petrification (pet-ri-fak'shun) *n.* conversion of any organic matter into stone.—**petrificative**, *a.* having power to turn into stone.

petrol (pet'rol) *n.* [F. *pétrole*] in England, gasoline.

petrolatum (pet-rō-lā'tum) *n.* an oily substance obtained from petroleum and used in salves, etc.

petroleum (pē-trō'lē-um) *n.* [fr. L. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil, fr. G. *petra* and *elason*] mineral oil.

petrology (pē-trol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *petra* and *-logia*, discourse, fr. *legein*] the study of rocks.—**petrologic**, **petrological** (pet-rō-loj'ik, -i-kal) *a.*—**petrologist** (pet-rol'ō-jist) *n.* a student of rocks.

petticoat (pet'i-kōt) *n.* [fr. *petty* and *coat*] an under-garment worn by women—**petticoat government**, female government.

pettifogger (pet'i-fog-er) *n.* [fr. *petty*, and D. *focker*, wholesale merchant] a lawyer who deals in petty cases.—**pettifoggery**, *n.* the practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

pettish (pet'ish) *a.* fretful; ill-tempered.—**pettishly**, *adv.*—**pettishness**, *n.*

pettitoes (pet'i-tōz) *n. pl.* [fr. *petty* and *toe*] the toes or feet of a pig.

petto (pet'tō) *n.* [It.] the breast.—*in petto*, in secrecy.

petty (pet'i) *a.* [F. *petit*, of uncert. etym.] small; inconsiderable; frivolous.—**pettily**, *adv.*—**pettiness**, *n.*—**petty officer**, a non-commissioned lower officer in the army or navy.

petulant (petch'ū-lant) *a.* [L. (stem) *petulant-*, pert. fr. *petere*, seek, attack] inclined to complain; peevish; irritable.—**petulantly**, *adv.*—**petulance**, *n.*

pettishness; peevishness.—*Syn.* hasty; passionate; cross; fretful; snappish.

petunia (pe-tū'n-ə) *n.* [*fr.* F. *petun*, tobacco] an annual flower of the nightshade family, occurring in several colors and having a funnel-like corolla.

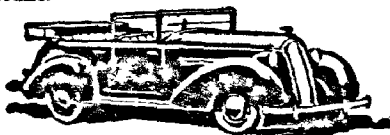
pew (pū) *n.* [O.F. *pus*, platform, *fr.* L. *podium*, balcony, *fr.* G. *pod-ion*, orig. a stool *fr.* stem, *pod-*, of *pos*, foot] an enclosed seat in a church.

pewit (pe-wit) *n.* [imit] the lapwing. Also *peewit*, *peewet*.

pewter (pū'ter) *n.* [O.F. *peutre*, of uncert. etym.] an alloy, mainly of tin and lead.—*pewtery*, *n.* like *pewter*.—*pewterer*, *n.* one who works in pewter.

pfennig (pi'en'ig) *n.* [*Ger.*] a copper coin current in Germany, the hundredth part of a mark.

phaeton (fā'e-ton) *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* G. *Phaethon*, son of Phœbus, who guided the chariot of the sun] an open carriage on four wheels; an open type of automobile.



Phaeton

phalanx (fā'langks, fal'angles) *n.*; *pl.* **phalanges** (fā-lan'jes) [*G.*] a body of men formed in close array; small bones of the toes or fingers.

phallus (fāl'us) *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* G.] a symbol of the generative power in mankind—the penis or clitoris.—*phallic* (fal'ik) *a.* pert. to the phallus.

phanerogamous (fan-er-og'a-mus) *a.* [*fr.* G. *phanero-*, open, and *gam-os*, marriage] having visible organs of reproduction.

phantasm (fan'tazm) *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* G. *phantasma*, *fr.* *phainetai*, to show. Doublet of *phantom*] a phantom; fancy, illusion.—*phantasmal* (fan-taz'mal) *a.* illusive; unreal.—*phantasmagoria* (fan-taz-mā-gō'ri-ə) *n.* [*fr.* G. *rt.* of *agora*, assembly] an exhibition of shadows, as by a magic lantern; illusive images.

phantasy (tan'tā-si) *n.* a fanciful product of the imagination. See *fantasy*.

phantom (fan'tom) *n.* [O.F. *fantosme*, *fr.* L. *phantasma*. Doublet of *phantasm*] an apparition; a specter; a fancied vision; a phantasm.

Pharisee (fā'rī-se) *n.* [*L.* *phariseus*, *fr.* G., *fr.* H. *pharash*, to separate] one of a Jewish sect noted for a strict observance of rites and ceremonies; a formalist.—*pharisaic* (fā-rī-sā'ik) *a.* pert. to the Pharisees; formal; hypocritical. Also *pharisaical*.—*pharisaically*, *adv.*—*Pharisaism* (fā'rī-sā-izm) *n.* the doctrines of the Pharisees; *b.* pocrisy.

pharmacy (fār-mā-si) *n.* [O.F. *farmacie*, *fr.* L., *fr.* G. *pharmakeia*, *fr.* *pharmakon*, drug] art of preparing

medicines.—**pharmaceutic** (fār-mā-sū'tik) *a.* pert. to pharmacy;—*pl.* pharmacy.—**pharmaceutist**, *n.* one skilled in pharmacy. Also **pharmacist**.—**pharmacology** (fār-mā-kol'ō-jī) *n.* [*fr.* G. *Jogos*, *fr.* *legem*, discourse] knowledge of drugs.—**pharmacologist**, *n.* one skilled in pharmacology.—**pharmacopœia** (fār-mā-kō-pō'ya) *n.* [*fr.* G. *pharmakē*, make] a book describing the preparations of medicines.

pharos (fā'ros) *n.* [*Pharos*, off Alexandria, noted for lighthouse] a lighthouse; a beacon.

pharynx (fār'ingks) *n.* [*G.*] the cavity forming the back part of the mouth, and terminating in the esophagus or gullet.—**pharyngeal** (fā-rin'je-al) *a.* relating to the pharynx.—**pharyngitis** (fā-rin-jī'tis) *n.* inflammation of the membrane of the pharynx.

phase (fāz) *n.* [Late L., *fr.* G. *phasis*, an appearance] that which is exhibited to the eye; one of several appearances; a stage in a cycle.

pheasant (fēz'ant) *n.* [O.F. *faisan*, *fr.* L. *Phāsāna* (*avis*), (*bird*) from the *Phasis*, a Colchian river, *fr.* G.] a game bird with brilliant plumage, valued for its flesh.



Pheasant

phenacetin (fē-nāc'ē-tin) *n.* an antipyretic medicine obtained from coal tar.

phenol (fē'nol) *n.* [*Chem.*] a crystalline compound obtained from coal tar and other organic materials, carbonic acid.

phenomenon (fē-nom'ē-non) *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* G. *phainomenon*, orig. (neut. part.) thing shown, *fr.* *phainetai*] a fact or event; an unusual happening.—*phenomenal*, *a.* pert. to a phenomenon.—*phenomenally*, *adv.*

phial (fī'al) *n.* [O.F. *phiale*, *fr.* L., *fr.* G. *phialē*, a shallow cup] a small glass bottle; a vial.

philander (fī-lan'der) *v. i.* [*fr.* G. *philōs*, friendly, and stem, *and-*, of *aner*, man] to flirt or make love, to coquet.

philanthropy (fī-lan'thrō-pi) *n.* [*L.*, *fr.* G. *philanthropia*, *fr.* *philōs*, friendly, and *anthrōpos*, man] love of mankind; benevolence towards one's fellow-men.—**philanthropist**, *n.* one who loves and seeks to do good to mankind.—**philanthropic**, **philanthropical** (fī-lan'thrōp'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pert. to, or characterized by, philanthropy; loving mankind.

philately (fī-lat'e-lī) *n.* [*fr.* G. *philōs*, loving, and *atēlis*, franked, *fr.* *σ-*, neg., and *telos*, tax] the practice of col-

lecting postage stamps—**philatelist**, *n.* a collector of postage stamps.

philharmonic (fil-hār-mon'ik) *a.* [G.; *pref. phil-os*, loving] loving harmony or music; musical.

Philhellenic (fil-he-len'ik) *a.* [G. *phil-os*, friendly, and *Helen*, a Greek] loving the Greeks.

philippic (fi-lip'ik) *n.* [L. *Philippicum*, one of the famous orations of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon] one of several orations of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon; any declamation abounding in invective.

Philistine (fi-lis'tin, fil'is-tin) *n.* [fr. H] a native or inhabitant of ancient Philistia; one of inferior culture.—**Philistinism** *n.* views of (the modern) Philistines.

philology (fi-lol'o-ji) *n.* [L, fr. G. *philologia*, fr. *phil-os*, loving, and *logos*, discourse, fr. *legein*, speak] the study of language; linguistic science.—**comparative philology**, art of interpreting a language by its affinities to other languages.—**philologist**, *n.* one versed in philology.—**philological** (fil-ō-loj'i-kal) *a.* pert. to philology.

philomath (fil'ō-math) *n.* [fr. G. *phil-os*, loving, *mathos*, learning. See *mathematics*] a lover of learning.—**philomathic** (fil'ō-math'ik) *a.*

philomel (fil'ō-mel) *n.* [fr. *Philomela*, of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale] the nightingale.

philoprogenitiveness (fil-ō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes) *n.* [G. *pref. phil-os* loving, *pro*, before, and *genitor*, a parent, fr. *gignere*, to beget] love of offspring.

philosophy (fi-los'ō-fī) *n.* [F, fr. L., fr. G. *philosophia*, fr. *phil-os*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom] the science which investigates all phenomena; the general principles belonging to any department of knowledge; a system of, or a treatise on, philosophy; calmness of mind.—**philosopher**, *n.* one versed in philosophy.—**philosopher's stone**, a preparation which the alchemists sought as the means of converting the baser metals into gold.—**philosophic**, **philosophical** (fil-ō-sof'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to philosophy; wise; calm; temperate.—**philosophically**, *adv.*—**philosophize** (fi-los'ō-fiz) *v. s.* to reason like a philosopher.

philter (fil'ter) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *philon*, fr. *phil-os*, loving, dear] a love potion.

phiz (fiz) *n.* [Corr. fr. *physiognomy*] the face or visage.

phebitis (fie-bi'tis) *n.* [fr. G. stem, *phleb-*, of *phleps*, vein] inflammation of a vein.

phlebotomy (fie-bot'o-mi) *n.* [O.F. *phlebotomie*, fr. L., fr. G. *phlebotomia*, fr. *phleps*, vein, and *tomos*, cutting. See *toμή*] bleeding; blood-letting [Surg.].—**phlebotomist**, *n.* one who practices blood-letting.—**phlebotomize**, *v. t.* to let blood from, as a vein.

phlegm (flem) *n.* [F, fr. G. *phlegma*, inflammation, fr. *phlegain*, to

burn] the viscid mucus of the respiratory passages; sluggishness; indifference.—**phlegmatic** (ieg-mat'ik) *a.* [G stem, *phlegmat-*, of *phlegma*] abounding in phlegm; dull; sluggish.—**phlegmatically**, *adv.*

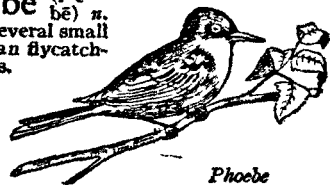
phlogiston (flo-ju's-ton) *n.* [G. fr. *phlox*, flame, conn. with *phlegm*] the supposed principle of inflammability; caloric.—**phlogistic**, *a.* inflammatory.

phlox (flok) *n.* [G. = a flame] a genus of garden flowering plants.

phobia (fō'bi-ə) *n.* [G. *phobos*, fear] a deep-lying, unreasonable fear of something.—**phobic** (fō'bik) *a.*

phocal (fō'kal) *a.* [fr. L., fr. G. *phokē*] pert. to seals. Also *phocine*.

phoebe (fē'be) *n.* any of several small American flycatching birds.



Phoebe

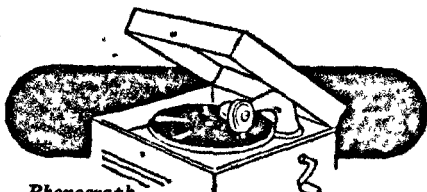
Phoenician (fē-nish'an) *a.* pert. to Phoenicia;—*n.* an inhabitant, or the language, of Phoenicia. Also **Phenician**.

phoenix (fē'niks) *n.* [L., fr. G. *phoinix*] a bird in ancient Oriental fable said to live 500 years, then to burn herself and rise again from her ashes, an emblem of immortality; a paragon.

phone (fōn) *v. t.* and *i.* [Short. fr. *telephone*] to telephone;—*n.* a telephone.

phonetic (fō-net'ik) *a.* [G. *phonētikos*, fr. *phōnē*, sound] pert. to the voice; representing sounds;—*n. pl.* phonetic science;—*a.* pert. to the elementary sounds of the human voice.—**phonic** (fōn'ik) *a.* pert. to sound;—*n. pl.* phonetics.—**phonetic spelling**, the spelling of words with characters representing the manner in which they should be pronounced.

phonogram (fō'nō-gram) *n.* [fr. G. *gramma*, a writing] a character representing a sound; a phonograph record.



Phonograph

phonograph (fō'nō-graf) *n.* [fr. G. *graphein*, to write] a symbol to represent a sound; a machine that records or reproduces sounds.—**phonography** (fō-nog'ra-fi) *n.* a description of vocal sounds; representation of sounds by distinc-

tive characters; system of shorthand.—**phonographer**, *n.*—**phonographic** (fō-nō-graf'ik) *a.* pert. to phonography.

phonology (fō-nol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *phōnologia*, fr. *legēs*, discourse] science of the sound uttered by the human voice; phonetics.—**phonologist**, *n.* one versed in phonology.—**phonologic**, **phonological** (fō-nō-loj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pert. to phonology.

phonoscope (fō'nō-skōp) *n.* [fr. G. *skōpeōn*, view] an instrument for recording music as played, or testing musical strings; a microphone.

phonotype (fō'nō-tīp) *n.* [fr. G. *phōne*, sound, and *typē*] a character used in phonotypy.—**phonotypy**, *n.* art of representing sounds by distinct characters.—**phonotypic**, **phonotypical** (fō-nō-tīp'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* belonging to phonotypy.

phosphate (fos'fat) *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.—**phosphatic** (fos-fat'ik) *a.* containing phosphate.—**phosphate of lime**, in commerce, bone ash.

phosphide (fos'fid) *n.* a combination of phosphorus with a metal.

phosphoresce (fos-fō-res') *v. i.* to emit a phosphorescent light.—**phosphorescent**, *a.* shining with a faint light.—**phosphorescence**, *n.* state of being phosphorescent.

phosphorus (fos'fō-rus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *phōsphoros*, light-bringing, from *phōs*, light, and *pheresō*, bring] a non-metallic combustible element luminous in the dark.—**phosphorous**, *a.* pert. to phosphorus.—**phosphate**, *v. i.* to combine or impregnate with phosphorus.—**phosphoric** (fos-for'ik) *a.* phosphorous; phosphorescent.

phosphuret (fos'fū-ret) *n.* phosphide.—**phosphuretted**, *a.* combined with phosphorus.

photo (fō'fō) *n.* [Short. fr. **photograph**] a photograph.

photochemistry (fō-tō-kem'is-trī) *n.* the chemistry of changes caused by radiant energy.

photoelectric (fō-tō-ē-lek'trik) *a.* pert. to changes produced in certain substances when exposed to light.—**photoelectric cell**, a vacuum tube whose electrical properties are altered by light.

photoengraving (fō-tō-en-grā'ving) *n.* engraving through the use of photography; an engraving so made.

photography (fō-tog'ra-fī) *n.* [fr. G. stem, *phōi-*, of *phōs*, light, and *graphein*, write] art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.—**photographer**, *n.*—**photographic** (fō-tō-graf'ik) *a.* pert. to photography.—**photograph** (fō'tō-graf) *n.* a photographic picture;—*v. i.* to obtain a likeness by photography. Also **photo**.

photogravure (fō-tō-grāvūr') *n.* [fr. F. *gravure*, engraving] art of producing by photography engraved plates for printing by intaglio process.

photolithography (fō-tō-lī-thog'ra-fī) *n.* a lithographic reproduction of an image produced photographically.—**photolithographic** (fō-tō-līth-ō-graf'ik) *a.*—**photolithograph** (fō-tō-līth'ō-graf) *n.*

photology (fō-tof'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *-logia*, fr. *legēs*, discourse] the science of light.—**photologic**, **photological** (fō-to-loj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pert. to photology.

photometer (fō-tōm'e-ter) *n.* [fr. G. *metron*, measure, meter] an instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

photomontage (fō-tō-mon-tāzh') *n.* in illustration and motion pictures, the superimposing or merging of several pictures on one panel or frame.

photophone (fō'tō-fōn) *n.* an instrument for transmitting sounds by light.

photoplay (fō'tō-plā) *n.* a motion picture.

photosphere (fō'tō-sfēr) *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.

photostat (fō'tō-stat) *n.* [trade-mark] a device for photographing and making copies of maps, printed matter, etc.

photosynthesis (fō-tō-sin'the-sis) *n.* the process by which certain plant tissues, when exposed to light, form carbohydrates.

phototelegraphy (fō-tō-te-leg'ra-fī) *n.* the telegraphic transmission of photographs.

phototherapy (fō-tō-ther'ā-pī) *n.* therapeutic treatment by the application of light rays.—**phototherapeutic**, *a.*

phototype (fō'tō-tīp) *n.* an engraved plate for printing produced by photography.

phrase (frāz) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *phrasis*, a speech, fr. *phrasēs*, speak] a brief expression or part of a sentence; an idiom;—*v. i.* to express in words, or in peculiar terms, to style.—**phraseology** (frā-zē-ol'ō-jī) *n.* manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence.—**phraseologic**, **phraseological** (frā-zē-ō-loj'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pert. to phraseology.—**phrase book**, a book of idioms.

phrenic (fren'ik) *a.* [G. *phrēn*, diaphragm, mind] pert. to the diaphragm.—**phrenetic** (frē-net'ik) *a.* having the mind disordered; frantic; mad.—**phrenitis** (frē-nī'tis) *n.* inflammation of the brain; frenzy.

phrenology (frē-nol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *phrēn*, the mind, and *-logia*, fr. *legēs*, discourse] the theory that the mental faculties are shown by the surface of the head.—**phrenologist**, *n.* one versed in phrenology.—**phrenological** (fren-ō-loj'ik) *a.* pert. to phrenology.

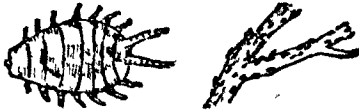
Phrygian (frij'i-an) *a.* pert. to Phrygia, in Asia Minor;—*n.* a native of Phrygia.

phthisis (thī'sis) *n.* [L., fr. G. fr. *phthēsō*, to waste away, decay] a wasting away of the lungs; pulmonary con-

sumption—**phthical** (tiz'i-kal) *a.* wasting the flesh; having, or relating to, phthisis.

phylactery (fi-lak'ter-i) *n.* [L. *phylactērion*, fr. *phylassein*, to guard] any charm worn for safety; among the Jews, a slip of parchment, containing passages of the Pentateuch, worn on the forehead or left arm.

phylloxera (fil-ok-sē'ra) *n.* [G. *phylloxēra*, a leaf, and *xēras*, dry] any of several plant lice.



Phylloxera (enlarged at left)

physic (fiz'ik) *n.* [L. *physica*, natural philosophy, fr. G. *phusikos*, natural, fr. *phusis*, to produce] a drug; a purge; medical science;—*v.t.* to treat with physic; to purge.

physical (fiz'i-kal) *a.* bodily, as opposed to mental or moral; pert. to physics; material.—**physically**, *adv.*—**physical education**, the training of the body with a view to health.

physician (fiz'ish'yan) *n.* a doctor of medicine.

physicist (fiz'is-ist) *n.* a student of physics.

physics (fiz'iks) *n.* the science of matter and motion.

physiognomy (fiz-i-og'nō-mi) *n.* [O.F. *physionomie*, fr. Late L., fr. G. fr. *phusis*, nature, and *gnōmōn*, judge] the art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; countenance.—**physiognomist**, *n.* one skilled in physiognomy.

physiography (fiz-i-og'rā-fi) *n.* [G. *graphos*, write] the study of nature; physical geography.

physiology (fiz-i-ol'ō-ji) *n.* [L., fr. G. *phusis*, nature, being, and *-logia*, fr. *legos*, discourse] the science of the functions of living things.—**physiologist**, *n.* one versed in physiology.—**physiological** (fiz-i-ō-loj'i-kal) *a.* pert. to physiology.

physique (fiz'zēk') *n.* [F.] physical structure of a person.

phytoid (fit'oid) *a.* [G. *phyton*, a plant, and *eidos*, form] plantlike.

phytology (fit-to-lō-ji) *n.* the science of plant life.

pi (pi) *n.* [G.] the Greek letter π , denoting the ratio of circumference of a circle to its diameter (3.1416).

piacular (pi-ak'ū-lar) *a.* [L. fr. *piaculum*, propitiatory, fr. *piare*, appease] having power to atone; expiatory.

pia mater (pi'ā-mā'ter) [L.] the membrane investing the brain.

piano (pi-an'ō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *plānus*, smooth, soft] a musical instrument consisting of wires of graduated tension, struck by hammers moved by the keys on a keyboard. Also **pianoforte**.—**pianist** (pi-an'ist) *n.* a performer on the piano.—**piano** (pi-ā'nō) *a.* [It.] soft—**pianissimo** (pi-ā-

nis'i-mō) *a.* [It. (superl.)] very soft.—**pi-anette**, **planino** (pē-q-net', pē-q-nē'nō) *n.* a small piano.



Grand Piano

piaster (pi-as'ter) *n.* [It. *piatra*] a silver coin of Turkey, etc.; the Spanish dollar or Mexican peso. Also **piastre**.

piazza (pi-az'a) *n.* [It.] a square, open space surrounded by buildings, a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

pibroch (pē'brōch) [Gael.; conu.] a kind of music played on the bagpipe.

pica (pi'ka) *n.* [L.=magpie, fr. the conu.] a printer's measure—about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; a type size.

picador (pik'ā-dōr) *n.* [Sp.] a horseman armed with a lance, who commences the exercises of a bullfight.

picaninny (pik'ā-nin-i) *n.* [fr. Sp.=small child] a negro child.

picaresque (pik-ā-resk') *a.* relating to picaarons.

picaroon (pik-ā-roon') *n.* [Sp.] a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a rogue; a cheat.

picayune (pik'ā-yōon) *n.* [F. *picayon*, a small coin] a small coin of little value; hence, anything mean or petty;—*a.* mean or petty.

piccalilli (pik'ā-lil-i) *n.* pickled vegetables, chopped and spiced.

piccolo (pik'ō-lō) *n.* [It.] a small flute, with sound one octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pick (pik) *v.t.* [fr. Low L. *pica*, a pike; or Celt.] to peck at, like birds with their bills; to strike at with anything pointed; to pluck; to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock;—*v.i.* to eat slowly or by morsels,—*n.* a sharp-pointed tool used for breaking up hard earth, etc., or for dressing stone; choice.—**picker**, *n.* one who picks or culls.—**Syn.** to pluck; to choose; to cull; to pilfer.

pickax (pik'aks) *n.* [Corr. fr. M.E. *pic-ox*, fr. O.F. *picquos*, mattock, fr. *pic*, a pick] a pick with a point at one end, and a transverse blade at the other.



Pickax

pickerel (pik'er-el) *n.* [Dim. fr. *pike*] a kind of pike.—**pickerel weed**, a water herb.

picket (pik'et) *n.* [F. *piquet*, a small pick, fr. *pic*] a sharpened stake; a guard posted in front of an army; a labor unionist posted to prevent men from working or customers from buying during the progress

of a strike;—*v.t.* to fence with pickets; to post, as a guard.

pickle (pik'l) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a solution of salt and water in which fish or meat may be preserved; brine; vinegar, in which vegetables, fish, etc., may be preserved; any article preserved in pickle; awkward plight;—*v.t.* to preserve in pickle.

picklock (pik'lok) *n.* an instrument for opening locks without the key.

pickpocket (pik'pok-et) *n.* one who steals from the pocket of another—**pickpurer** (pik'pers) *n.* one who steals the purse, or from the purse, of another.

pickup (pik'up) *n.* act of picking up, or that which is picked up; acceleration, as of an automobile; improvement [Colloquial].

Pickwickian (pik-wik'i-an) *a. pert.* to *Pickwick*, one of Dicken's characters.—in a **Pickwickian** sense, in a merely hypothetical sense.

picnic (pik'nik) *n.* [fr. *pick*=to nibble, and *nuc* for *kusch*, a trifle] a party whose members carry provisions with them on a pleasure excursion into the country;—*v.t.* to go on a picnic.

picot (pē'kō) *n.* [F.] a loop on the border of a fabric.

picric (pik'rik) *a.* [fr. *G. pikros*, bitter] an acid used in dyes and explosives.

Pict (pikt) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] one of a race of people that formerly lived in Great Britain, and later esp. in the Highlands of Scotland.—**Pictish** (pik'tish) *a. pert.* to the Picta.

pictography (pik-tog'ra-fi) *n.* writing in symbolic pictures.

pictorial (pik-tō'rī-āl) *pert. to, or illustrated by, pictures.*—**pictorially**, *adv.*

picture (pik'chūr) *n.* [L. *pictūra*, painting, fr. (part.) *pictus*, painted, fr. *pingere*] the image of anything; a likeness; a graphic representation;—*v.t.* to draw, or paint, a resemblance of;—to recall vividly.—**picturesque** (pik-chū-resk') *a.* [fr. It. *pittorresco*] fitted to form a good or pleasing picture; vivid in description.—**picturesquely**, *adv.*—**picturesqueness**, *n.*—**picture gallery**, a gallery in which pictures are exhibited.—*Syn.* of "picturesque," beautiful, artistic; graphic; romantic.

piddle (pid'ī) *v.t.* [Etym. uncert.] to deal in trifles.

piddock (pid'ok) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a mollusk used for bait.

pidgin English (pid'jin ing'lish) *n.* [pid'gin, Chinese corr. of business] an artificial dialect of English used in Chinese ports.

pie (pi) *n.* [fr. *pie* (2), in the sense of a contrast, or mixup] dough baked with apples, minced meat, etc., under it; [Print.] jumbled type.—**pieplant**, *n.* rhubarb.

pie (pi) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *picam*. See *pica*] a magpie.—**piebald** (pi'hawld) *a.* [F. *bald* = streaked] of various colors; **pie-d**—**pie-d**, *a.* variegated; spotted.—**pie-dness**, *a.*

piece (pēs) *n.* [O.F. *piets*=F. *pièce*, fr. Celt., through Low L.] a part of

anything; a bit; portion; a literary or artistic work, a coin; a gun;—*v.t.* to mend; to patch; to unite;—*v.s.* to unite by a coalescence of parts.—**piecer**, *n.* one who pieces; a patcher.—**piecemeal** (pēs'mēl) *adv.* [M.E. suff. *-mete*, fr. A.S. *mætan*, by parts. See *meal* (1)] in pieces; by little and little.—*a.* made of pieces.—**piece goods**, goods usually sold by the piece, as shirtings, longcloths, etc.—**piece work**, work done by the piece or job.—**pièce de résistance** (pēs'de-rā-zēs-tāns') [F.] a main dish; a chief feature.—of a piece, of the same nature.—*Syn.* fragment; share; division, section.

pier (pēr) *n.* [O.F. *piere* = F. *pierre*, stone, fr. L., fr. G. *petra*, rock] a support for the arch of a bridge; a breakwater; a projecting dock.



Pier of Bridge

ierce (pēs) *v.t.* [F. *percer*, fr. O.F. *per-tasser*, through Late L. forms fr. L. (part.) *peritus*, bored, fr. *per*, through, and *tudere*, beat] to thrust into with a pointed instrument; to force a way into;—*v.t.* to enter; to penetrate.—**piercing**, *a.* penetrating; sharp; that affects keenly.—**piercingly**, *adv.*—**piercer**, *n.*—**ierceable**, *a.*—*Syn.* to bore; perforate.

Pierian (pi-ē'n-an) *a.* [*Pieria*, in Thesaly, haunted by the Muses] *pert.* to Pieria or the Muses.

piet (pi-ē) *n.* [Form of *pie* (2)] the magpie.

piety (pi-ē-ti) *n.* [O.F. *piété*, fr. L. (acc.) *pietatem*, fr. *pius*, pious] affectionate reverence of parents; obedient love of the will of God, devotion.—**Pietist**, *n.* one of the reformers in Germany who sought to restore piety to the Lutheran church in the 17th century; [not cap.] one professing great sanctity of life.—**Pietism**, *n.* the religion of the Pietists.—**Pietistic** (pi-ē-tis'tik) *a.* *pert.* to the Pietists or to Pietism.—*Syn.* holiness, sanctity; godliness; integrity.

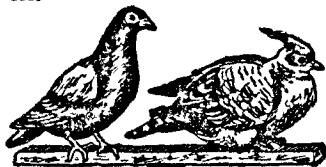


Pig

pig (pig) *n.* [E] the young of swine; a hog; an oblong mass of metal as first extracted from the ore;—*v.t.* to bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs.—**piggish**, *a. pert. to, or like, pigs*—**piggery**, *n.* a place where swine are kept.—**pigtail** (pig'tāl) *n.* the tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a queue.—**pig-nut**, *n.* the earth-nut; a kind of hickory, or its nut.—**pig-eyed**, *a.* having small, sunken eyes.—**pig-headed**, *a.* stupidly perverse.—**pig iron**, iron in pigs.—**pig lead**, lead in pigs.

pigeon (pi'jun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *pipiōnem*, fr. *pipire*, to pipe] a

common bird, of several species; a dove; a silly fellow; a dupe.—pigeonry, *n.* a dove-cote.—pigeonhearted, *a.* timid.—pigeon-hole, *n.* a little opening or division in a case, desk, etc.



Pigeons
(Blue hen, left, and Crested)

pigment (pig'ment) *n.* [*L. pigmentum*, fr. *rt.* of *pingere*, paint. See picture] paint; coloring matter.—pigmental (pig-men'tal) *a.* pert. to pigment.

pigmy See pygmy.

pike (pik) *n.* [*A.S. pic*, a point] a sharp point; a long wooden shaft with a flat-pointed steel head; a voracious freshwater fish.—piked, *a.* ending in a point.—pikeman, *n.* a soldier armed with a pike.—pikestaff, *n.* a staff with a sharp metal spike.



Pike

pilaster (pi-las'ter) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *It. pilastro*, fr. *L. pila*, pile (2)] a square column, usually set in a wall.

pilchard (pil'chard) *n.* [*Etym.* unknown] a food fish resembling the herring, but smaller.

pile (pil) *n.* [*L. pilus*, hair] hair; fur; the fiber of wool or cotton; the nap.

pile (pil) *n.* [*A.S. pū*, fr. *L. pila*, pillar] a mass or collection of things; a heap; a large building or mass of buildings;—*v.t.* to throw into a pile or heap; to accumulate.—*Syn.* of *v.*, to heap; amass; hoard; aggregate.

pile (pil) *n.* [*A.S. pū*, a stake, fr. *L. pilum*, javelin] a beam driven into the earth to support a building, bridge, etc.;—*v.t.* to drive piles into.—pile-driver, an engine for driving or hammering piles into the ground.

piles (pilz) *n. pl.* [*fr. L. pila*, ball] a disease of the rectum=hemorrhoids.

pilfer (pil'fer) *v.t.* and *i.* [*O.F. pelfer*; conn. with *pelf*] to steal in small quantities.—pilferingly, *adv.*—pilferer, *n.*

pilgrim (pil'grim) *n.* [*It. pellegrino*, fr. *L. peregrinus*, Doublet of peregrine] a wanderer; a traveler, esp. one who travels to visit a holy place.—pilgrimage, *n.* a journey to a sacred place; the journey of life.—the Pilgrim Fathers settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620.

pill (pil) *n.* [*Short fr. F. pilule*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *pillula*, dim. fr. *pila*, ball] a little ball of medicine; anything nauseous.

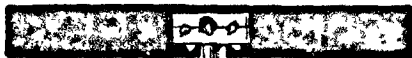
pillage (pil'ij) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *piller*; plunder, fr. *L. pilāre*] act of plundering; plunder; spoil;—*v.t.* to spoil.—pillager, *n.*

pillar (pil'ar) *n.* [*O.F. pilier*, fr. Late *L. pilāre*, fr. *pila*, pile (2)] a column; an upright support.—pillared, *a.* supported by pillars.—pillar saint (pil'ar-sānt) *n.* a styte.—pillar box, a short hollow pillar for receiving letters.—pillars of Hercules, Gibraltar Rock in Europe and Mount Ache in Africa.

pillbox (pil'boks) *n.* a box for pills; [*Mil*] in a line of defense, a small concrete structure used for protection by machine-gunners.

pillion (pil'yun) *n.* [*through F.*=saddle-cloth, fr. *L. pellic*, skin] a cushion attached to a saddle behind, as a seat for a woman.

pillory (pil'ō-ri) *n.* [*F. pilori*, of unknown etym] a frame of wood with holes, through which the head and hands were formerly put to punish an offender;—*v.t.* to punish with the pillory; to expose to ridicule or abuse.



Pillory

pillow (pil'ō) *n.* [*M.E. pilwe*, fr. *A.S. pyle*, fr. *L. pulvinus*, cushion] a cushion to support the head;—*v.t.* to rest, or lay, for support.—pillowy, *a.* like a pillow; soft.—pillowcase, pillow slip, a cover drawn over a pillow.

pilose (pil'ōs) *a.* [*L. pilōsus*] hairy; covered with hairs.—pilosity, *n.*

pilot (pi'lōt) *n.* [*O.F. pilot*, *pedot*, fr. *G. pēdon*, oar] a steersman; an aviator; one licensed to steer vessels into or out of harbor, or along certain coasts, etc.; a guide;—*v.t.* to direct the course of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.—pilotage (pi'lō-tij) *n.* a pilot's remuneration; services of a pilot; guidance.—pilot cloth, coarse, stout cloth, as worn by pilots.—pilot engine, locomotive sent before a train to clear the way.

pilule (pil'ul) *n.* [*Doublet of pill*] a little pill.—pilular, *a.* pert. to, or of the nature of, pills.

pimento (pi-men'tō) *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. *L. pigmentum*, spice] allspice, or the tree producing it; Spanish paprika.

pimp (pimp) *n.* [*F. pimper*, dress up; conn. with *pipe*] a pander;—*v.t.* to pander.



Pimpernel

pimpernel (pim'per-nel) *n.* [*F.*, of unknown etym.] an annual

with a red, purple, or white flower, which closes upon the approach of rain.

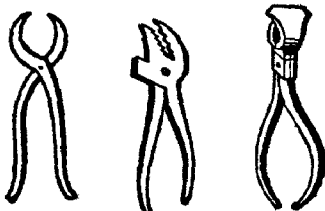
pimple (pim'pl) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a small red pustule;—*v.t.* to cover with pimples.—*simply*, *a.* full of pimples.

pin (pin) *n.* [A. S. *pin*, fr. L. *pinna*, wing] a small, pointed piece of wire with a head, used for fastening clothes, etc.; a peg or bolt of metal for fastening things together; a trifle;—*v.t.* to fasten, as with a pin; to enclose.—**pin money**, money for personal expenses.—**pin point**, a mere trifle.—**pin prick**, the prick of a pin; an irritation.—**pinhole** (pin'hōl) *n.* a very small aperture.—**pin cushion** (pin'kōosh-un) *n.* a cushion in which pins are stuck.—to **pin one's faith on**, rely on.

pinafore (pin'a-fōr) *n.* [pin and *afore*] a child's apron to cover the front part of the body.

pince-nez (pans'nā) *n.* [F] eyeglasses kept on the nose by a spring.

pincers (pin'serz) *n. pl.* [Form of *pinch-ers*] an instrument with two hinged jaws for drawing nails, etc.; the claws of animals; nippers.



Pincers
(Blacksmith's, left, Shoemaker's,
and Nipper)

pinch (pinch) *v.t.* [F. *pincer*, perh. fr. Teut.] to press hard, as between the thumb and finger; to squeeze painfully; to drive to straits;—*v.t.* to bear hard; to spare;—*n.* close compression with the ends of the fingers; that which is taken between the ends of the fingers; a gripe; straits; difficulty.—**pinchingly**, *adv.* sparingly.—**pincher** (pin'cher) *n.*—**pinchfist**, **pinch-penny**, *n.* a niggard.—**pinch-hitter**, *n.* in baseball, a player who bats for another when a hit is much needed.

pinchbeck (pinch'bek) *n.* [fr. the name of a London watch-maker] an alloy of copper and zinc.

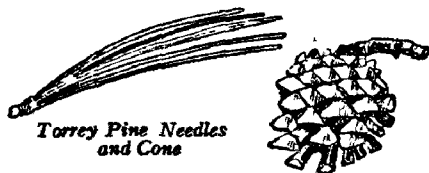
pindaree (pin-dar'ē) *n.* [Hind.] one of a gang of mounted robbers in India.

Pindaric (pin-dar'ik) *a.* after the style of Pindar, a lyric poet of Greece;—*n.* an irregular ode.

pine (pin) *v.t.* [fr. A. S. *pīn*, pain, fr. L. *pōna*, punishment] to grieve for; to bemoan;—*v.t.* to grow lean from pain or longing; to languish with desire.

pine (pin) *n.* [A. S. *pīn*, fr. L. *pinus*] a coniferous tree of many varieties, including the white, yellow, loblolly, Norway, etc., many of which are valuable for their timber; wood of the pine tree; a pineapple.—

pinny, pinney (pɪ'ni) *a.* abounding with pines.



*Torrey Pine Needles
and Cones*

pineapple (pin'ap-i) *n.* a tropical plant and its fruit (so called from the resemblance of the latter to a pine cone).



Pineapple

pinery (pɪ'ner-i) *n.* a hothouse where pineapples are raised.

pinetum (pi-nē'tum) *n.* a plantation of pine trees.

pinfeather (pin'feith-er) *n.* an incompletely developed feather, esp. one just appearing.

pinfold (pin'fold) *n.* [= *bind-fold*]. See *Found* (2) and *Fold*] a place in which cattle are confined; a pound.

ping-pong (ping'pong) *n.* [trade-mark] a kind of table tennis.

pinion (pin'yun) *n.* [O. F. *pinion*, fr. L. *pinna*, wing] a feather; a wing; the joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body; a fetter for the arm; a small wheel with teeth meshing with the teeth of a larger wheel;—*v.t.* to bind the wings of; to fetter; to shackle.

pink (pink) *n.* [M. E. *pinken*, prick; form of crimson color] a native garden plant; a light crimson color; that which is supremely excellent;—*v.t.* to work in eyelet-holes; to pierce; to dye pink; to perforate, or indent the edges of, as cloth;—*a.* of the color pink.—**pink eye**, a contagious eye disease.—**pinky**, *a.* of a pink color.—**pinkness**, *n.*—**pinkier**, *n.* one who scallops fabrics.

pinnacle (pin'as) *n.* [F. *pinasse*, fr. It., fr. L. *pinna*, *pinæ* (1), fr. the material used] a ship's boat, usually with eight oars, a small sailing vessel.

pinnacle (pin'a-kl) *n.* [F. fr. *dim.*, fr. L. *pinna*, a feather, peak] a slender turret elevated above the main building; a high point, like a spire; a rocky peak.

pinnate (pin'at) *a.*

[L. fr. *pinna*, wing] in botany (esp. of leaves), arranged along two sides of a stem, etc., like a feather; having wings or fins. Also **pinnated**.



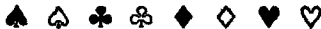
Pinnate Leaves of Ash

pint (pint) *n.* [O.F. *pinte*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *pinctam*, lit. a part of a measure marked off, fr. (part.) *picus*, painted. See **picture**] half a quart.

pioneer (pi-ō-nēr') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *peon*, foot-soldier. See **peon**, **pawn** (2)] to go before and prepare a way for;—*n.* one who marches before an army to repair the road, or clear it of obstructions, etc.; a first explorer or inhabitant.

pious (pi'us) *a.* [fr. L. *pius*] having affectionate reverence for a parent or superior; having reverence and love for God.—**piously**, *adv.*—*Syn.* holy; godly; devout.

pip (pip) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *pipita*, fr. L. *pipūta*, slime, phlegm] a disease in the mouth of fowls; a mild illness;—[Short, fr. **pipkin**] the seed, as of an apple; a section on the surface of a pineapple;—*v.t.* [Form of **pipe**] to chirp, as a chick;—*n.* [fr. **peep**] any of the symbols or spots used on playing cards and other pieces for games.



Playing Card Pips

(left to right: spades, clubs, diamonds, hearts)

pipe (pip) *n.* [A.S. *pipe*, fr. L. *pipa*] a tubular instrument of music; a tube or hollow body; a tube, as of clay, with a bowl at one end for smoking; a wine measure, usually containing 126 gallons;—*v.t.* [L. *pipāre*] to perform on a pipe; to utter in a clear, high tone; to summon by the boatswain's whistle;—*v.t.* to play on a pipe; to whistle.—**piped**, *a.* formed with a pipe; tubular.—**piping** (pi'ping) *a.* giving forth a shrill sound; boiling;—*n.* sound of piping; a system of pipes; a kind of cord trimming for women's dresses.—**piper**, *n.* one who plays on a pipe.—**pipe clay**, *n.* a white clay, used in making tobacco pipes, or in cleaning the belts of a soldier;—*v.t.* to whiten with pipe clay.

pipette (pi-pet') *n.* [F. dim. fr. *pipe*, fr. *pipe*, fr. L.] a small tube to transfer fluids from one vessel to another, often with an enlarged section to hold more.



Pipette

pipit (pip'it) *n.* [Imit.] a singing bird similar to the lark.

pipkin (pip'kin) *n.* [Dim. of **pipe**=wine measure] a small earthen pot.

pippin (pip'in) *n.* [F. *pepin*, seed of fruit, perh. fr. G. *pepon*, melon] a kind of tart apple.

piquant (pi'kant) *a.* [F.] stimulating to the tongue; sharp; lively.—**piquantly**, *adv.*—**piquancy**, *n.*

pique (pēk) *n.* [F.] annoyance from a slight or injury; wounded pride; irritation;—*v.t.* to irritate; to stimulate; to pride oneself.—*Syn.* displeasure; resentment.

piqué (pi-kā') *n.* [F.] a cotton material with a corded surface.

piquet (pi-ket') *n.* [F.] a game at cards.

pirate (pi'rat) *n.* [F., fr. L. *pirāta*, fr. G. *peiratēs*, one who attempts, fr.

peirōein, attempt] a robber on the high seas; a piratical vessel;—*v.t.* to reproduce without permission, as books.—**piratical** (pi-rat'i-kał) *a.* pert. to a pirate or piracy; practicing literary piracy.—**piratically**, *adv.*—**piracy** (pi'ra-si) *n.* crime of robbing on the high seas; infringement of the law of copyright.

pirn (pern) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a bobbin; the reel of a fishing rod.

pirogue (pi-rōg') *n.* [F., fr. W. Ind. native name] a canoe hewn out of the trunk of a tree.

pirouette (pir-ō-ēt') *n.* [F.] a whirling about on the toes in dancing; a quick, short turn of a horse;—*v.t.* to execute a pirouette.

piscatology (pis-ka-tol'ō-ji) *n.* [fr. L. *piscari*, to fish, and *-logy*] the science or art of fishing.

piscatorial, **piscatory** (pis-ka-tō'ri-āł, pi's-ka-tō-ri) *a.* [fr. L. *piscātor*, fisher] relating to fishing.

Pisces (pi's-ēs) *n. pl.* [L.] the Fishes, the twelfth sign of the Zodiac.

pisciculture (pi's-i-kul-chūr) *n.* [fr. L. *pisci-s*, fish, and *culture*] the artificial propagation of fish.

piscina (pi-si'na) *n.* [L.] a stone basin in which the priest washes his hands, or the chalice.

piscine (pi's'in) *a.* pert. to fishes.

pish (pish) *int.* [Imit.] pshaw (an exclamation of contempt);—*v.t.* to express contempt.

pismire (pi's-mir) *n.* the ant or emmet.

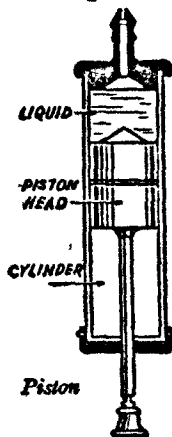
pistachio (pis-tā'shi-ō) *n.* [Sp., fr. G. *pestakion*, fr. Pers.] the nut of a small tree, containing a greenish kernel of a pleasant taste; the tree.

pistil (pi's-til) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, fr. (part.) *pisius*, pounded, fr. *pisere*] the female organ in plants.—**pistillate**, *a.* having a pistil.—**pistillaceous** (pi-s-ti-lā'-shus) *a.* of, or growing on, a pistil.

pistol (pi's-tol) *n.* [F., fr. It. fr. *Pistola*, or *Pistoja*, in Italy, where first made] a small firearm to be fired from one hand;—*v.t.* to shoot with a pistol. (See Types of Pistols, *illus.*, on following page.)

pistole (pi's-tōl') *n.* [F. *pistole*, lit. a little pistol] an old coin of Spain, worth about \$4.

piston (pi's-ton) *n.* [F. = *pestile*, fr. Late L. *pistāre*, pound, fr. L. (part.) *pisius*. See **pistil**] a short cylinder, which fits exactly into a tube, and works alternately in two directions.—**piston rod**, a rod which connects a piston to some other part.



pit (pit) *n.* [A.S. *pytt*, fr. L. *puteus*] a deep hole; an abyss, the lowest place in a theater; an area for cockfighting, etc.;—*v.t.* to mark with little hollows, as by pustules; to provoke to combat; to lay in a pit.

pitapat (pit'a-pat) *adv.* [a reduplication of *pat*] in a flutter; with palpitation;—*n.* a light, quick step.

pitch (pich) *n.* [M.E. *picch*, fr. A.S. *pic*, fr. L. stem, *pic-*, of *pix*] a thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar;—*v.t.* to cover over with pitch.—**pitchy**, *a.* partaking of the qualities of pitch; smeared with pitch; dark.—**pitchiness**, *n.*—**pitchstone**, *n.* a volcanic rock resembling pitch.—**pitch-dark**, very dark.

pitch (pich) *v.t.* [Form of *pick*] to toss; to fix; to set in order; to set the keynote of;—*v.i.* to fall headlong; to fix choice; to encamp; to rise and fall, as the head and stern;—*n.* a toss; the highest point; degree of elevation or depth.—**pitch pipe**, a wind instrument for regulating the pitch of the key.

pitchblende (pich'blend) *n.* [Ger.] a heavy mineral with a luster like pitch, source of uranium and radium.

pitcher (pich'er) *n.* one who pitches, esp. the player who throws the ball to the batter in baseball.

pitcher (pich'er) *n.* [O.F. *pitcher*, fr. Late L. *picarium*, a goblet] a vessel with an open spout for pouring.—**pitcher plant**, a plant having pitcher-shaped leaves.

pitchfork (pich'fawrk) *n.* a fork for pitching or throwing hay.

etc.; a tuning fork;—*v.t.* to lift with a pitchfork; to put hastily into a position.



Pitchfork

piteous (pit'e-us) *a.* [M.E. *pitous*] exciting pity; sorrowful; sad; compassionate.—**piteously**, *adv.*

pitfall (pit'fawl) *n.* a pit slightly covered, intended to entrap animals; a trap.

pith (pith) *n.* [A.S. *piþa*] the soft, spongy substance in the center of plants; energy; essence; strength; concentrated vigor;—*v.t.* to kill by destroying the spinal cord.—**pithy**, *a.* consisting of pith; energetic, terse and forcible.—**pithily**, *adv.*—**pithiness**, *n.*—**pithless**, *a.*

Pithecanthropus (pith-ē-kan-thrō'pus) *n.* a prehistoric genus of manlike creatures preceding man on earth, and more like man than the present anthropoid apes.

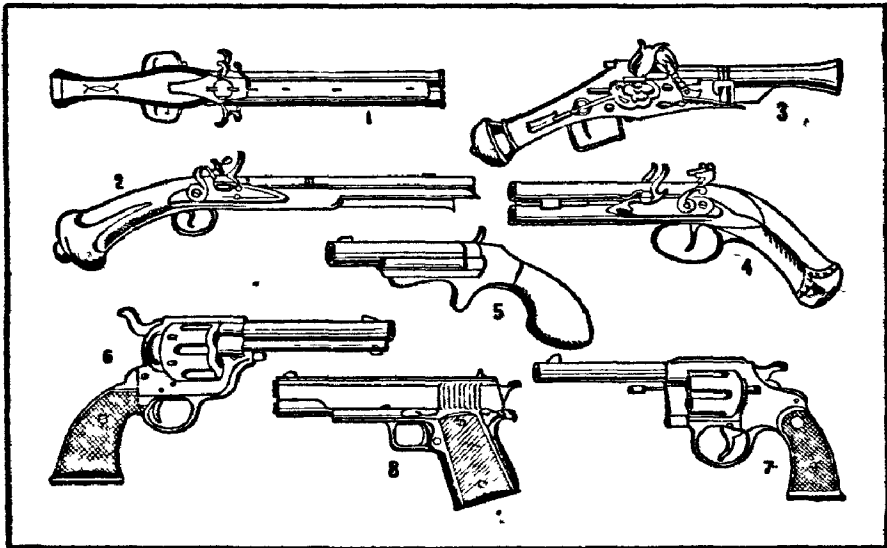
pitiable (pit'i-a-bl) *a.* deserving pity.—**pitiableness**, *n.*

pitiful (pit'fūl) *a.* full of pity; tender; woeful, esp. the player who throws the ball to the batter in baseball.—**pitifully**, *adv.*—**pitifulness**, *n.*

pitiless (pit'iless) *a.* feeling no pity; hard hearted.—**pitilessly**, *adv.*

pitsaw (pit'saw) *n.* a large saw worked vertically by two men.

pittacal (pit'a-kal) *n.* [fr. G. *pitto*, *pitche*, and *kalos*, beautiful] a



TYPES OF PISTOLS

1. Sixteenth-century double pistol. 2. Sixteenth-century dag, or heavy pistol. 3. Seventeenth-century flintlock pistol. 4. Eighteenth-century double pistol. 5. Colt derringer. 6. Colt frontier-model six-shooter. 7. Colt target revolver. 8. Colt automatic.

KEY: e, not; ð, note; u, run; ù, cùte; oo, good; óó, góóse; th, wrath; th, this

blue dyestuff which is obtained from wood tar.

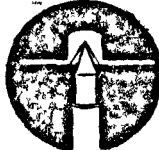
pittance (pit'ans) *n.* [F. *pitance*, allowance of food in a monastery, fr. L. *pitans*, pity] an allowance of food; a dole; a small allowance.

pitted (pit'ed) *a.* marked with small hollows.

pituitary (pi-tū'i-ter-i) *a.* pert. to a ductless gland attached to the brain.

pity (pit'i) *n.* [O.F. *pite*=F. *piété*, fr. L. (acc.) *pietatem*. Doublet of *piety*] sympathetic feeling or suffering; cause of grief or regret;—*v. t.* to feel pain or grief for; to sympathize with;—*v. s.* to be compassionate.—**pitifully**, *adv.* compassionately.—*Syn.* mercy; compassion; clemency; commiseration; sympathy.

pivot (piv'ot) *n.* [F., fr. Low L. *pīpa*, a pipe, through It.] a pin on which a wheel or other body turns; that on which important results depend;—*v. t.* to place on a pivot;—*v. i.* to hinge.



Pivot

pixy (pik'si) *n.* [Scand.] a fairy or elf. Also **pixie**.

pizzicato (pit-sē-kā'tō) *a.* in music, a direction to play by plucking.

placable (plāk'ā-bl, plāk'ā-bl) *a.* [L. *placabilis*, fr. *placāre*, pacify] readily appeased or pacified; willing to forgive.—**placableness**, *n.*—**placability** (plāk-q-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being easily reconciled.

placard (plāk'ard) *n.* [F. fr. *plaque*] a written or printed paper posted in a public place; a poster;—*v. t.* to post placards on.

placate (plāk'āt) *v. t.* to pacify; to appease.

place (plās) *n.* [F., fr. L. *placā*, a broad way, fr. G. fr. *platus*, flat, broad] a broad way in a city; an open space; a distinct portion of space; locality; a residence; a village or town; rank; position; official station; portion of a book or writing; room; stead;—*v. t.* to put in a particular place; to appoint; to fix; to establish; to invest.—**placer**, *n.*—**place kick**, in football, a kick of the ball from the ground.—*Syn.* situation; site; spot; post.

placenta (plā-sen'tā) *n.* [L.=cake] the soft, spongy disk which connects the fetus with the mother; the after-birth; the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached.

placer (plās'er) *n.* [Sp.] a place where gold or other valuable minerals can be washed from the soil.

placid (plās'id) *a.* [L. *placidus*, fr. *placere*, please] unruffled; serene; quiet; gentle; mild.—**placidly**, *adv.*—**placidness**, *n.*—**placidity** (plās'id-i-ti) *n.* mildness; sweetness of disposition.—*Syn.* calm; tranquil; equable.

placket (plāk'et) *n.* [F. *plaque*] the opening in a skirt; a petticoat; a woman's pocket.

plagiary (plāj'i-q-ri) *n.* [F., fr. L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper, fr. *plaga*

snare] a plagiarist; plagiarism;—*a.* practicing literary theft.—**plagiarism**, *n.* act of plagiarizing; literary theft.—**plagiarist**, *n.* one who plagiarizes.—**plagiarize**, *v. t.* to steal from the writings of another.

plague (pläg) *n.* [O.F.=F. *plais*, fr. L. (acc.) *plāgam*, blow, stroke, fr. G. *plēgē*] any afflicting evil or calamity; a malignant epidemic; a pestilential disease; one that, or that which, vexes or troubles;—*v. t.* to infest with disease or any evil; to vex; to harass.—**plaguy** (pläg'i) *a.* vexatious; troublesome.—**plagui**, *adv.*—**plaguer**, *n.*—**plague spot**, a deadly mark or sign; a center of moral evil.—*Syn.* pest; pestilence; nuisance; annoyance.

plaise (plās) *n.* [O.F. *plais*, fr. L., fr. G. rt of *platus*, broad. See *place*] a flat fish allied to the flounder.

plaid (pläd; pläd) *n.* [Scot.] a garment of woolen cloth, of tartan pattern, worn as a wrap.—**plaiding**, *n.* the coarse, woolen cloth used for plaids, blankets, etc.



Coat with Plaid Design

plain (plān) *a.* [F., fr. L. *plānus*] smooth; even, level, open, clear; easy; manifest; obvious; void of ornament; not rich or highly seasoned;—*adv.* plainly;—*n.* level land.—**plainly**, *adv.*—**plainness**, *n.*—**plain clothes**, non-official dress.—**plain dealing**, *a.* honest;—*n.* sincerity.—**plain song**, vocal music in churches, resting upon a system of octaves.—*Syn.* simple; homely; artless; frank; sincere; mere; bare.

plain (plān) *v. t.* and *i.* [Short. fr. *complain*] to lament.

plaint (plānt) *n.* [O.F. *plainte*, fr. L. (acc.) *planciam*, lit. (part.) bewailed, fr. *plangere*] audible expression of sorrow; a sad song.—**plaintive**, *a.* indicating grief; mournful.—**plaintively**, *adv.*—**plaintiveness**, *n.*

plaintiff (plān'tif) *n.* [F. *plaintif*] one who commences a suit [Law].

plait (plät) *n.* [O.F. *plest*, fr. Late L., fr. L. (part.) *placatus*, folded. See *complicate*] a fold; a braid;—*v. t.* to fold; to braid.—**platter**, *n.*

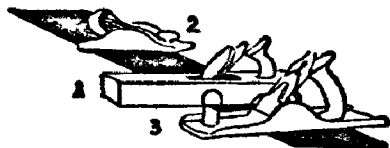
plan (plān) *n.* [F. fr. *plan*, flat, fr L. (acc.) *plānum*. See *plain*, *plane* (2)] the representation of anything drawn on a flat surface; method; scheme; project;—*v. t.* to form a plan; to devise.

planchette (plan-shet') *n.* [F.=small board mounted on two casters and a pencil point, which is said to write words when the fingers rest lightly upon it.

plane (plān) *n.* [F., fr. L. *plānūs*, plane tree,—fr. G. fr. *platus*, broad] the

plane tree.—**plane tree**, a tree with fine-grained wood; the sycamore or buttonwood.

plane (plān) *a.* [F. (fem.) *plane*, flat. See *plan*] level; flat;—*n.* a flat, level surface; a tool for smoothing woodwork;—*v.t.* to make smooth.



Carpenter's Planes
(1. Jack plane. 2. Block plane. 3. Rabbit plane.)

planer (plā'ner) *n.* a tool for planing.

planet (plan'et) *n.* [O.F. *planete*, fr. L., fr. G. *planētēs*, wanderer] a celestial body revolving round the sun.—

planetary, *a.* pert. to planets; erratic.—

planetarium (plan-e-tā'ri-um) *n.* an instrument for representing the motions of the heavenly bodies.—

planetoid (plan'e-toid) *n.* [fr. G. *eidos*, form] a minor planet, one of the small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter.—

planetesimal (plan-e-tes'i-mā) *a.* pert. to the smallest celestial bodies;—*n.* in astronomy, any small body like a meteorite that revolves about a nucleus of gas in space.—

planetesimal hypothesis, the theory that the planets were formed by the aggregation of planetesimals.

planimetry (plā-nim'et-ri) *n.* the mensuration of plane surfaces.—

planimeter, *n.* [L. *planus*, flat, and *metrō*] an instrument to measure a plane area.

planish (plan'ish) *v.t.* to render smooth or plane by light blows of a hammer; to polish.—

planisher, *n.* one who planishes; a tool for smoothing brass work, etc.

planisphere (plan'i-sfēr) *n.* a representation of a sphere on a plane, esp. of the celestial sphere.

plank (plangk) *n.* [O.F. *planke*=F. *planche*, fr. L. *planca*] a thick board, an article of a political program;—*v.t.* to lay with planks.

planner (plan'er) *n.* one who plans.

plano- (plā'nō) *con*ave, *con*ical, *con*vx (kon'kāv, kon'ikāl, kon'veks) *a.* plane on one side, and concave, conical, or convex on the other.



Plano-Concave (A). Plano-Conical (B), and Plano-Convex (C) Surfaces

plant (plant) *n.* [A.S. *plante*, fr. L. *planta*] a vegetable; a shoot ready for transplanting; a sailing; the equipment for carrying on an industrial enterprise; a dodge;—*v.t.* to set in the ground for growth; to fur-

nish with plants; to establish;—*v.i.* to sow seeds, or set shoots, in the ground.—

planter, *n.*—**planting**, *n.* the art of setting in the ground for propagation, or of forming plantations of trees; a plantation.—

plantable, *a.* (plan'tān) *n.* [F., fr L. (acc.) *plantāgnem*, fr. *plantāgo*] a native weed, with large spreading leaves, used for binding wounds;—[F., fr. G. *platus*, broad] a tropical tree of the same genus as the banana.

plantain (plan'tān) *n.* [F., fr L. (acc.) *plantāgnem*, fr. *plantāgo*] a native weed, with large spreading leaves, used for binding wounds;—[F., fr. G. *platus*, broad] a tropical tree of the same genus as the banana.

plantar (plan'tar) *a.* pert. to the sole of the foot.

plantation (plan-tā'shun) *n.* ground planted with trees; an estate cultivated by Negroes; colonization.

plantigrade (plan'ti-grād) *a.* [fr. L. *planta*, sole, and *gradī*, walk] walking on the whole sole of the foot;—*n.* an animal that does so.

plantlet (plant'let) *n.* a little undeveloped plant. Also **plantule**.

plaque (plak) *n.* [F., fr. D.] the plate of metal on which enamels are painted; the enamel itself.—

plaquette (pla-ke't) *n.* a small plaque.

plash (plash) *v.t.* [Form of *planch*] to intertwine the young branches; to thicken a hedge;—*v.i.* [E] to dabble in water; to splash;—*n.* a puddle; a splash.—

plashy, *a.* abounding with puddles.

plasma (plāz'mā) *n.* [G. See *plastic*] formless matter; the simplest form of organized matter in the vegetable and animal body; protoplasm.—

plasma (plāzm) *n.* [G.] a mold or matrix in which anything is cast or formed.

plaster (plas'ter) *n.* [A.S., fr. L., fr. G. *emplastron*, a plaster; conn. with *plastic*] a composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls; gypsum, for making ornaments, moldings, etc.; an adhesive medicinal application;—*v.t.* to cover with plaster; to cover with a plaster, as a wound; to smooth over.—

plasterer, *n.*—**plaster of Paris**, plaster stone, calcined gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

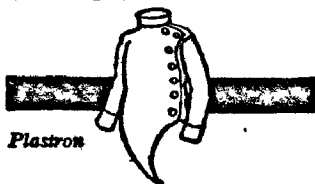
plastic (plas'tik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *plastikos*, fr. *plassein*, mold] capable of molding, or of being molded, capable of change.—

plasticity (plas-tis'i-ti) *n.* capacity of being molded.—

plastic art, the art of representing figures in sculpture, or by modeling in clay.—

plastics, *n.* materials that can be given any shape permanently without breaking, or the science of using them.—

plastic surgery, the remodeling of parts of the body by surgery.



Plastron

plastron (plas'tron) *n.* [G. *emplastron*, a plaster] a breastplate worn

by fences; part of a garment covering the breast, the under part of the shell, as of the turtle.

plat (plat) *n.* [Form of plot] a plot of ground;—*v. t.* to lay out in plots.

plat (plat) *v. t.* [Form of plait] to plait;—*n.* work done by plaiting; straw plait.

platan (plat'an) *n.* [L. See plane (1)] the plane tree.

platband (plat'band) *n.* [F. *plat*, flat] a border of flowers; a flat, square molding; lintel

plate (plät) *n.* [O F., fr. Low L. *platta*, a lamina] a flat sheet of metal; domestic articles of gold or silver; a flat, shallow dish for table use; a prize run for by horse-racers, etc.; a piece of metal on which anything is engraved, an impression from an engraved plate, a page of stereotype; in baseball, a flat, five-sided spot or area about a foot wide by which the batter stands, and which must be touched by a player ending a run;—*v. t.* to overlay with metal; to arm with metal for defense.—plate glass, a fine kind of thick glass, used for mirrors, windows, etc.—plate mark, a special mark stamped upon gold and silver plate, to indicate the place of manufacture, etc.—plate rack, a wooden frame for plates and dishes in a kitchen.

plateau (pla-tō) *n.* [F] an extensive tract of elevated land.

platform (plat'fawrm) *n.* [F. fr. (fem.) *plate*, flat (see plate), and *forme*, form] a raised structure with level surface; a stage for mounting cannon; a landing stage at a railway station, etc.; a program, as of political principles—each principle forming a *plank* in the *platform*.

platinic (pla-tin'ik) *a.* pert. to platinum.—*platinize* (plat'i-niz) *v. t.* to cover with platinum.

platinotype (plat'in-ō-tīp) *n.* a photographic picture produced by means of paper coated with a preparation of platinum.

platinum (plat'i-num) *n.* [through Sp., fr. O.F. *plate*=silver plate] a very heavy, ductile metal of silver color.

platitude (plat'i-tūd) *n.* [F. fr. *plat*, flat. See plate] fatness; dullness; a dull, empty, or trite remark.—*platitudinous*, *a.*

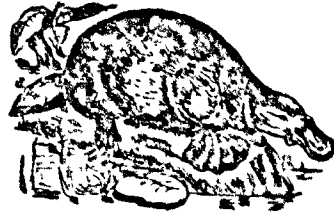
Platonic (plä-ton'ik) *a.* pert. to Plato or his philosophy.—*Platonically*, *adv.*—*Platonism* (plä'tō-nizm) *n.* the doctrines of Plato and his followers.—*Platonist*, *n.* a follower of Plato.—*Platonic love*, pure spiritual affection between the sexes.—*Platonic year*, time of revolution of the earth's axis, about 26,000 years.—*Platonic bodies*, the five regular geometrical solids.

platoon (pla-tōon') *n.* Also peloton. [fr. F. See pellet] a subdivision of a company of soldiers.

platter (plat'er) *n.* a large, shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table.

plattling (plat'ing) *n.* the operation of weaving; the work made by weaving.

platypus (plat'i-pus) *n.* [fr. G. *platus*, broad, and *pous*, foot] the ornithorhynchus.



Platypus

plaudit (plaw'dit) *n.* [L. (imper.) *plaudere*, praise] an expression of applause; acclamation.—*Syn.* shouting; applause; praise.

plausible (plaw'z-bl) *a.* [L. fr. (part.) *plausus*, praised. See *plaudit*] worthy of favor or approbation; apparently right; fair-spoken.—*plausibly*, *adv.*—*plausibleness*, *n.*—*plausibility* (plaw-zib'i-l'i-ti) *n.* plausible quality.—*Syn.* specious; colorable; superficial; ostensible.

play (plä) *v. t.* [A.S. *plega*, a game] to put in action or motion; to perform music upon; to act the part of; to play off, to play upon;—*v. s.* to engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic; to trifle; to gamble; to perform on a musical instrument; to impersonate a character;—*n.* an amusement; sport; frolic; gaming; manner of action; a dramatic composition or representation; a pun; movement; swing; liberty of acting.—*playful*, *a.* sportive.—*playfully*, *adv.*—*playfulness*, *n.*—*player*, *n.*—*playsome*, *a.*—*playful*—*play-someness*, *n.*—*plaything*, *n.* a toy.—*play-fellow*, *n.* a companion in amusements or sports; a playmate.—*playmate*, *n.* a play-fellow.—*playhouse*, *n.* a theater.—*playbill*, a bill to advertise a play.—*playwright*, *n.* a writer of plays.—*playing card*, a card used in games; esp. one of a pack of cards containing four suits—spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts (see *Pips*, *illus.*).

plaza (plaz'a, plaz'z) *n.* [fr. Sp. *plaza*] a city square.

plea (plē) *n.* [O F. *plai*, fr. Late L. *placitum*, decree, fr. L. *placere*, seem good] the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration; an excuse; urgent entreaty.

pleach (plēch) *v. t.* [O.F. fr. L. *placere*, to plait] to intertwine the branches of.

plead (plēd) *v. t.* [O.F. *plaidre*, fr. *plaid*=*plai*, plea] to allege in proof or vindication; to offer in excuse; to argue;—*v. i.* to urge reasons; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to seek to influence by entreaty.—*pleadings*, *n. pl.* written statements of parties in support of their claims.—*pleadingly*, *adv.* with entreaty.—*pleadable*, *a.*—*pleader*, *n.* one who pleads, esp. a lawyer who makes a plea in a court of justice.

pleasant (ples'ant) *a.* [O.F. (part.) *placens*, pleasing] fitted to please; grateful to the senses; cheerful; lively;

merry.—pleasantly, *adv.*—pleasantness, *n.*
—pleasantry, *n.* cheerfulness; raillery; liveli-
ness, a sprightly saying; a laughable trick.

please (plēz) *v.t.* [O.F. *plaisir*=F. *plaire*,
fr. L. *placere*] to excite agreeable
sensations or emotions in; to gratify; to de-
light;—*s.t.* to give pleasure; to like.—pleas-
ing, *a.* agreeable; gratifying; giving pleasure.
—pleasingly, *adv.*—pleasingness, *n.*—
pleaser, *a.*

pleasure (plēz'ər) *n.* [F. *plaisir*] grati-
fication of the senses or mind;
agreeable sensations or emotions; choice;—
s.t. to give pleasure to.—pleasurable, *a.*—
pleasurably, *adv.*—pleasure ground,
grounds laid out in an ornamental manner.—
Syn. of "pleasure," enjoyment; comfort;
solace; delight; gladness, joy.

pleat (plēt) *s.t.* [M.E. *pletten*] to plait; to
fold;—*n.* a plait or fold.

plebeian (plē-be'ən) *a.* [F., fr. L. *ple-*
beus, pert. to the common
people] pert. to the common people; vulgar;
—*n.* one of the common people of anc. Rome.
—plebeianism, *n.* conduct of plebeians;
vulgarity.

plebiscite (plēb'i-sit) *n.* [L. fr. stem,
pleb-, *plebs*, and (part.)
scitis, known, fr. *scire*] a vote of the whole
community.

plectrum (plēk'trum) *n.* [L., fr. G.
plektron] a small rod for
plucking the strings of a lyre, etc.

pledge (plēj) *n.* [O.F. *plege*, a surety, fr.
Teut.] something deposited as a
security; a surety; a token; a drinking to the
health of;—*v.t.* to deposit in pawn; to leave
as security, to engage for, by promise or decla-
ration; to drink the health of.—pledger, *n.*

pledget (plēj'et) *n.* [Dim. fr. *plug*] a
small plug; a flat lump laid over
a wound.

Pleiads (plē'adz) *pl.* [G.] a group of
seven small stars in the con-
stellation Taurus. Also *Pleiades* (plē'a-dēz)

plenary (plē'nā-ri) *a.* [L. fr. *plenus*, full]
full; entire, complete — *ple-*
narly, adv.—plenariness, *n.*—plenary in-
dulgence, remission of all church penalties
due to sin.—plenary inspiration, full in-
spiration of the sacred Scriptures in every
part.

plenipotentiary (plēn-i-pō-ten'-
shē-er-i) *a.* [fr. L.
plenus full and stem, *potenti*, potent]
possessing full power;—*n.* an ambassador
with full powers.

plenish (plēn'ish) *v.* to replenish.

plenitude (plēn'i-tūd) *n.* fullness;
abundance.—*Syn.* plenty;
completeness; exuberance; copiousness.

plenty (plēn'ti) *n.* [O.F. *plente*, fr. L.
(acc.) *plentiam*, fullness, fr.
plenus, full] full supply; abundance; fruitfulness;—*a.* plentiful; abundant.—plentiful, *a.*
in plenty for every purpose; abundant.—
plentifully, *adv.*—plentifulness, *n.*—plen-
teous (plēn'tē-us) *a.* plentiful; well provided
for; rich.—plenteously, *adv.*—plenteous-
ness, *n.*—*Syn.* enough; sufficiency, ample;
competence, plenitude.

pleonasm (plē'ō-nazm) *n.* [fr. G.
pleōn, more] use of more
words than are necessary; redundancy in lan-
guage.—pleonastic (plē'ō-nas'tik) *a.* re-
dundant —pleonastically, *adv.*

plesiosaurus (plē-si-ō-sawr'us) *n.* [L.]
a large marine dinosaur
of the Mesozoic era.



Plesiosaurus

plethora (plēth'ō-rā) *n.* [G.=fullness
fr. *plethos*, a crowd] super-
abundance; overfullness; excess of blood.—
plethoric (plē-thor'ik) *a.* overfull

pleura (plōo'rā) *n.* [G.=side] the mem-
brane of the thorax which invests
the lungs.—pleuropneumonia (plōo-rō-nū-
mō'nū-ā) *n.* a contagious disease in cattle of
the pleura and lungs.

pleurisy (plōo'rī-si) *n.* [F. *pleurésie*, fr.
L. fr. G. *pleuritis*] inflammation
of the pleura.—pleuritic (plōo-rī'tik) *a.*
pert. to pleurisy; causing pleurisy.

plexiform (plēk'si-fawrm) *a.* in the
form of network; compli-
cated.

pleximeter (plēk-sim'e-ter) *n.* [fr. G.
plexis, blow, and *meter*,
to strike] a plate for diagnosing disease, as
on the chest, by percussion.

plexus (plēk'sus) *n.* [L.] network of
nerves, vessels, or fibers; collec-
tion of related parts or ideas.

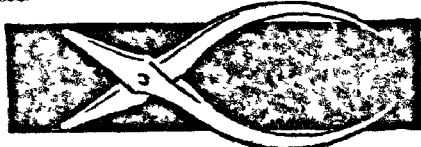
pliable (plī'a-bl) *a.* [F. fr. *plier*, ply, fr.
L. *placere*] easy to be bent;
readily yielding to influence; flexible.—
pliablely, *adv.*—pliability, *n.*—pliability
(plī'a-bl'i-ti) *n.* flexibility.

pliant (plī'ant) *a.* easily bent; readily in-
fluenced, flexible.—plianly, *adv.*
—pliantness, *n.*—pliancy, *n.* state of being
pliant.—*Syn.* pliable; supple; yielding; lithe;
limber; soft; pliant; facile.

plica (plī'ka) *n.* [L. *placere*, to fold] a
marked state of the hair, arising
from disease; an entangled mass of small
twigs.

plicate, plicated (plī'kāt, -ed) *a.*
folded like a fan;
plaited [Bot].

pliers (plī'ērz) *n.pl.* small pinchers used
for manipulating and cutting wire,
etc.



Pliers

plight (plīt) *n.* [A.S. *plūt*, danger]
assurance; security;—*v.t.* to

pledge, as one's word or honor;—*n.* [L. *plidre*, fold] condition; state of perplexity; predicament.

plinth (plinth) *n.* [G. *plinthos*, brick] a square, projecting slab, forming the base of a column or pedestal.

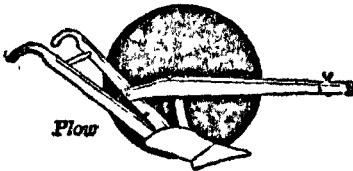
Pliocene (plī'ō-sēn) *n.* [fr. G. *plioin*, more, and *kainos*, recent] the last period of the Tertiary era.

plod (plod) *v.i.* [E.] to tread with a heavy step;—*v.i.* to travel or work with steady diligence; to toil.—**plodding**, *a.* diligent, but dull and slow.—**ploddingly**, *adv.*—**plodder**, *n.*

plop (plop) *v.i.* and *t.* to drop, or move suddenly, with a dull soft sound;—*n.* (plot) *n.* [A.S.] a small extent of ground;—[fr. F. *complot*] a complicated scheme, stratagem, or plan; the plan of a play, romance, etc.; conspiracy;—*v.t.* to plan;—*v.i.* to form a plot; to conspire.—**plotter**, *n.*

plover (pluv'er) *n.* [F. *pluvier*, lit. rain-bird, fr. L. *pluvia*, rain] a bird frequenting marshlands, riverbanks, etc.

plow, plough (plow) *n.* [A.S. *ploh*, plot; cp. Ger. *pflug*] an implement for turning up the soil;—*v.t.* to turn up with a plow; to furrow; to traverse like a plow; to reject, as a candidate in an examination;—*v.s.* to till the soil with a plow.—**plowable**, *a.*—**plower**, *n.*—**plowman**, *n.* a farm laborer.—**plowboy**, *n.* a boy that assists in plowing; a country boy.—**plowshare**, *n.* the part of a plow that cuts the ground.



Plow

pluck (pluk) *v.t.* [A.S. *pluccian*; cp. Ger. *plücken*] to pull with sudden force; to strip by plucking; to reject in an examination;—*n.* a pull; a twitch; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; spirit; courage.—**plucky**, *a.* having courage.

plug (plug) *n.* [D] anything used to stop a hole; a bung; a cake of pressed tobacco; a spark plug;—*v.t.* to stop with a plug.

plum (plum) *n.* [A.S. *plāme*, fr. L. *prānum*. See *prune*] a tree or its fruit; a raisin; a handsome fortune or property; the choicest thing; £100,000 sterling [Eng].

plumage (plōō'mij) *n.* [F. fr. *plume*] the whole feathers of a bird.

plumb (plum) *n.* [L. *plumbum*, lead] a plummet; a weight of lead attached to a line to indicate perpendicularity; the vertical;—*a.* perpendicular;—*adv.* perpendicularly;—*v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line.—**plumbing**, *n.* the art of casting and working in lead; pipes and other apparatus for conveying water in a building.—**plumbless**, *a.* unfathomable.—**plumber**, *n.* one en-

gaged in plumbing.—**plumbery** (plum'er-i) *n.* articles of lead; the business of a plumber; a place where plumbing is carried on.—**plumb line**, a cord weighted at one end with a **plumb bob** and used to determine the vertical.

plumbago (plum-bā'gō) *n.* [L.] black-lead; graphite.

plumbism (plum-biz'n) *n.* [fr. L. *plumbum*, lead] a morbid condition due to the presence of lead in the body [Med.].

plume (plōōm) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *plāman*] a feather; a set of feathers worn as ornament;—*v.t.* to adjust the plumes of; to decorate with feathers; to boast.—**plummy**, *a.* feathery.



Plume on Helmet

plumeless, *a.*—**plumelet**, *n.* a down-feather.—**plumery**, *n.* plumes in general; display of plumes.—**plumose**, **plumous**, *a.*

plumiped (plōōm'ī-ped) *a.* [fr. L. stem, *ped-*, of *pēs*, foot] having feathered feet;—*n.* such a bird.

plummet (plum'et) *n.* [O.F. *plommet*, *plombel*] a piece of lead attached to a line (used to sound the depth of water, or determine a perpendicular).

plump (plump) *a.* [Perh. D] stout; fat; round; full;—[*plumb*] *v.t.* to cause to drop heavily;—*v.s.* to fall suddenly; to vote for one candidate when two or more are to be elected;—*adv.* suddenly;—*a.* unqualified, blunt.—**plumply**, *adv.*—**plumpness**, *n.*—**plumper**, *n.* a voter that plumps; the vote given; an unqualified lie.

plunder (plun'der) *v.t.* [Ger. fr. *plunder*, lumber, baggage] to take the goods of by force; to spoil;—*n.* pillage; spoil.—**plunderer**, *n.*

plunge (plunj) *v.t.* [F. *plonger*, through Late L., fr. L. *plumbum*, lead] to immerse in a fluid; to drive into a state;—*v.s.* to dive in; to rush, as into distress; to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse;—*n.* act of plunging.—**plunger** (plun'jer) *n.* one who or that which plunges, as the piston in a pump; a heavy better.

pluperfect (plōō'per-sekt) *a.* [fr. L. *perfectum*, perfect] denoting an action that took place previously to another;—*n.* the pluperfect tense.

plural (plōō'ral) *a.* [O.F. *plurel*=F. *pluriel*, fr. L. stem, *plūr-*, of *plus*, more] designating two or more;—*n.* the inflection of a word that signifies more than one.—**plurally**, *adv.* in a sense implying more than one.—**pluralist**, *n.* a clergyman who holds more livings than one; an adherent of pluralism.—**pluralism**, *n.* the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time; the philosophical doctrine that denies monism.—**plurality** (plōō'ral'i-ti) *n.* pluralism; a greater number.

plus (plus) *n.* [L.=more] a character, +, sign of addition.—**plus fours**, knickerbockers.

plush (plush) *n.* [*F. peluche, fr. L. pilus, hair* (through Late L.)] a cloth with a long, soft pile on one side, somewhat resembling velvet.

plutocracy (plōō-tok'ra-si) *n.* [*fr. G. plutōs, wealth and kratos, to rule*] government by the rich.—**plutocrat** (plōō'tō-krat) *n.* person possessing power on account of his riches.

Plutonian (plōō-tō'm-an) *a.* pert. to the internal god, Pluto, or his home; dark; subterranean.—**Plutonic** (plōō-ton'ik) *a.*—**plutonic theory**, the theory that the formation of the earth's crust is due to the effusion of igneous rock from the earth's interior.

pluvial (plōō'vi-əl) *a.* [*F., fr. L. fr. pluvia, rain*] very rainy; caused by the action of rain.—**pluvious**, *a.* rainy; pluvial.

pluviometer (plōō-vi-om'ē-ter) *n.* a rain gauge.—**pluviometric** (plōō-vi-ō-met'rik) *a.* determined by a pluviometer.

ply (pli) *v.t.* [*F. plier, fold, fr. plierer*] to urge; to work at; to fold, bend;—*v.i.* to work steadily; to busy oneself; to make regular trips;—*s.* a fold; a plait.

plywood (plī'wood) *n.* thin sheets of wood glued together to form a single sheet.



Plywood

pneumatic (nū-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. pneumaikos, fr. pneuma, wind, air*] pert. to air or gas; moved or played by means of air; filled with air;—*pl* the science of the mechanical properties of gases.—**pneumatic trough**, a trough filled with water or mercury used for collecting gases in chemical operations.—**pneumatic tire**, a flexible air-inflated tube used as a tire on automobiles, etc.

pneumatology (nū-mā-tol'ō-ji) *n.* [*fr. G. logia, fr. legō, to discourse*] science of the functions of the mind; the doctrines of spiritual existences; pneumatica.

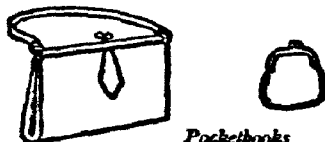
pneumonia (nū-mō'ni-ə) *n.* [*G. fr. pneumōn, lung*] inflammation of the lungs.—**pneumonic** (nū-mon'ik) *a.* pert. to the lungs.

poach (pōch) *v.t.* [*F., of uncert. etym.*] to cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water;—*v.i.* [*Etym. uncert.*] to trespass on, for the purpose of killing game.—**poacher**, *n.*

poach (pōch) *v.t.* [*O.F.*] to pierce; to spear, as fish; to render slushy;—*v.i.* to be swampy or soft.—**poachy**, *a.* wet or swampy; easily indented, as by the feet of beasts.—**poachiness**, *n.* the state of being swampy.

pock (pok) *n.* [*A.S. poc, a pustule; cp. Ger. pocke*] a pustule, as in small-pox.—**pocky**, *a.* full of pocks; infected with an eruptive disease.

pocket (pok'et) *n.* [*F. pochette, d.u. of poche, pouch; ice. pōci, a bag*] a small bag inserted in a garment to hold articles; a small bag into which the balls are driven in billiards; a pouch; a cavity;—*v.t.* to put in the pocket; to take clandestinely.—**pocketbook**, *n.* a small bag or case for carrying papers or money.—**pocket-knife**, *n.* a small claspknife carried in the pocket.—**pocket money**, money for occasional expenses.



Pocketbooks

pod (pod) *n.* [*E*] a seed vessel of a plant, esp. a legume, as peas, beans, etc.;—*v.i.* to swell; to produce pods.

podagra (pō-dag'ra) *n.* [*fr. G*] gout in the foot.—**podagric** (pō-dag'rik) *a.* gouty.

podge (pōj) *n.* [*E*] a puddle; a splash.—**podgy**, *a.* short and fat, thick.—**hodge-podge**, *n.* a mixed mass.

podophyllin (pōd-ō-fil'in) *n.* [*fr. G. fr. stem, pod-, of pos, foot, and phyllon, a leaf*] a purgative resin obtained from the root stalk of the May-apple.—**podophyllous**, *a.* with compressed, leaf-like feet.

poem (pō'em) *n.* [*L. poema, fr. G. poiēma, lit. work, fr. posō, make*] a metrical composition, a composition in verse.

poesy (pō'si) *n.* [*O.F., fr. L., fr. G. poesis*] art of composing poems; poetry; metrical composition.

poet (pō'et) *n.* [*L. poēta, fr. G. poiētēs, maker*] the author of a poem; one skilled in making poetry; *fern.* poetess.—**poetic**, **poetical** (pō-et'ik, -i-kał) *a.* pert. to poetry; expressed in poetry; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; imbued with a taste for poetry.—**poetically**, *adv.*—**poetics** (pō-et'iks) *n.* the criticism that treats of poetry.—**poetry** (pō-et-ri) *n.* the language of the imagination, expressed rhythmically; metrical composition; verse; imaginative composition.—**poetaster** (pō-et-as-ter) *n.* a would-be poet; a petty rhymester.

poh (pō) *int.* an exclamation of contempt.

poignant (poi'nant) [*F. (part.)= sting, ing, fr. poindre, pnck, fr. L. pungere*] acutely painful; pointed.—**poignantly**, *adv.*—**poignancy**, *n.* state of being poignant.

poinsettia (point-set'ī-ə) *n.* [after J. R. Poinsett] a genus of herbs and woody plants with variously, brightly colored leaves and green flowers.

point (point) *n.* [*O.F. point, pride, fr. L. punctum, fr. pungere*] the sharp end of anything; the mark made by it; a railway switch; a small headland; precise matter at issue; detail; unit; gist of an argument; epigrammatic expression; a mark of punctuation; [*Print.*] about $\frac{1}{12}$ pica; [*Geom.*] that

which has position, but not magnitude;—*v.t.* to sharpen; to aim direct towards; to punctuate, to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel; to give piquancy to,—*v.a.* to direct the finger for designating an object; to direct attention; to indicate the presence of game, as dogs.—**pointedly**, *adv.* tersely; pertinently.—**point-edness**, *n.* sharpness; epigrammatical terseness.—**pointing**, *n.* punctuation; the marks made by punctuation; act of filling the crevices of walls with mortar, or the material with which they are filled.—**pointer**, *n.* one that, or that which, points; a dog trained to point out game.—**pointless**, *a.*—**points-man**, *n.* the man that has charge of railway switches.—**pointlace**, *n.* a fine lace wrought with the needle.—**point-blank**, *a.* direct; plain,—*adv.* directly.—**point-device**, *a.* neat, precise—**at all points**, completely.—**at, or on, the point of**, on the verge of.—**in point**, apposite.

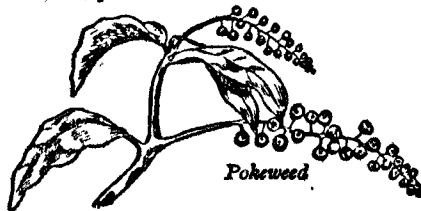
poise (pɔɪz) *n.* [O.F. *poiser*, fr. *pois*, weight, fr. L. fr. (part.) *pensus*, weighed, fr. *pendere*] weight; gravity; the weight used in steel yards; that which balances; equilibrium;—*v.t.* to balance; to consider.

poison (pɔɪzən) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *pō-tionem*, fr. *potare*, to drink. Doublet of *poison*] any substance that is noxious to life or health; that which destroys moral purity or health;—*v.t.* to infect with poison; to kill by poison; to corrupt.—**poisonous**, *a.* having the qualities of poison; corrupting; deadly.—**poisonously**, *adv.*—**poisonous**, *n.*—**poisoner**, *n.*—**poison ivy**, any of a group of vine-like sumacs poisonous to the touch.—**poison oak**, any bushlike poison ivy.—**poison sumac**, a poisonous swamp sumac that bears whitish berries.



Poison Ivy and Fruit

poke (pɔk) *n.* [Scand.] a pocket; a small bag.
poke (pɔk) *v.t.* [E.] to thrust against, esp. with anything pointed; to stir;—*v.i.* to grope, as in the dark; to search;—*n.* a thrust or push.



Pokeweed

poke (pɔk) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] pokeweed.—**pokeweed**, *n.* a perennial herb that

bears small white flowers and poisonous purple berries.

poker (pɔkər) *n.* an iron bar used in stirring a fire;—[Etym. obscure] a game at cards.—**poker work**, devices made on white wood by singeing the surface with a heated poker.

poky (pɔki) *a.* small; mean; shabby; cramping; tiresome.

polar (pɔlər) *a.* pert to the poles of the earth, pert. to the magnetic pole.—

polarity (pɔ-lar-i-ti) *n.* the condition of having opposite poles; the power of being attracted to one pole, and repelled from the other.—**polarize** (pɔl-ɪr-ɪz) *v.t.* to communicate polarity to; to resolve light, by reflection or transmission, so that the transverse vibrations of the particles are limited to one plane.—**polarizer**, *n.* that by which light is polarized.—**polarizable**, *a.*—**polarization** (pɔl-ɪr-i-zā-shun) *n.* the act of polarizing, state of being polarized.—**magnetic poles**, the two points on the earth, near the poles, at which the dipping needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.—**polar angle**, angle at a pole, formed by two meridians.—**polar bear**, a white arctic bear.—**polar circles**, the Arctic and Antarctic circles.—**polar distance**, in astronomy and navigation, the complement of the declination.—**polar seas**, the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans.



Polar Bear

polariscope (pɔ-lar-i-skɔp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, to view] an optical instrument for exhibiting the phenomena of polarized light.

polder (pɔl-dər) *n.* [D.] a bog; a morass; marshy land reclaimed and cultivated.

pole (pɔl) *n.* [O.F. *pol*, fr. L., fr. G. *polos*, pivot] one of the extremities of the earth's axis, or one of the two points in which it cuts the celestial sphere.

Pole (pɔl) *n.* a native or inhabitant of Poland.



Poleax

pole (pɔl) *n.* [A.S. *pāl*, fr. *pālus*] a long, slender piece of wood deprived of its branches, esp. when rounded and tapering; a measure of length of 5 1/2 yards; a rod; a perch.—**poleax**, *n.* a battle ax fixed on a pole.—**pole vault**, an athletic event in which the contestants vault over a high horizontal bar.

polecat (pól'kat) *n.* [Formerly also pulkat, fr. F. *poile*, hen, and cat, because it feeds on poultry] a carnivorous animal, allied to the weasel.

polemic (pó-lem'ik) *a.* [G. *polemikos*, pert. to war, *polemos*] controversial; disputative;—*n.* a controversial disputant; a controversy.—**polemics**, *n.* [G. *polemos*, war] the art of controversy; controversial writings on religious topics.—**polemical**, *a.* controversial.—**polemically**, *adv.*

polestar (pól'stár) a star nearly vertical to the pole of the earth; a guide or director; a lodestar.

police (pó-lés') *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *politia*, government, fr. G. fr. *polis*, city] the internal government of a city or country; the civil officers whose duty is to enforce the law;—*v.t.* to preserve order in.—**policeman**, *n.* one of the ordinary police.—**policewoman**, *n.* a woman police officer.—**police station**, the headquarters of the police and temporary prison for petty offenders.

policy (pól'si) *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia*, Doublet of *police*] the system of measures by which the affairs of a nation are administered; a line of procedure; shrewdness in conduct.—[F., fr. G. *polis*, many, and *peus*, *peuchos*, fold] a contract of insurance.

poling (póling) *n.* the act of using a pole; a structure in a tunnel for temporary support.

polish (pól'ish) *v.t.* [F. (part.) *polissant*, polishing, fr. *polir*, fr. L. *polire*. See *polite*] to make smooth and glossy; to make elegant and polite;—*v.i.* to become polished,—*n.* a smooth, glassy surface; a substance to impart smoothness; refinement; elegance of manners.—**polishable**, *a.*—**polisher**, *n.*—*Syn.* to burnish; brighten; refine; smooth.

Polish (pól'ish) *a.* pert. to Poland or its inhabitants;—*n.* language of the Poles.

polite (pó-lit') *a.* [L. (part.) *politus*, polished. See *polish*] elegant in manners; well-bred; courteous; obliging.—**politely**, *adv.*—**politeness**, *n.*—**polite literature**, those branches of knowledge that please the understanding and refine the taste.—*Syn.* polished; refined; elegant; affable; urbane; complaisant.

politic (pól'i-tik) *a.* [G. *politikos*. See *police*] consisting of citizens; sagacious in policy; well-devised; prudent.—**politics**, *n.* the science of civil government and the conduct of state affairs; government by an organized political party; political views.—**politically**, *adv.* cunningly.—**political** (pó-lit'i-kál) *a.* pert. to the administration of public affairs; treating of politics.—**politically**, *adv.*—**politician** (pól-i-tish'án) *n.* one engaged in politics (esp. one without high principles).—**political economy**, the science dealing with the nature, production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.

polity (pól'i-ti) *n.* the form or constitution of government.

polka (pól'ka) *n.* [Pol.] a round dance; the air played to the dance.

poll (pól) *n.* [Teut.] the head; a register of heads, or persons; a list of those

that vote in elections; the voting at an election, [pl.] a place for voting;—*v.t.* to remove the head of; to clip; to lop; to shear; to receive or cast at the polls;—*v.i.* to vote at a poll.—**poll-ed** (póld) *a.* lopped; clipped; wanting horns, as a stag or ox.—**poll tax**, a tax per head (i.e. per person).

poll (pól) *n.* [*Polly*] a parrot (familarly so called).

pollard (pól'erd) *n.* [fr. *poll*] a tree having its top cut off, that it may throw out branches; a polled ox.

pollen (pól'en) *n.* [L.=fine flour] the fecundating powder of the anthers of flowers.

pollinate (pól'i-nát) *v.t.* to impregnate with pollen.—**pollination**, *n.*

pollinosis (pól-i-nó'sis) *n.* hay fever.

polliwog (pól'i-wog) *n.* a tadpole.—Also *polliwog*.

pollute (pól'üt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *pollütus*, defiled, fr. *polluere*] to make foul or unclean, to defile morally; to profane; to render ceremonially unclean; to corrupt.—**pollutedly**, **pollutingly**, *adv.* with pollution or defilement.—**pollutedness**, *n.*—**polluter**, *n.*—**pollution**, *n.* act of polluting; state of being polluted.—*Syn.* to defile; stain; corrupt; debauch; contaminate; infect; taint.

Pollux (pól'uks) *n.* [L.] a fixed star in the constellation Gemini.

polo (pó'ló) *n.* [E. Ind.] a game resembling hockey, played on horseback.

polonaise (pó-ló-nár') *n.* [F.] a dress worn by ladies; a Polish dance, or music.

polonium (pó-ló-ni-um) *n.* [fr. Poland] [Chem.] a radioactive element found in pitchblende (symbol, *Po*; at. no., 84).

polony (pó-ló-ni) *n.* [fr. *Bologna*, where first made] a sausage of partly cooked pork.

poltroon (pól-tróon') *n.* [F.=sluggard, fr. It.] a sluggard; an arrant coward; a dastard.—**poltroonery**, *n.* cowardice; want of spirit.

polyandry (pó-lí-an'dri) *n.* [fr. G. *polu-s*, many, and stem, *andros*, of *andër*, man] the practice of having more husbands than one at the same time.—**polyandrous** (pó-lí-an'drus) *a.* having more than twenty stamens; having more than one mate.



Polyanthus

polyanthus (pó-lí-an'thus) *n.* [L., fr. G.] a variety of the oxlip, or primrose.

polychrome (pól'i-króom) *a.* [G. *chróma*, color] a picture or statue in many colors.

polygamy (pó-lig'a-mi) *n.* [fr. G. *gamos*, marriage] the practice of having more than one wife (or husband) at one time.—**polygamous**, *a.* pert. to polyg-

any—**polygamist**, *n.* a person who practices polygamy.

polygastric (pol-i-gas'trik) *a.* [fr. G. *gaster*, stomach] having many stomachs.

polyglot (pol'i-glot) *a.* [fr. G. *glōtta*, tongue] containing several languages;—*n.* a book, esp. the Scriptures, in several languages.

polygon (pol'i-gon) *n.* [fr. G. *gōnia*, angle] a closed plane figure of many angles.—**polygonal** (pō-lig'o-nal) *a.* having many angles. Also **polygonous**.

polygraphy (pō-lig'ra-fī) *n.* [fr. G. *graphēin*, to write] the art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.—**polygraphic** (pol-i-graf'ik) *a.* pert. to the multiplying of copies of a writing.—**polygraph** (pol'i-graf) *n.* an instrument for multiplying copies of written matter.

polygyny (pō-lif'i-ni) *n.* [fr. G. *gunē*, female] polygamy as practiced by the male.—**polygynous** (pō-lif'i-nus) *a.* having many pistils; polygamous, as a male.—**polygynist**, *n.* one who practices polygyny.

polyhedron (pol-i-hē'dron) *n.* [fr. G. *hedra*, seat, base] a solid contained by plane faces, esp. by more than four.—**polyhedral**, **polyhedrous** (pol-i-hē'dral, -drus) *a.* having many sides, as a solid.

Polynesian (pol-i-nē'shan) *a.* [fr. G. *nēsos*, island] pert. to Polynesia;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Polynesia, the island groups of the Pacific.

polynomial (pol-i-nō'mi-əl) *n.* an algebraic expression of more than one term.

polyp (pol'ip) *n.* [L. *polypus*, fr. G. fr. *podu-s*, many, and *pous*, foot] the sea anemone, or some allied animal; an aquatic animal of the radiate type. Also **polype**.—**polypean** (pō-lip'ē-an) *a.* pert. to a polyp or polypus.

polypetalous (pol-i-pet'ā-lus) *a.* having many petals.

polyphonic (pol-i-fon'ik) *a.* having more than one sound, voice, etc.—**polyphony** (pō-lif'ō-ni) *n.* state of being polyphonic.

polypody (pol'i-pō-di) *n.* a fern growing on rocks.

polypus (pol'i-pus) *n.* [L.]; *pl.* **polypii** (pol'i-pi) a polyp; a kind of tumor.—**polypous** (pol'i-pus) *a.* having the nature of a polyp; relating to, or affected with, polypus.

polysyllabic (pol-i-sil'ā-bl) *n.* a word of many syllables.—**polysyllabic** (pol-i-sil'ā-bl'ik) *a.* pert. to, or consisting of, many syllables.

polysyndeton (pol-i-sin'dē-ton) *n.* [fr. G. *syndeton*] a figure of speech consisting in the repetition of conjunctions.

polysynthetic (pol-i-sin-thet'ik) *a.* composed of many elements.

polytechnic (pol-i-tek'nik) *a.* comprehending many technical arts.

polytheism (pol'i-thē-izm) *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods.—**polytheist**, *n.* one who believes in polytheism.—**polytheistic** (pol-i-thē-ist'ik) *a.* pert. to, or believing in, polytheism.

pomace (pom'is) *n.* [fr. L. *pōmum*, apple] the substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding.—**pomaceous** (pō-mā'shus) *a.* consisting of apples, like pomace.

pomade (pō-mād') *n.* [F. *pommade*, fr. L. *pōmum*, apple, through It.] perfumed ointment, esp. for the hair. Also **pomatum**.

pomander (pō'man-der) *n.* [O.F. *pomme d'ambre*, lit. apple of amber] a perfume-ball formerly worn as an amulet.

pome (pōm) *n.* [L. *pōmum*, apple] a fleshy fruit with one or more cells, as the apple.

pomegranate (pom'gran-āt) *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *pōmum*, fruit, and *grānātus*, having many seeds] a tree and its fruit, of the size of an orange, filled with numerous seeds.

pomiferous (pō-mif'er-us) *a.* [fr. L. *-ferus*, bearing, fr. *ferre*] apple or pome bearing.

pommel (pum'el) *n.* [O.F.—orig. small apple, fr. L. *pōmum*] a knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddlebow;—*v.t.* to beat, as with a pommel; to belabor.

pomology (pō-mol'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. G. *-logia*, fr. *legein*, discourse] the science of raising fruits.—**pomological** (pō-mō-lōj'ik-əl) *a.* pert. to pomology.

pomp (pomp) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *pompē*, procession, fr. *pempein*, send] show of magnificence; splendor; pageantry; parade.—**pompous**, *a.* showy with grandeur; ostentatious; high-flown; lofty.—**pompously**, *adv.*—**pompousness**, *n.*—**pomposity** (pom-pos'i-ti) *n.* pompous character; vainglorious show.

pompadour (pom'pa-dor) *n.* [After Marquise de Pompadour] the style of combing or fixing the hair straight backward from the head.

pom-pom (pom'pom) *n.* [imit.] a one-pounder quick-firing shell gun.

pompon (pom'pon) *n.* [F.] the ball of the shako—hence, any similar ball.

pōncho (pon'chō) *n.* [Sp.] a kind of blanket, often waterproofed, which has a slit in the center for the head and can be used as a cloak.

pond (pond) *n.* [E.; conn. with pound (2)] a body of water smaller than a lake.—**pondage**, *n.* available storage of water.

ponder (pon'der) *v.t.* [L. *ponderare*, weigh over, fr. stem, *ponder-*, of *pondus*, weight] to weigh in the mind, to consider;—*v.i.* to think; to deliberate.—**ponderingly**, *adv.* with deliberation.—**ponderer**, *n.*—**ponderable**, *a.*—**ponderableness**, *n.*—**ponderability** (pon-der-ā-bil'i-ti) *n.* property of having weight.



Man Wearing Poncho

ponderous (pon'dgr-us) *a.* very heavy; weighty; clumsy.—**ponderously**, *adv.*—**ponderousness**, *n.*—**ponderosity** (pon-dgr-os'i-ti) *n.* state of being ponderous.

pongee (pon-jé, pon'jé) *n.* [Chin.] a soft silk woven in China.

poniard (pon'yard) *n.* [F. *poignard*, fr. *poign. fist.*, fr. L. (acc.) *pugnare*] a dagger;—*v.t.* to pierce with a poniard.

Pontic (pon'tik) *a.* [G. *Pontos*, the Black Sea] pert. to the Black Sea, or the regions round it.

pontifex (pon'ti-feks) *n.*; *pl.* pontifices (pon-ti'f-i-séz) [L. fr. stem, *pont-*, of *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make] one of the sacred college in ancient Rome.—**Pontifex Maximus**, the head of the sacred college in ancient Rome; the pope.

pontiff (pon'ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. *Pontifex*] a pontifex; a Jewish high priest; the pope.—**pontifical** (pon-ti'f-i-kal) *a.* belonging to a high priest; popish;—*n.* a book containing formulas,—*pl.* the dress of a priest, bishop, or pope.—**pontifically**, *adv.*—**pontificate**, *n.* the state or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.

pontil (pon'til) *n.* [F.; also *punty*] an iron rod for handling hot glass in glass-making.

Pontine (pon'tin) *a.* [L.] pert. to a large marshy district southeast of Rome.

pontonnier (pon-tō-nēr') *n.* a soldier in charge of a pontoon; one who constructs pontoons. Also **pontonier**.

pontoon (pon-too'n) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *pontōnem*, of *ponto*, a boat] a light framework or float, used in forming a temporary bridge; a lighter or barge used in loading or unloading ships; a float used on seaplanes.



Pontoon Bridge

pony (pō'ni) *n.* [O.F. *poulenet*, little colt, fr. Late L., fr. L. *pullus*, colt] a small horse, 13 hands or less in height; a crib; [Eng.] £25.

pood (pood) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian weight of 36 lb.

poodle (poo'dl) *n.* [Ger.] a small dog with long, silky hair.

pooh (poo) *int.* [imit.] an exclamation of scorn or contempt; *pooh!*—*pooh-pooh*, *v.t.* to sneer at.

pool (pool) *n.* [A.S. *pōl*; cp. Ger. *pfuhl*] a small pond; part of a stream relatively still, deep, and wide;—[F. *poêle*, a hen, stakes being regarded as eggs to be gained from the hen] the stakes in a game on a billiard table; a variety of play at billiards; a combination, as of business men for a joint venture;—*v.t.* to contribute in common.

poop (pooop) *n.* [F., fr. L. *puppis*] a deck above the after part of the spar deck; the stern of a ship.

poor (poor) *a.* [O.F. *poore*, fr. L. (acc.) *pauperem*. Doublet of *pauper*] destitute of property; needy; trifling; lean; barren; feeble; pitiable; miserable; wretched.—**poorly**, *adv.* in want; with little or no success; without spirit;—*a.* somewhat ill.—**poorness**, *n.*—**poorhouse**, a public almshouse.

pop (pop) *n.* [imit.] a smart, quick sound or report;—*v.t.* to push suddenly;—*v.i.* to make a sharp, quick sound; to enter or issue forth, with a quick, sudden motion;—*adv.* suddenly.—**popcorn**, *n.* a kind of maize whose kernels, when heated, burst and form a light, starchy food.—**popgun**, *n.* a child's gun for shooting pellets by compressed air.

pope (pōp) *n.* [A.S. *pāpa*, fr. L. *pāpa*. See *papa*] the bishop of Rome, the head of the R.C. church.—**popedom** (pōp'dom) *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope.—**popery**, *n.* the R.C. religion (a Protestant term).—**popish**, *a.* relating to the pope or the papacy.—**popishly**, *adv.*—**popishness**, *n.*

popinjay (pop'in-jā) *n.* [F. *papegai*, a parrot] a parrot; the green woodpecker; a mark, in the form of a parrot, to be shot at.

poplar (pop'ler) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *pōpulus*, popular] a genus of trees of rapid growth, with soft wood.

poplin (pop'lin) *n.* [F. *popeline*, a fabric of silk and worsted.

popliteal (pop-lit'e-al) *a.* [L. *poples*, ham] pert. to the back of the leg.

popover (pop'ō-ver) *n.* a kind of pastry made by the expansion of dough by steam into a shell.

poppet (pop'et) *n.* [puppet] timber to support a vessel while being launched; a kind of valve that rises vertically.

poppy (pop'i) *n.* [A.S. *popæg*, fr. L. *papaver*] a showy plant of several species, one of which yields opium.



Poppy Seed Pod, Flower, Leaf, and Bud

populace (pop'ū-lās) *n.* [F., fr. It. fr. *popolo*, people] the common people; the multitude.

popular (pop'ū-lēr) *a.* [L. *popularis*, pert. to the people, *populus*] pert. to common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar; pleasing to the people.—**popularly**, *adv.* so as to please the populace; prevalently.—**popularize**, *v.t.* to make familiar to the common mind; to spread among the people.—**popularity** (pop'ū-lar'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being popular.

populate (pop'ū-lāt) *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants; to people.—**population** (pop'ū-lā'shun) *n.* act or process of peopling; the whole number of people in a country, etc.; the inhabitants.

populous (pop'fū-lus) *a.* containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.—**populously**, *adv.*—**populousness**, *n.*

porbeagle (pawr'bē-gl) *n.* [*F. porc. hog*] a kind of shark.

porcelain (pōr'se-lin) *n.* [*F., fr. It. porcellana*, a delicate shell-fish, shaped like a pig's back, *fr. L. porcus*, pig] the finest kind of earthenware—white, glazed, and semi-transparent;—*s.* consisting of porcelain.—**porcelain clay**, kaolin.

porch (pōrch) *n.* [*F., fr. L. porticus*, gallery. See portico] a covered entrance to a doorway; a veranda; a portico.—the Porch, portico in Athens, where Zeno the Stoic taught; school of the Stoics.



Porch of House

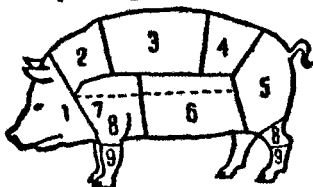
porcine (pawr'sin) *a.* [*L. fr. porcus*, swine] pert. to, or like, swine.

porcupine (pawr'kū-pīn) *n.* [through *F. fr. L. porcus*, pig, and *spina*, spine] a rodent quadruped furnished with spines.

pore (pōr) *n.* [*F., fr. L., fr. G. poros*, passage] a minute opening, esp. for the passage of fluids, as in the skin; an interstice between the molecules of a body;—*v. s.* [*cp. Sw. pora*, to work slowly] to look with steady attention.

porgy (pawr'ji) [*Amer. Ind*] a food fish of various species; the scup.

pork (pōrk) *n.* [*F. porc. fr. L. (acc.) porcum*, pig] the flesh of swine used for food.—**porky**, *a.* pork-like; fat; plump.—**porker**, *n.* a hog.—**porkling**, *n.* a young pig.—**pork (barrel)**, in political cant, the favors given by the government to its supporters as political patronage.



Cuts of Pork

(1, Head; 2, Neck; 3, Ribs; 4, Rear ribs and loin; 5, Ham; 6, Belly (bacon); 7, Shoulder; 8, Thigh; 9, Foot)

pornography (pawr-nog'rā-fī) *n.* [*G. pornē*, wanton, and -graphy] obscene description in painting or writing.—**pornographic** (pawr-nō-grā'fik) *a.*

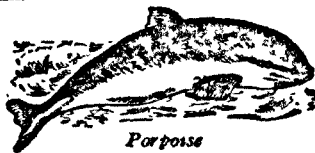
porosity (pō-ro'sī-tī) *n.* quality of being porous.

porous (pōrus) *a.* having pores; capable of being penetrated by a liquid.—**porousness**, *n.*

porphyry (pawr'fī-ri) *n.* [*L. porphyrius*, *fr. G. fr. porphura*, the purple fish] a purple rock with crystals of other colors, as quartz or feldspar, embedded in it; any igneous rock similarly variegated in

composition.—**porphyritic** (pawr-fī-rit'ik) *a.* resembling, or consisting of, porphyry.—**porphyry** (pawr'fī-riz) *v. s.* to render like porphyry.

porpoise (pawr'pus) *n.* [*O.F. porpeis*, *fr. L. porcus*, hog, *pisces*, fish] a cetacean mammal of the northern seas; the dolphin.



Porpoise

porridge (por'ij) *n.* [Form of pottage] meal or flour boiled in water to the consistency of thin paste.

porringer (por'in-jer) *n.* a small dish, formerly a porridge dish.

pōrt (pōrt) *n.* [*A.S. port*, from *L. portus*] a harbor; a haven.

port (pōrt) *n.* [*F., fr. L. porta*] a passageway; a gate; a porthole.

port (pōrt) *n.* [*fr. Oporto*, in Portugal] a dark purple wine.

port (pōrt) [Ety. obscure] the left side of a ship;—*v. s.* to turn to the left or larboard side of a ship.

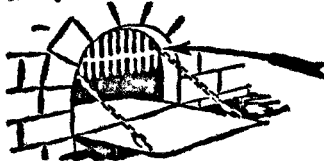
port (pōrt) *n.* [*F., fr. porter*, carry, *fr. L. portāre*] carriage; mien; defecator;—*v. s.* to hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction across the body.

portable (pōr'tā-bl) *a.* — **portableness**, *n.* — **portability** (pōr'tā-bil'ī-tī) *n.* character of being portable.

portage (pōr'tij) *n.* the act of carrying; the price of carriage; a break in a chain of water communications, over which goods, etc., have to be carried.

portal (pōr'tal) *n.* a door or gate; a gateway; the framework of the entrance.

portcullis (pōrt-kul'is) *n.* [*F. porte coulisse*, through Late *L., fr. L. porta*, gate, and *colare*, to glide] a framework of pointed timbers hung over a gateway, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.



Portcullis

Porte (pōrt) *n.* [*F.*] the government of the gate of the palace, where justice was administered.

portend (pōr-tend') *v. s.* [*L. fr. por-*, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch] to foreshow; to betoken.

portent (pōr'tent) *n.* that which foreshows; tokens; an omen of ill.—

portentious (pōr-ten'tus) *a.* serving to

portend; ominous; wonderful; monstrous.—
portentously, *adv.*

porter (pôr'ter) *n.* one who has charge of a door or gate; a person who carries burdens, etc., for hire; a dark brown malt liquor.—*fern.* portress.—porterage, *n.* money paid for carriage by a porter.—porterhouse, *n.* a restaurant.—porterhouse steak, *n.* a choice cut of beef next to the sirloin.

portfolio (pôrt-fô'li-ô) *n.* a portable case for loose papers, etc.; the office of a minister of state.

porthole (pôrt'bôl) *n.* an opening in a wall; a loophole; an opening in the side of a ship [Naut.].

portico (pôr'tu-kô) *n.* [It., fr. L. *porticus*, fr. *porta*, gate] a covered space at the entrance of a building.

portièrre (pôr'tyâr') *n.* [F.] a door curtain.

portion (pôr'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *portio*] a part of a whole separated from it, or considered by itself; an allotment; the part of an estate descending to an heir by law; a wife's fortune;—*v.t.* to separate into portions; to divide; to endow.—portioner, *n.* one who divides or apportions.—portionless, *a.*

portly (pôrt'li) *a.* having a dignified mien; bulky; corpulent.—portliness, *n.*

portmanteau (pôrt-man'tô) *n.* [See port (5) and mantle] a bag for carrying apparel.

portrait (pôr'trät) *n.* [O.F. *portrait*, orig. (part.) portrayed] a picture of a person, esp. of the face, drawn from life, a likeness in oil or water colors, etc.; a graphic description.—portraiture (pôr'trâ-chûr) *n.* portraits collectively; art of portraying.

portray (pôr-trä') *v.t.* [F. *peindre*, fr. L. *pro-trahere*, draw forth] to paint, or draw, the likeness of; to describe vividly in words.—portrayal, *n.* the act of portraying; description.—portrayer, *n.*

portulaca (pôr-chû-lak'ä) *n.* [L.] a succulent tropical herb; purslane.



Portulaca

pose (pôz) *n.* [F. fr. *poser*, place, fr. Late L. *ponere*, fr. L. *pono*, pause] an attitude assumed for effect; posture;—*v.t.* [Short. fr. oppose] to puzzle; to embarrass by questioning;—*v.i.* [F. *poser*] to assume an attitude.—poser (pô'zër) *n.* one who puzzles by difficult questions; a puzzling question; one who poses.

position (pô-zish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. (part.) *ponere*, placed, fr. *ponere*] the manner in which anything is

placed; situation; place or station; posture; the principle in an argument; a proposition or thesis; standing; social rank.

positive (poz'i-tiv) *a.* [L. *positivus*, fr. (part.) *ponere*, set, fr. *ponere*] real; actual; absolute; express; confident; dogmatic; not negative;—*n.* a picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original.—positively, *adv.*—positiveness, *n.*—positivism, *n.* the philosophy, founded by Comte, which maintains that the only possible knowledge is that of natural phenomena.—positivist, *n.* an adherent of positivism.—positive degree, simple value of an adjective or adverb.—positive philosophy, positivism.

posology (pô-sol'ô-ji) *n.* [G. *posos*, how much, and *logia*, fr. *legere*, discourse] the mathematics of quantity; [Med.] the art of quantitative dosing.

posse (pôs'ë) *n.* [L.=*pot*, to be able] a body of men who can be called by a sheriff to assist in law enforcement.

possess (pô-zes') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *possessus*, possessed, fr. *possidere*] to occupy in person, to own; to enter into and influence, as an evil spirit or passion.—possessed, *a.* influenced, as by an evil spirit; demented.—possession, *n.* act of possessing; actual occupancy; ownership; state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit; a country held by conquest; a thing possessed; estate or goods.—possessive, *a.* pert. to, or expressing, possession;—*n.* the possessive case.—possessively, *adv.*—possessor, *n.*

posset (pôs'et) *n.* [O.F. *possette*; cf. W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset] milk, curdled, as by wine.

possible (pos'i-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *possibilis*] that may be or exist; liable to happen; practicable.—possibly (pos'i-bl) *adv.* by any power really existing; perhaps; perchance.—possibility (pos-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* power of being or existing; that which is possible.

possum (pôs'um) *n.* [Short.] the opossum.—to play possum, to act as if unaware or dead (as the opossum feigns being dead)

post (pôst) *n.* [A.S., fr. L. *postis*] a piece of wood, metal, etc., set upright as a support;—*v.t.* to affix a poster or placard to; to inform; to enter a name, as on a list; to forbid trespassing by notices placed on a property.

post (pôst) *n.* [F. *poste*, fr. It., fr. L. *positus*, set, fr. *ponere*] a station, as for troops; a trading station; an office;—*v.t.* to station; to appoint.

post (pôst) [F. *poste*, fr. It. *posta*, fr. L. *posta*, fr. *ponere*, to place] a courier; a size of paper; the mail;—*v.s.* to hurry; to inform; to mail; to enter in a ledger;—*adv.* quickly.—postage, *n.* the fee for conveyance of mail.—postal, *adj.* pert. to the mail.—postboy, *n.* formerly, a boy courier.—postal card, post card, *n.* any card sent through the mails, esp. one with a printed stamp, sold by the government.—post chaise, *n.* formerly, a fast stagecoach.—posthaste, *adv.* at full speed.—postman, *n.* a letter carrier.—postmark, *n.* the

stamp of a post office on letters, etc.—**postmaster**, *n.* one in charge of a post office.—**post office**, *n.* a station where letters, etc., are taken for distribution; the Post Office Department.—**postpaid**, *adv.* with postage paid.—**postage stamp**, *n.* a stamp affixed to a piece of mail to show that the postage has been paid.—**Postmaster General**, *n.* the head of the Post Office Department.

post (pōst) *adv.* and *prep.* [L.] after.

postdate (pōst-dāt') *v.i.* to date after the real time.

postdiluvian (pōst-di-lū'vi-ān) *a.* [fr. *L. diluvium*, flood] after the flood.

poster (pōs'ter) *n.* one who travels speedily; one who posts notices, etc.; a notice or card that is posted, as an advertisement.

posterior (pos-tē'ri-er) *a.* [L. (comp.) fr. *posterus*, after, fr. *post*] later or subsequent in time; behind;—*n.pl.* the hinder parts.—**posteriorly**, *adv.* subsequently; toward the hinder part.—**posteriority** (pos-tē-ri-or'i-ti) *n.* the state of being later or subsequent.

posterity (pos-ter'i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. *L. posteritas*, fr. *posterus*, after] offspring; descendants.

postern (pōs'tern) *n.* [F.=back door, fr. *L. posterus*] a private entrance; a small door or gate; a covered passage under a rampart leading to the ditch.

postfix (pōst'fiks) *n.* a suffix;—(pōst-fiks') *v.i.* to add to the end of a word.

postgraduate (pōst-graj'ū-āt) *a.* *pert.* to studies undertaken after graduation;—*n.* a student engaged in postgraduate studies.

posthumous (pōs'chū-mus) *a.* [Corr. (through confusion with *L. humus*, ground, grave) *L. (superl.) postumus*, latest (born)] born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author.—**posthumously**, *adv.*

postillion (pōs-til'yun) *n.* [F., fr. *It. fr. posta*, post] one who rides and guides the rear horse.

postmeridian (pōst-mē-rid'i-ān) *a.* belonging to the afternoon;—*n.* the afternoon; *contr. P.M.*

post-mortem (pōst-maw'r'tem) *a.* after death;—*n.* a post-mortem examination.

post-obit (pōst-ō'bit) *n.* a bond to secure to the lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual.

postpone (pōst-pōn') *v.t.* [L. fr. *post* and *ponere*, put] to defer to a future time; to delay.—**postponement**, *n.* the act of postponing.—**postponer**, *n.*

postscript (pōst'skript) *n.* [L. fr. *post*, after, and (neut. part.) *scriptum*, written, fr. *scribere*] a paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; an appendix.

postulate (pōs'chū-lāt) *n.* [L. (part.) *postulāre*, fr. *postulare*, to ask] a proposition

assumed without proof;—*v.t.* to assume without proof.—**postulatory**, *a.* assuming, or assumed, without proof.—**postulation** (pōchū-lā'shun) *n.* the act of assuming without proof.—**postulant** (pōs'chū-lānt) *n.* one who makes a request; a candidate.

posture (pōs'chūr) *n.* [F., fr. *L. postura*, placing, fr. (part.) *ponere*, set, fr. *ponere*] position of a figure or of its several members; attitude; situation; condition;—*v.t.* to put in a particular attitude;—*v.i.* to assume an artificial attitude.

posy (pō'si) *n.* [Form of *poesy*] a motto or verse sent with a bunch of flowers, or cut on a ring; a bouquet, flower.

pot (pot) *n.* [A.S. *pot*] any vessel for cooking or for containing anything; stakes (in betting); a large amount of money;—*v.t.* to place in pots; to shoot [Colloq.]—**pot-asher** (pot'sherd) *n.* [fr. A.S. *weard*, a sherd] a piece of broken pot.—**pot-boiler**, *n.* a work of art or literature produced solely for subsistence.—**pothanger**, **pothook**, *n.* a hook on which pots are hung over a fire; a letter like a pothook.—**potherb**, *n.* an herb used in cooking.—**pothole**, *n.* a circular cavity formed in a rock by the action of stones or gravel in the eddy of a stream.—**potluck**, *n.* what may chance to be in provision for dinner.—**pot metal**, an alloy of copper with lead.—**pot shot**, a careless or easy shot.—**pot-vallant**, *a.* courageous by strong drink.—**to go to pot**, to be ruined or destroyed.—**to keep the pot boiling**, to continue brisk and active.

potable (pō'tā-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *potare*, drink] drinkable. — **potableness**, *n.*

potash (pot'ash) *n.* [fr. *pot* and *aash*] a powerful alkali.

potassium (pō-tas'i-um) *n.* the metallic base of potash.

potation (pō-tā'shun) *n.* a drinking, or drinking bout; a draft.

potato (pō-tā'tō) *n.* [Sp. *patata*, fr. Hayti, *batata*, yam] a well-known plant, and its starchy, edible tuber; the sweet potato.



Potato Leaves, Flowers, and Tubers

potteen (pō-tēn') *n.* [Ir] Irish whiskey, esp. illicitly distilled.

potent (pō'tent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *potens*, of *potens*, powerful, fr. *posse*, to be able] strong; having great authority or influence; able to procreate.—**potently**, *adv.* — **potency**, *n.* physical or moral power; efficacy. — **potentate**, *n.* a prince; a sovereign. — **potential** (pō-tēn'shāl) *a.* possible; expressing power or possi-

bility;—*n.* power to do work —potentially, *adv.*—**potentiality** (pō'ten'shi-āl'i-ti) *n.* possibility.—*Syn.* powerful; strong; cogent; forcible; efficacious.

pother (pō'thər) *n.* [Form of **potter**] bustle, confusion; flutter;—*v.t.* to harass; to puzzle;—*v.i.* to make a pother or fuss.

potion (pō'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *potionem*, fr. *potus*, drunken. Doublet of **poison**] a draft; a dose.

potpourri (pō-poo-rē') *n.* [F.] stewed meat and vegetables; a hodge podge; a medley, as of flowers, literary work, etc.

pottage (pō'tij) *n.* [F. *potage*, soup, fr. *pot*, *pot*, fr. Teut.] a soup; porridge.

potter (pō'tər) *n.* one who makes earthen vessels;—[fr. *put*, to thrust] *v.i.* to occupy oneself over trifles; to loiter—**potterer**, *n.*—**pottery**, *n.* the vessels or ware made by potters; earthenware, or the place where earthenware is manufactured.

pottle (pō'tl) *n.* [Dim. fr. *pot*] a liquid measure of 4 pints; a little pot; a small fruit basket.

pouch (pouch) *n.* [O.F. *pouche*, fr. D.] a small bag; a pocket; a sac-like cavity;—*v.t.* to pocket.

poult (pōlt) *n.* [F. *poulet*, dim. fr. *poule*, a hen, fr. Late L. *pulla*] a young chicken, partidge, etc.

poultice (pōl'tis) *n.* [L. stem, *pult-*, of *puls*, *pultis*, thick pulp] a soft composition applied to sores, etc.;—*v.t.* to cover with a poultice.

poultry (pōl'trī) *n.* [O.F. *pouletrie*] domestic fowls.—**poulterer**, *n.* one who deals in poultry.

pounce (pouns) *n.* [through O.F., fr. L. (part.) *punctus*, pricked, fr. *pungere*] the claw or talon of a bird of prey;—*v.t.* to perforate; emboss by punching;—*v.i.* to fall on suddenly and seize with the claws.—**pounced**, *a.* ornamented with holes; provided with claws.

pounce (pouns) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *pūmicem*, fr. *pūmex*, pumice] a fine powder to prevent blotting on paper; *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce.—**pounce box**, a box to sprinkle pounce, or hold perfume for smelling.

pound (pound) *n.* [A.S. *pund*, fr. L. *pundo*, orig. (abl.) by weight] a unit of weight, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; the British monetary unit (£), worth \$4.87 at par.—**poundcake**, *n.* a rich cake, its ingredients being measured by the pound.—**pound-foolish**, *a.* lavish with large sums of money.

pound (pound) *n.* [A.S. *pund*, enclosure. Doublet of **pond**] an enclosure in which stray animals are confined;—*v.t.* to confine in a pound; to imprison.

pound (pound) *v.t.* [M.E. *pōnnen*, fr. A.S. *punnan*] to beat or strike, as with some heavy instrument; to pulverize;—*n.* a blow.—**pounder**, *n.* one who, or that which, pounds; a pestle; a gun discharging a ball of certain weight.

poundage (poun'dij) *n.* the weight in pounds; the rate per pound; a fee to be paid by the owner of impounded animals.

pour (pōr) *v.t.* [F. *puer*, to make pure, fr. L. fr. *purus*] to cause to flow, as a liquid out of a vessel; to shed;—*v.i.* to issue forth in a stream, or in great numbers; to rain heavily.

pourparler (pōor-pār'lā) *n.* [F.] a preliminary consultation or conference.

poussette (pōo-set') *v.t.* [F.] to swing round in couples, as in a country dance.

pout (pout) *n.* [Form of **poult**] a pout; water catfish;—*v.t.* to thrust out the lips, as in displeasure; to look sullen; to swell up.—**poutingly**, *adv.*—**pouter** (pou'tər) *n.* a pigeon (named from its inflated breast).

poverty (pōv'ri-ti) *n.* [O.F. = F. *pauvreté*, fr. L. (acc.) *pauperis-simem*, fr. *pauper*] want of sufficient means of subsistence; indigence; a lack of ideas or sentiments.—*Syn.* penury; want; need; exigency; distress.

powder (pou'dər) *n.* [O.F. *puldre*, *boldre*, fr. L. (acc.) *pulverem*, fr. *pulvis*, dust] minute particles; dust; gunpowder; a perfumed dust used in the toilet; a medicinal powder;—*v.t.* to sprinkle with powder; to salt; to pickle;—*v.s.* to use powder in the toilet.—**powdery**, *a.* friable; resembling powder.—**powderhorn**, *n.* a horn-shaped container, often a hollow horn, in which gunpowder was formerly carried.



Powderhorn

power (pou'ər) *n.* [O.F. *pouvoir* = F. *pouvoir*, fr. L. *potēre*, to be able] ability to act; might; energy; authority; one in authority; government; that by which work can be done; the degree to which a lens, or other optical instrument, magnifies; the product arising from the multiplication of a number by itself.—**powerful**, *a.* having great power.—**powerfully**, *adv.*—**powerfulness**, *n.*—**powerless**, *a.*—**powerlessly**, *adv.*—**powerlessness**, *n.*—*Syn.* force; vigor; strength; faculty; capacity; influence; sway.

powwow (pou'vou) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a medicine man; a conference.

POX (poks) *n.* [Orig. pl. of **pock**] any disease attended by pustules.

practical (prak'ti-kəl) *a.* pert. to action or use; capable of being turned to account; virtual.—**practically**, *adv.*—**practicable**, *a.* capable of being done or effected.—**practically**, *adv.*—**practicableness**, *n.*—**practicability** (prak-ti-kā-bil'i-ti) *n.* possibility of being performed.

practice (prak'tis) *n.* [fr. *practise*] customary actions; custom;

performance; action; exercise of a profession; a rule in arithmetic for abridging operations.—**practice**, **practise**, *v.t.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *practicāre*, fr. L., fr. G. *praktikos*, practical, fr. *prassein*, do] to put into action; to do frequently; to exercise, as a profession; to exercise oneself in;—*v.i.* to perform certain acts customarily; to exercise a profession.—**practicer**, *n.*—*Syn.* of *n.*, usage; habit; method.

practitioner (*prak-tish'un-gr*) *n.* one engaged in a profession, esp. law or medicine.

præmunire (*prê-mû-nî'rê*) *n.* [L. *præmonere*, cite] [Eng] the offense of disobeying the sovereign's mandate, incurring forfeiture; the writ grounded on that offense; the penalty incurred.

prænomen (*prê-nô'men*) *n.* [L.] a name prefixed to the family-name.

prætor (*prê'tor*) *n.* [L.] among the ancient Romans, a civil magistrate or judge.—**prætorian** (*prê-tô'ri-ən*) *a.* belonging to a prætor; judicial.—**prætorium** (*prê-tô'ri-um*) *n.* [L.] the part of a Roman camp occupied by the general's tent; the residence of a Roman governor; a court of justice.—**prætorship** (*prê'tor-ship*) *n.* the office of a prætor.—**prætorian gate**, the gate in a Roman camp nearest the enemy.—**prætorian guard**, a Roman emperor's bodyguard.

pragmatic, pragmatikal

(*prag-mat'ik, -i-kal*) *a.* [L. fr. G. *pragmatikos*, skilled in business, fr. *pragma*, a thing done. Conn. with practice] diligent; practical; empirical.

prairie (*prâ'ri*) *n.* [F. through Late L., fr. L. *pratum*, meadow] an extensive tract of level land, destitute of trees.—**prairie dog**, a small marmot of the N. American prairies.—**prairie chicken**, a species of grouse found on the prairie.



Prairie Dog

praise (*prâz*) *n.* [O.F. *press*, merit, fr. L. *pretium*, price] commendation for worth; approval of merit; gratitude or homage, esp. to God, often in song;—*v.t.* to extol; to do honor to; to glorify.—**praiseworthy** (*prâz'wer-thi*) *a.* worthy of praise; laudable.—**praiseworthyly**, *adv.*—**praiseworthiness**, *n.*—*Syn.* approbation; applause; commendation; eulogy; encomium.

prance (*prans*) *v.s.* [Form of *prank*] to spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride gaily; to strut about in a showy manner.—**prancer**, *n.*

prandial (*pran'di-əl*) *a.* [L. fr. *prandium*, midday meal] pert. to dinner.

prank (*prangk*) *v.t.* [E.] to adorn in a showy manner;—*v.i.* to make a gaudy show;—*n.* a merry trick.—**prankish**, *a.* full of pranks.

prate (*prât*) *v.t.* [E.] to utter foolishly;—*v.s.* to talk much to little purpose.—**prating**, *n.* idle talk.—**prater**, *n.* a foolish talker.

pratique (*pra-têk', prat'ik*) *n.* [F. = practice, fr. L. (acc) *praticam*] license to trade with a place after quarantine.

prattle (*prat'l*) *v.i.* [fr. *prate*] to talk artlessly like a child;—*n.* trifling or childish talk.—**prattler**, *n.*

prawn (*prawn*) *n.* [Etm. uncert.] a small sea crustacean of the shrimp family.



Prawn

praxis (*prak'sis*) *n.* [G. fr. *prassein*, do] practice; an example for practice.

pray (*prâ*) *v.t.* [O.F. *preser*, fr. *precâri*, to pray] to ask earnestly for; to supplicate; to petition;—*v.s.* to entreat; to beg; to pay one's devotions to God.—**prayer** (*prâr*) *n.* one who prays; act of praying; supplication; a solemn address to God.—**prayerful**, *a.*—**prayerfully**, *adv.*—**prayerfulness**, *n.*—**prayerless**, *a.*—**prayerlessness**, *n.*—**prayer book**, a book containing prayers and forms of devotion.—**prayer meeting**, a meeting for prayer and sacred song.—*Syn.* to beseech; implore; ask; request; petition.

preach (*prêch*) *v.t.* [O.F. *prescher* = F. *prêcher*, fr. L. *prædicare*. See predicate] to proclaim or publish; to deliver, as a sermon;—*v.i.* to deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice.—**preachment**, *n.* a discourse or sermon (used in contempt).—**preacher**, *n.*

preadamitic (*prê-ə-dam'ik*) *a.* before Adam existed.—**predamitic** (*prê-ad-ə-mit'ik*) *a.* that existed before Adam.

preamble (*prê'am-bl*) *n.* an introductory portion to a discourse or writing; the introductory part of a statute—beginning with the word *whereas*—which states the reasons and intents of the act; the preamble of the Federal Constitution;—*v.s.* to precede.

prearrange (*prê-ə-rânj'*) *v.t.* to arrange beforehand.

prebend (*prê'bend*) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *præbenda*, stipend, fr. *præbere*, furnish, fr. *præ*, before, and *habere*, have] the stipend of a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church; prebendaryship.—**prebendal**, *a.* pert. to a prebend.—**prebendary**, *n.* a clergyman who enjoys a prebend; a canon.—**prebendaryship**, *n.* office of a prebendary.

precarious (*prê-kâr'i-us*) *a.* [L. = lit. won only by prayer, fr. *precâri*, pray] depending on the will or pleasure of another; doubtful; uncertain.—**precariously**, *adv.*—**precariousness**, *n.*—

Syn. insecure; dubious; equivocal; perilous; unsettled; unsteady.

precatory (prĕk'ā-tō-ri) *a.* [fr. L. *precari*, pray] of the form of prayer or supplication.

precaution (prĕ-kaw'shun) *n.* previous caution; previous care to prevent evil or secure good;—*v.t.* to warn or advise beforehand.—**precautionary** (prĕ-kaw'shun-er-i) *a.* characterized by previous caution; adopted to prevent mischief or miscarriage.—Syn. foresight; forethought; prudence; anticipation.

precede (prĕ-sĕd') *v.t.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go] to go before in place, time, rank, or importance.—**precedent** (prĕ-sĕ-dent) *a.* preceding; going before in time; anterior;—(prĕ-sĕ-dent) *n.* something done, or said, that may serve as an example in similar cases.—**precedently** (prĕ-sĕ-dent-li) *adv.* beforehand; antecedently.—**precedence** (prĕ-sĕ-dens) *n.* act of preceding; priority in position, rank, or time; superior importance.

precentor (prĕ-sen'ter) *n.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and *cantor*, singer] the leader of a church choir, or congregation, in the psalmody.—**precentorship**, *n.* the office of a precentor.

precept (prĕ-sept) *n.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and (part.) *capere*, taken, fr. *capere*] a commandment for the regulation of moral conduct; instruction; maxim.—**preceptive** (prĕ-sep'tiv) *a.* giving precepts.—**preceptor**, *n.*; *fem.* **preceptress**, a teacher, an instructor.—**preceptorial** (prĕ-sep-tō-ri-āl) *a.* pert. to a preceptor.—**preceptory** (prĕ-sep-tō-ri) *n.* a religious house of the Knights Templars.—Syn. command; mandate; injunction; order; law.

procession (prĕ-sesh'un) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *cessus*, fr. *cedere*, go] the act of going before or forward.—**processional**, *a.* relating to procession.

precinct (prĕ-sing't) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *cingens*, girdled, fr. *cingere*] a bounding line; the limit or boundary; a minor territorial division.

precious (prĕsh'us) *a.* [O.F. = F. *précieux*, fr. L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium*, price] of great price; costly, highly esteemed; in irony or contempt, worthless.—**preciously**, *adv.*—**preciousness**, *n.*—Syn. valuable; rare; dear; valued; beloved.

precipice (prĕ-si'pis) *n.* [F. *préципе*, fr. *præcipis*, headlong, fr. *præ*, before, and stem, *caput*, of *caput*, head] a very steep or overhanging place; headlong declivity, a perilous situation.

precipitate (prĕ-sip'i-tāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *præcipitatus*, cast headlong, fr. stem, *præcip-*, of *præcipis*, headlong] to throw headlong; to hurry on rashly; to occasion; to throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution;—*v.i.* to fall headlong; to hasten without preparation; to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment;—*a.* falling headlong; rash; hasty; rapid;—*n.* that which is precipitated in a liquid; sediment.—**precipitately**, *adv.* with steep descent; headlong.—**precipitation** (prĕ-sip-i-tā'shun) *n.* act of precipitating; rash haste;

moisture deposited, as dew.—**precipitable** (prĕ-sip'i-tā-bl) *a.* that may be cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.—**precipitability** (prĕ-sip-i-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being precipitable.—**precipitant** (prĕ-sip'i-tant) *a.* falling headlong;—*n.* a substance that, added to a liquid, precipitates a sediment.—**precipitantly**, *adv.*—**precipitance**, **precipitancy**, *n.* headlong hurry; rash haste.—**precipitous**, *a.* very steep; headlong; rapidly descending.—**precipitously**, *adv.*—**precipitousness**, *n.*—**red precipitate**, ammonio-chloride of mercury.—**précis** (prā-sĕ') *n.* [F.] a concise statement, an abstract.

precise (prĕ-sis') *a.* [O.F. *précis*, fr. L. (part.) *præcisus*, cut off, concise, fr. *præ*, before, and *cadere*] exact, definite; not loose or equivocal in expression; formal.—**precisely**, *adv.*—**preciseness**, *n.*—**precisian** (prĕ-siz'h'an) *n.* one rigidly exact in observing rules.—Syn. particular; punctilious; accurate; correct; scrupulous.

precision (prĕ-siz'h'un) *n.* quality of being precise; accuracy; definiteness.

preclude (prĕ-klood') *v.t.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and *cludere*, to shut] to shut out; to hinder; to prevent from happening.—Syn. to prevent; debar; prohibit; inhibit; exclude; forbid.

preclusion (prĕ-klood'zhun) *n.* [L. (part.) *præclusus*, shut off] act of shutting out from access or possession.—**preclusively**, *a.* shutting out; hindering beforehand.—**preclusively**, *adv.*

precocious (prĕ-kō'shus) *a.* [L. *præcox*, fr. *præ*, before, and *coquere*, cook] ripe or developed before the natural time; having the mental powers or bodily growth developed at an early age.—**precociously**, *adv.*—**precociousness**, *n.*—**precocity** (prĕ-kos'i-ti) *n.* premature development.

preconceive (prĕ-kon-sĕv') *v.t.* to form a notion or idea of beforehand.

preconception (prĕ-kon-sep'shun) *n.* opinion previously formed.

preconcert (prĕ-kon-segt') *v.t.* to settle by previous agreement.—(prĕ-kon-segt) *n.* previous arrangement.—**preconcertedly** (prĕ-kon-segt'ed-li) *adv.* by previous arrangement.

precontract (prĕ-kon'trakt) *n.* a previous agreement;—(prĕ-kon-trakt') *v.t.* to make a precontract.

precurrent (prĕ-ker'ent) *a.* running forward.

precursor (prĕ-ker'ser) *n.* a fore-runner; a harbinger.—**precursory**, *a.* indicating something to follow.—**precurative**, *a.* preceding.

predaceous (prĕ-dā'shus) *a.* [fr. L. *præda*, prey] living by prey; predatory.—**predacean**, *n.* a carnivorous animal.

predatory (prĕ-dā-tō-ri) *a.* plundering; pillaging; practicing rapine.—**predatorily**, *adv.*—**predatoriness**, *n.*

predecease (prē-dē-sēs') *v.t.* and *i.* to die before;—*n.* death before another.

predecessor (pred-ē-sēs'er; pred-ēs-gr) *n.* one who has preceded another in a place, state, or office.

predesign (prē-dē-zin') *v.t.* to purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

predestine (prē-des'tin) *v.t.* to decree beforehand; to foreordain.—**predestinate**, *v.t.* to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose; to predetermine; to foreordain;—*a.* foreordained.—**predestination** (prē-des-ti-nā'shun) *n.* the act of foreordaining; the unchangeable decree of God, ordaining whatsoever comes to pass, esp. man's future lot.—**predestinarian**, *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of predestination;—*a.* pert. to predestination.—*Syn.* to predetermine; preordain; decree; foredoom.

predetermine (prē-dē-ter'min) *v.t.* to determine beforehand.—**predeterminate**, *a.* determined beforehand.—**predetermination** (prē-dē-ter-mi-nā'shun) *n.* purpose formed beforehand.

predial (prē'di-əl) *a.* [L. fr. *prædium*, farm] consisting of, or attached to, land or farms; issuing from land.

predicable (pred'i-kā-bl) *a.* that may be predicated or affirmed;—*n.* anything that may be affirmed of another.—**predicability** (pred-i-kā-bul'i-ti) *n.* state of being predicable.

predicament (prē-dik'a-ment) *n.* particular state; an unfortunate position; awkward plight.—**predicamental** (prē-dik-a-men'tal) *a.* pert. to a predicament.—*Syn.* fix; quandary; dilemma.

predicant (pred'i-kant) *a.* predicating; affirming; preaching;—*n.* one who affirms anything; a preaching friar.

predicate (pred'i-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *prædicārus*, declared, fr. *præ* and *dicere*, to publish, to tell] to affirm something of another; to assert; to declare;—*n.* (pred'i-kt) the thing affirmed of the subject; the part of a proposition expressing what is affirmed of the subject.—**predicative**, *a.* expressing predication.—**predicatively**, *adv.*—**predicatory**, *a.* affirmative; affirming.—**predication** (pred-i-kā'shun) *n.* act of affirming one thing of another; assertion; affirmation.

predict (prē-dikt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and (part.) *dicere*, told, fr. *dicere*] to tell beforehand; to prophesy.—**prediction**, *n.* act of foretelling; prophecy.—**predictive**, *a.* foretelling; prophetic.—**predictor**, *n.* a foreteller; one who prophesies.—*Syn.* to foretell; prognosticate; foreshow; presage; forebode.

predigest (prē-di-jest') *v.t.* to digest previously; to subject to artificial digestion.—**predigestion**, *n.*

predilection (prē-di-lek'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *præ*, and (part.) *diligere*, chosen, fr. *diligere*] a prepossession of mind in favor of something; a previous liking or preference.

predispose (prē-dis-pōz') *v.t.* to incline beforehand; to fit

or adapt previously.—**pre disposition** (prē-dis-pō-zish'un) *n.* previous inclination or tendency.

predominate (prē-dom'i-nāt) *v.t.* to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to rule; to prevail.—**predominant**, *a.* ruling power, influence, or authority.—**predominantly**, *adv.*—**predominance**, **predominancy**, *n.* superiority over others.—*Syn.* of "predominant," prevailing; prevalent; reigning; ascendant; leading.

pre-eminent (prē-em'i-nent) *a.* distinguished above others; surpassing others.—**pre-eminently**, *adv.*—**pre-eminence**, *n.* distinction in something excellent; superiority; surpassing (as in evil); quality of being pre-eminent.

pre-emption (prē-emp'shun) *n.* the purchasing before others.

preen (prēn) *v.t.* [Form of *prune*] to dress with a beak, as birds their feathers.

pre-engage (prē-en-gāj') *v.t.* to engage by previous contract or influence.—**pre-engagement**, *n.* prior engagement; a previous attachment.

pre-establish (prē-es-tāb'lish) *v.t.* to establish beforehand.—**pre-establishment**, *n.* settlement beforehand.

pre-examine (prē-eg-zam'in) *v.t.* to examine beforehand.—**pre-examination** (prē-eg-zam-i-nā'shun) *n.* previous examination.

pre-exist (prē-eg-zist') *v.t.* to exist beforehand, or before something else.—**pre-existent**, *a.* existing beforehand, or before something else.—**pre-existence**, *n.* existence previous to something else; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

preface (pref'as) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *præfatio*, fr. *præ*, and *fari*, speak. See *fate*] remarks introductory to a book, etc.; introduction;—*v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks;—*v.t.* to make preliminary observations.—*Syn.* prelude; preliminary; preamble; prologue; proem; foreword.

prefatory (pref'a-tō-ri) *a.* of the nature of a preface; introductory.—**prefatorily**, *adv.* by way of preface.

prefect (prē'fekt) *n.* [L. *præfectus*, orig. (part.) set before, fr. *præ* and *facere*] a chief magistrate; a governor; a monitor; the head of a French civil department.—**prefectship**, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a prefect.—**prefecture** (prē'fek-chūr) *n.* the department or official residence of a prefect.

prefer (prē-fer') *v.t.* [L. fr. *præ* and *ferre*, bear] to set forth; to present; to advance to an office or dignity; to favor.—**preferable** (pref'er-a-bl) *a.* worthy to be preferred; more desirable.—**preferably**, *adv.*—**preferableness**, *n.*—**preference**, *n.* act of preferring one thing before another; that which is preferred; choice.—**preferential** (pref'er-en'shal) *a.* implying a preference.—**preferentially**, *adv.*—**preferment** (prē-fer'ment) *n.* act of preferring or advancing; promotion; a higher place or office, esp. in the

church.—preferred stock, stock that ranks above common stock in dividend payments.—*Syn.* to select; elect; address; advance.

prefigure (prĕ-fig'ūr) *v.i.* to exhibit, or suggest, by previous types; to foreshow; to foreshadow.—**prefiguration** (prĕ-fig'ūr-rā'shūn) *n.* act of showing by types; antecedent representation.—**prefigurative** (prĕ-fig'ūr-rā-tiv) *a.* foreshowing; foreshadowing.

prefix (prĕ-fiks') *v.t.* to put or fix before, or at the beginning.—**prĕ-fiks** *n.* a letter, syllable, or word, prefixed to a word.—**preformative** (prĕ-faw'r-mā-tiv) *a.* forming beforehand; *n.* a formative letter, or syllable, at the beginning of a word.

pregnable (prĕg'nā-bl) *a.* [*F. pregnable, fr. prendre, take, fr. L. prehendere*] capable of being taken or won by force.—**pregnability** (prĕg'nā-bl'i-tū) *n.* capability of being taken by force.

pregnant (prĕg'nant) *a.* [*F., fr. L. pregnans, orig. (part.)*] being about to bear; conn. with natal] being with young; teeming; fruitful; fertile; full of meaning.—**pregnantly, adv.**—**pregnancy, n.** condition of being pregnant; fruitfulness; significance.—*Syn.* suggestive; potential; full; significant; weighty.

prehensile (prĕ-hen'sil) *a.* adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping.—**prehensible, a.** (*L. fr. prehensus, seized, tr. prehendere*) admitting of being seized.—**prehension, n.** a seizing, as with the hand.

prehistoric (prĕ-his-tor'ik) *a.* prior to the period in which history begins.

prejudge (prĕ-juj') *v.t.* to judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand, or unheard.—**prejudgment, n.** judgment without trial or examination.

prejudicate (prĕ-juo'di-kāt) *v.t.* to form a judgment without due examination.—**prejudication** (prĕ-juo-di-kā'shūn) *n.* act of judging without examination of the facts and evidence.—**prejudicative, a.** forming an opinion without due examination.

prejudice (prĕj'oo-dis) *n.* [*F., fr. L. fr. pra, before, and iudicium, judgment*] an unreasonable predilection; an opinion formed without proper grounds, injury;—*v.t.* to prepossess the mind; to injure by prejudice; to damage.—**prejudicial** (prĕj-oo-dish'āl) *a.* tending to hurt; injurious; hurtful; disadvantageous.—**prejudicially, adv.**—*Syn.* prepossession; harm; bias; prejudice; bigotry.

prelate (prĕ-lat) *n.* [*L. praelatus, orig. (part.)*] set, borne, before] a clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop, bishop, etc.—**prelateship, n.** the office of a prelate.—**prelatic, prelatial** (prĕ-lat'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to prelates or prelaty.—**prelatically, adv.**—**prelatist** (prĕ-lat'ist) *n.* an advocate of government by prelates.—**prelacy, n.** office or dignity of a prelate; government by prelates; episcopacy; bishops collectively.

prelect (prĕ-jekt') *v.i.* [*fr. L. (part.) lectus, read.*] See lecture] to read a lecture or public discourse.—**prelection, n.** lecture or public discourse.—**prelector, n.** a reader of discourses.

preliminary (prĕ-lim'i-ner-i) *a.* [*L. fr. limen, threshold*] preceding the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory.—*n.* introduction; preface.—**preliminarily, adv.**—**preliminariness, n.**

prelude (prĕ-lūd) *n.* [*fr. L. ludere, play*] an introductory performance preceding the principal matter; a musical introduction; the overture; preliminary;—**prĕ-lūd'** *v.t.* to introduce with a prelude;—*v.i.* to serve as an introduction.—**prelusive, prelusory** (prĕ-lū'siv, -sō-n) *a.* introductory.—**prelusively, prelusorily, adv.** by way of introduction.—*Syn.* preface; introduction; proem; preamble; preamse.

premature (prĕ-mā-chūr') *a.* ripe before the natural or proper time; happening before the proper time, too early.—**prematurely, adv.**—**prematureness, prematurity** (prĕ, -mā-chūr'i-tū) *n.* ripeness before the natural or usual time.

premeditate (prĕ-med'i-tāt) *v.t.* to think, consider, or resolve in the mind beforehand;—*v.i.* to deliberate.—**premeditation** (prĕ-med-i-tā'shūn) *n.* previous contrivance or design formed in the mind.

premier (prĕ-mi-er) *a.* [*F., fr. L. primarius, of the first rank, fr. primus, first*] first; principal;—*n.* the first minister of state; the prime minister.—**premiership, n.** the office of a premier.

première (prĕ-myār') *a.* [*F.*] first;—*n.* the usual performance of a play, etc.

premise (prĕ-miz') *v.t.* [*fr. O.F. premissus, fr. L. fr. pra, and (part.) missus, sent, (stated) fr. mittere*] to set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down general propositions on which the subsequent reasonings rest;—*v.i.* to make an introductory proposition. Also **premiss.**—**premise** (prĕ-m'is) *n.* a proposition supposed or proved beforehand; a proposition from which an inference or conclusion is drawn;—*pl.* the subject matter of a deed; houses or lands.

premium (prĕ-mi-um) *n.* [*L.*] a recompense; a prize; a bounty, or boon; a fee paid to learn a trade or profession; a bonus; money paid for insurance; value of stock above the original price.—**at a premium, above par; in great demand.**

premonish (prĕ-mon'ish) *v.t.* to forewarn.—**premonition, n.**—**premonitory, a.** giving previous warning or notice.—**premonitorily, adv.**

premonition (prĕ-mō-nish'un) *n.* previous warning or information.

prenatal (prĕ-nā'tal) *a.* previous to birth.—**prenatally, a.**

prentice (prĕn'tis) *n.* [*Contr. of apprentice*] an apprentice.

preoccupy (prĕ-ok'ū-pi) *v.t.* to take possession of before an

other; to prepossess.—**preoccupied**, *a.* occupied previously; engrossed; meditative.—**preoccupancy**, *n.* prior occupation.—**preoccupation** (prē-ok-ū-pā'shun) *n.* prior occupation; prepossession.

preordain (prē-awr-dān') *v.i.* to ordain beforehand; to foreordain. — **preordination** (prē-awr-di-nā'shun) *n.* act of foreordaining — **preordinance** (prē-awr-di-nāns) *n.* a previous ordinance; a first decree.

prepare (prē-pār') *v.i.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and *parare*, make ready] to make ready; to fit for a particular purpose; to provide;—*v.t.* to make all things ready; to make oneself ready.—**preparer**, *n.*—**preparative** (prē-par'ā-tiv) *a.* tending to make ready; having the power of preparing.—**preparatively**, *adv.*—**preparatory**, *a.* preparing, or tending to prepare, the way for anything, preliminary; introductory.—**preparation** (prē-pā-rā'shun) *n.* act of preparing for a particular purpose; that which is made for a particular purpose; composition; manufacture.—*Syn.* to qualify; suit; adapt; furnish; adjust; equip.

prepay (prē-pā') *v.i.* to pay in advance or beforehand.—**prepayment**, *n.* payment in advance.

prepense (prē-pens') *a.* [fr. F. (part.) *présumé*, premeditated, fr. L. *præ*, before, and *pensare*, weigh] deliberate; premeditated.

preponderate (prē-pon'der-āt) *v.i.* [L. fr. *præ*, and (part.) *ponderatus*, weighed. See *ponder*] to outweigh; to overpower by stronger influence or power.—*v.s.* to exceed in weight, influence, or power.—**preponderant**, *a.* exceeding in weight, power, or influence; preponderating; outweighing.—**preponderantly**, *adv.*—**preponderance**, *n.* superiority of weight, influence, or power.—**preponderation** (prē-pon'der-ā'shun) *n.* act or state of outweighing.—*Syn.* to overbalance; overpower; exceed; surpass; prevail.

preposition (prē-pō-zish'un) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *præpositus*, set before, fr. *præ* and *ponere*] a word going with a noun, or its equivalent, to join it in a phrase to some word going before.—**prepositional**, *a.* pert. to, or having the nature of, a preposition.—**prepositionally**, *adv.*—**prepositive** (prē-pō-zish-tiv) *a.* put before; prefixed;—*n.* a word or particle put before another word.

prepossess (prē-pō-see's) *v.t.* to take possession of beforehand; to preoccupy, as the mind or heart; to prejudice.—**prepossessing**, *a.* inviting a favorable opinion; attractive; winning.—**prepossessingly**, *adv.*—**prepossession**, *n.* preoccupation; prior possession; opinion previously formed, usually favorable.—*Syn.* of "prepossession," bias; bent; inclination; propensity; prejudgment.

preposterous (prē-pos'ter-us) *a.* [L. =hindside foremost, fr. *præ*, before, and *posterus*, after] contrary to nature, truth, reason, or common sense; absurd; foolish; monstrous.—**preposterously**, *adv.*—**preposterousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* irrational; ridiculous; perverted.

prepotent (prē-pō'tent) *a.* strong; predominant.—**prepotently**, *adv.*—**prepotency** (prē-pō'ten-si) *n.* predominance, esp. [Biol.] of traits transmitted from parent to offspring; capacity to transmit predominant traits.

prepuce (prē'pūs) *n.* [L.] the foreskin.

Pre-Raphaelitism (prē-raf'ā-el-tiz-m) *n.* a revival of style of painting in vogue prior to the time of Raphael (b. 1483), characterized by its strict adherence to natural form and effect.

prerequisite (prē-rek'wi-zit) *a.* previously required to a given end;—*n.* something necessary, or requisite, to a given end.

prerogative (prē-rog'ā-tiv) *n.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and (part.) *rogatus*, asked, fr. *rogare*] an exclusive privilege by reason of one's status; right.—**prerogatively**, *adv.*

presage (prē'sij, prē'sāij) *n.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and *sagere*, perceive acutely] something that foreshows a future event; foreknowledge;—*v.t.* to have a presentiment of; to foretell; to predict;—*v.i.* to forebode.—**presageful**, *a.* foreboding; prophetic.—*Syn.* prognostic; omen; presentiment; augury; sign; token.

presbyter (prē'sbi-ter) *n.* [G. *presbyteros*, an elder, orig. (compar.) older, fr. *presbus*, old] an elder; a priest; a member of a presbytery.—**presbytery**, *n.* a body of elders in the Christian church; a court consisting of all pastors within a certain district, and one ruling elder from each church; the space in a cathedral between the altar and choir.—**Presbyterian** (prē-bi-tē'r-i-ān) *n.* one who follows Presbyterianism; a member of a Presbyterian church;—*a.* pert. to church government by presbyters or presbyteries.—**Presbyterianism**, *n.* principles of Presbyterian churches; system of vesting the government of the church in ministers or elders, possessed of equal power.—**Presbyterial**, *a.* Presbyterian.

prescience (prē'shi-ens) *n.* [O F., fr. L. *præscientia*, foreknowledge. See *science*] foresight; foreknowledge.—**prescient**, *a.* having knowledge of events before they take place; foreknowing.—**presciently**, *adv.*

prescind (prē-sind') *v.t.* [fr. L. *scindere*, cut asunder] to consider apart from other things;—*v.s.* to abstract the attention.

prescribe (prē-skrīb') *v.t.* [L. fr. *præ* and *scribere*, to write] to lay down authoritatively for direction; to order, as a remedy;—*v.i.* to give law; to give medical directions; to claim on the ground of immemorial use; to become of no validity through lapse of time.—**prescriber**, *n.*

prescription (prē-skrīb'shun) *n.* act of prescribing or directing; direction of remedies for a disease; a medical recipe; title based on immemorial use; the loss of a legal right through lapse of time.—**prescriptive**, *a.* acquired by immemorial use; pleading the authority of cus-

tom.—**prescript** (prĕ'skrĭpt) *n.* direction; precept.

presence (prez'ens) *n.* state of being present; neighborhood to one of superior or exalted rank; the person of a superior; mien; personal appearance.—**presence of mind**, alertness and resourcefulness in an emergency.

present (prez'ent) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *præsens*, being near] being in a certain place; at hand, now existing;—*n.* that which is presented; a gift; present time;—*pl.* writing in a legal document.—**presently**, *adv.*—**present tense**, the tense of a verb which expresses what is true now, or makes a universal statement.

present (prĕ-zent') *v. t.* [L. *præsentāre*, to place before, fr. *præsens*, present] to place in the presence of some one, esp. of a superior; to give a formal introduction to; to exhibit to view; to make a gift of; to bestow; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a public body or court for consideration; to point, as a weapon.—**presentable**, *a.*—**presentation** (prez-en-tā'shun) *n.* act of presenting a gift; representation; act, or right, of appointing a clergyman to a benefice.—**presentee** (prez-en-tē') *n.* one presented to a benefice.—**presenter** (prĕ-zent'er) *n.*—**presentation**, *n.* act of presenting; presentation; representation.—**at present**, *now.*—**to present arms**, to salute a superior officer by holding out the rifle, sword, or other weapon in a position parallel to the body.—*Syn.* of *n.* donation; benefaction; endowment, offering; gratuity.



Soldier
Presenting
Arms

presentiment (prĕ-zen'ti-ment) *n.* previous notion or opinion; anticipation of evil; foreboding.

preserve (prĕ-zerv') *v. t.* [L. *præservare*, save] to keep from injury or destruction; to keep in a sound state; to save from decay; to maintain throughout, as appearances;—*n.* fruits, etc., preserved; a place for the preservation of game, fish, etc.—**preserver**, *n.*—**preservable**, *a.*—**preservative**, *n.* that which preserves; a preventive of decay.—**preservatory**, *a.* preservative.—*n.* that which preserves.—**preservation** (prez-er-vā'shun) *n.* act of preserving or keeping safe; state of being preserved; security.—*Syn.* to hold; save; secure; guard; sustain; uphold; spare; protect; shield; conserve.

preside (prĕ-zid') *v. t.* [O.F. *presider*, fr. L. fr. *præ*, before, and *sedere*, sit] to occupy the place of ruler, director, or chairman.

president (prez'i-dent) *n.* one appointed to preside; a presiding officer; head of a society, club, or association; the highest officer of state in a republic.—**presidency**, *n.* superintendence; presidentship.—**presidentship**, *n.* the office, or term of office, of president.—**presidential** (prez-i-den'shal) *a.* pert. to a president or presidency.

press (pres) *v. t.* [O.F. *presser*, fr. L. fr. (part) *pressus*, pressed; fr. *premere*

to urge with force or weight; to crush; to squeeze; to hug; to bear down; to hurry; to iron;—*v. i.* to exert pressure; to strive eagerly; to crowd;—*n.* an instrument or machine for squeezing, compressing, etc.; a machine for printing, art, or business, of printing and publishing; publications in general; printed literature; a cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept; a crowd; urgent demands.—**presser**, *n.*—**pressman** (pres'man) *n.* a printer that attends to the press; a journalist.—**presswork**, *n.* operations involved in printing.—**freedom of the press**, the right of publishing books, periodicals, newspapers, etc., without political censorship.—*Syn.* to urge; force; compel; compress; drive; enforce; push; emphasize.

press (pres) *v. t.* [Formerly *prest*=ready, fr. O.F., fr. L. *præstare*, to stand forth] to force into service, esp. into the army or the navy;—*n.* a commission to force men into service.—**press gang**, a detachment empowered to impress men into military, esp. the naval, service.

pressure (presh'er) *n.* act of pressing; action of a force against some opposing force; difficulties; stamp or character impressed.

prester (pres'ter) *n.* [Short. fr. *prester byter*] a priest.—**prester John**, a mythical Christian king and *prest* of the medieval ages in the Far East.

prestidigitation (pres-ti-dij-i-tā'-shun) *n.* legerdemain; jugglery.—**prestidigitator** (pres-ti-dij-i-tā-ter) *n.* [fr. L. *præsto*, quickly, and *digitus*, finger] one skilled in legerdemain; a juggler.

prestige (pres-tĕzh', pres'tij) *n.* [F. = fascination, L. *prestigium*] influence coming from past success, character, or deeds.

presto (pres'tō) *adv.* [It., fr. L. *præsto*, ready] quick [Mus.].—**prestissimo** (pres-tis'i-mō) *adv.* very quickly.

presume (prĕ-zūm') *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. fr. *præ* and *sūmere*, take] to suppose to be true, without positive proof; to take for granted;—*v. i.* to act in a forward manner; to take liberties.—**presumable**, *a.* such as may be supposed to be true.—**presumably**, *adv.*—**presumer**, *n.*

presumption (prĕ-zump'shun) *n.* act of presuming; strong probability; supposition; forward, or arrogant, opinion or conduct.—**presumptive**, *a.* grounded on probable evidence.—**presumptively**, *adv.*—**presumptuous**, *a.* full of presumption; going beyond bounds of modesty; done with rash confidence; forward; arrogant; insolent.—**presumptuously**, *adv.*—**presumptuousness**, *n.*

presuppose (prĕ-su-pōz') *v. t.* to take for granted.

pretend (prĕ-tend') *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. fr. *præ*, and *tendere*, stretch] to feign; to simulate in words or actions; to counterfeit; to hold out falsely;—*v. i.* to lay claim; to profess to be; to make believe.—**pretender**, *n.* one who simulates or feigns; one who lays claim, esp. to a kingdom, on a plea of birthright.—**pretense** (prĕ'tens)

n. act of pretending; simulation; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show; act of laying claim, esp. to merit, etc.; assumption; a pretext.—**pretension**, *n.* act of advancing a claim, esp. false claim; right alleged or assumed.—*Syn.* of "pretense," excuse; feint; pretension; mask; appearance; sham; delusion.

pretentious (prē-tēn'shūs) *a.* full of pretension; disposed to claim more than is one's due.—**pretentiously**, *adv.*—**pretentiousness**, *n.*

preterit (pret'gr-it) *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond, and (part.) *-itus*, fr. *ire*, go] past (applied to the tense that expresses past action or being);—*n.* the preterit, or past, tense. Also **preterite**.

pretermit (prē-ter-mit') *v.i.* [fr. L. *mittere*, send] to pass by; to omit; to disregard.—**pretermisssion**, *n.* act of passing by; omission; neglect.—**pretermisssioner**, *n.*

preternatural (prē-ter-nach'ū-ral) *a.* beyond or different from what is natural.—**preternaturally**, *adv.*—**preternaturalness**, *n.*

pretext (prē'tekst, prē'tekst') *n.* [F., fr. L. *prætextum*, orig. (part.) woven in front, fr. *præ* and *texere*] ostensible reason or motive; false show or appearance; pretense; cloak.

pretty (prt'i) *a.* [A.S. *prættig*, crafty, wily] beautiful on a small scale; pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat and tasteful; graceful; elegant; affectedly nice; pleasing; fine; nice.—*adv.* in some degree; moderately.—**prettily**, *adv.*—**prettiness**, *n.* **prettify**, *v.t.* to make pretty affectedly.—**pretty much**, very nearly.

pretzel (pret'sel) *n.* [Ger. *prezsel*] a string of dough usually twisted into a figure, and baked, glazed, and salted.



Pretzels

prevail (prē-vāl') *v.t.* [O.F. stem, *prevail-*, of *prevallor*, to prevail, fr. L. fr. *præ* and *valere*, be strong] to overcome; to gain the victory; to succeed; to be in force; to have effect, power, or influence.

prevalent (prev'ā-lent) *a.* gaining advantage or superiority; most generally received; extensively existing.—**prevalently**, *adv.*—**prevalence**, *n.* condition of being prevalent; the most general existence.

prevaricate (prē-var-i-kāt) *v.t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *vāricāri*, straddle, fr. *vārus*, awry] to evade by a quirk or quibble;—*v.i.* to evade the truth; to shuffle; to quibble.—**prevaricator**, *n.*—**prevarication** (prē-var-i-kā'shun) *n.* evasive evidence; equivocation; saying one thing, and meaning another.—*Syn.* to equivocate; evade; sophisticate; cavil.

prevenient (prē-vēn'yent) *a.* going before; preceding.

prevent (prē-vent') *v.t.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and *venire*, come] to

intercept and stop; to obviate; to hinder; to render impossible;—[O.E.] to go before; to succor.—**preventable**, *a.*—**prevention**, *n.* act of preventing or hindering; obstruction; hindrance; a preventive.—**preventive**, *a.* tending to prevent;—*n.* that which prevents, an antidote to keep off disease.—**preventively**, *adv.*

previous (prē-vi-us) *a.* [L. fr. *præ*, before, and *via*, way] going before in time; prior.—**previously**, *adv.*—**previousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* antecedent; preceding; foregoing; former; anterior.

prevision (prē-vizh'un) *n.* foresight; foreknowledge.

prewar (prē'wawr) *a.* previous to the war, esp. the World War.

prey (prā) *n.* [O.F. *præse*=F. *prose*, fr. L. (acc.) *prædam*. See **predatory**] spoil; plunder; that which is seized to be devoured; a victim;—*v.t.* to pillage; to seize and devour; to weigh heavily.

price (pris) *n.* [O.F. *priss*, fr. L. *pretium*. See **precious**] the amount at which a thing is valued; that which must be given or done to obtain a thing; value;—*v.t.* to set a price on; to value.—**priced**, *a.* placed at a value (used in composition); containing the prices.—**priceless**, *a.* invaluable.—*Syn.* cost; worth; expense; charge; rate.

prick (prik) *v.t.* [A.S. *prican*] to pierce with a sharp point; to mark by a puncture; to trace by pricking; to deck out; to spur; to sting; to erect, as ears;—*v.i.* to give or feel a sensation of sharp pain; to spur onward;—*n.* [A.S. *prico*] a sharp, thin, piercing instrument; a spur; a sharp, stinging pain; a point; a mark; a puncture.—**pricker**, *n.*

prickle (prik'l) *n.* [Dum. fr. *prick*] a little prick; a small pointed shoot growing from the bark; a sharp shoot or spine;—*v.t.* to pierce with fine, sharp points; to give a pricking sensation to.—**prickly**, *a.* full of sharp points; armed with prickles; stinging.—**prickliness**, *n.*—**prickly ash**, a shrub with prickly branches, valued for its medicinal property.—**prickly heat**, a kind of hot-weather skin affection.—**prickly pear**, a kind of cactus, or its prickly, edible, and pear-shaped fruit.



Prickly Pear

pride (prid) *n.* [A.S. *pride*, fr. *prūd*, proud] state or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; noble self-esteem; that of which one is proud; display;—*v.t.* to indulge in pride; to value, as oneself.—**prideful**, *a.* full of pride; scornful; insolent.—**pridefully**, *adv.*—*Syn.* vanity; conceit; arrogance; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; self-exaltation.

priest (prēst) *n.* [A.S. *preōst*, fr. L. *presbyter*. See **presbyter**, **prester**]

fem. priestess, one who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; a minister; in Episcopal churches, one of the order between bishop and deacon.—*priestly*, *a.* pert. to a priest; sacerdotal.—*priestliness*, *n.* appearance and manner of a priest.—*priesthood*, *n.* the office of a priest.—*priestcraft*, *n.* the stratagems practiced by priests to acquire influence, wealth, or power.

prig (*prig*) *n.* [*fr.* *prick*=deck out] a pert, conceited, narrow-minded fellow.—*priggish*, *a.* affected; conceited.—*priggishly*, *adv.*—conceitedly.—*priggishness*, *n.*—*priggiam*, *n.* *priggishness*.—*priggery*, *n.* conceit.

prim (*prim*) *a.* [*O.F.* *prime*, *prime*, slight, delicate, *fr.* *L.* (*acc.*) *primus*, first] formal; precise; affectedly nice;—*v.t.* to deck with great nicety.—*primly*, *adv.*—*primness*, *n.*

prima (*prē'mā*) *n.* [*It.*, *fr.* *L.*] first.—*prima donna*, the leading woman singer in an opera.—*prima facie* (*prī'mā fā'sh-ē*) [*L.*] at first view or appearance.

primacy (*prī'mā-si*) *n.* state of being first; office or dignity of primate.

primage (*prī'mij*) *n.* a small payment, originally paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods, now retained by the shipowner.

primal (*prī'māl*) *a.* [*L.* *prim-ālis*. See *prime*] first.

primary (*prī'mer-i*) *a.* first in order of time or development; first in importance; elementary; original;—*n.* that which stands highest in rank or importance; a large feather on the last joint of a bird's wing.—*primarily*, *adv.* in the first place.—*primariness*, *n.*—*primary colors*, in painting, red, blue, and yellow (certain other groups of colors being also so designated in other fields, as in physiology and psychology).—*primary rocks*, the oldest rocks, as granite, etc.—*Syn.* of "primary," first; primitive; pristine; rudimental; radical.

primate (*prī'mat*) *n.* [*O.F.* *primat*, *fr.* *L.* (*acc.*) *primātem*, *fr.* *primās*, a chief] the chief ecclesiastic in a church; an archbishop.—*primateship*, *n.* office or dignity of a primate.

prime (*prim*) *a.* [*O.F.*, *fr.* *L.* (*acc. fem.*) *primam*, first. See *prima*] foremost; primary; first in rank or importance; of highest quality; early;—*n.* [*O.F.*, *fr.* *L.* *prima* (*hora*), first (hour)] the first part, beginning; dawn; spring; youth; full health or strength; best portion;—*v.t.* to prepare with priming, as a gun; to prepare for starting or operation, as by putting gasoline in the cylinder of a gasoline engine or pouring water into a pump; to instruct beforehand.—*primely*, *adv.*—*primeness*, *n.*—*prime meridian*, the meridian from which longitude is measured.—*prime minister*, the first minister of state.—*prime number*, a number indivisible without remainder except by unity.

primer (*prim'er*, *prī'mer*) *n.* a small elementary book used in teaching; [*Print.*] a type of which there are two sizes—long primer and great primer.

primer (*prī'mer*) *n.* one who, or that which, primes; esp., a percussion cap.

primeval (*prī-mē'vāl*) *a.* [*fr.* *L.* *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age] original; primitive.—*primevally*, *adv.*

priming (*prim'ing*) *n.* the powder, percussion cap, etc., used to communicate fire to the charge; the first color laid on canvas, etc.

primitive (*prim'i-tiv*) *a.* [*L.* *primi-tivus*, *fr.* *primus*, for the first time. See *prime*] pert. to the beginning; being the first or earliest of its kind; old-fashioned; plain and rude; primary;—*n.* an original or root word.—*primitively*, *adv.* originally; at first; primarily; not derivatively.—*primitiveness*, *n.*—*Syn.* ancient; original; early; radical; pristine; antique; aboriginal.

primo (*prē'mō*) *n.* [*It.*] first part in music.

primogenital (*prī-mō-jen'i-tāl*) *a.* [*fr.* *L.* *fr.* *primio*, for *primus*, and *genitus*, born, *fr.* *rt.* of *gignere*, beget] pert. to primogeniture; first-born; original.—*primogeniture*, *n.* seniority by birth among children, the right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son.

primordial (*prī-mawr'di-āl*) *a.* [*fr.* *L.* *fr.* *primus* and *ordiō*, begin] first in order; existing from the beginning; first formed;—*n.* first principle or element.—*primordially*, *adv.*

primrose (*prim'rōz*) *n.* [*O.F.* *primrose*, *fr.* Late *L.* (*acc.*) *primulan*, *fr.* *primus*] an early flowering perennial with variously colored flowers;—*a.* yellow; gay. ;



Primrose

prince (*prins*) *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *princeps*, *fr.* (*prim-us*, first, and *capere*, take); *fem.* *princessa*, a sovereign; a monarch; the son of a sovereign; a person of rank next to a sovereign; a chief or ruler.—*princely*, *a.* relating to a prince; of highest rank or authority; noble; becoming a prince; of great wealth or magnificence;—*adv.* in a princelike manner.—*princeliness*, *n.*—*princelike*, *a.* becoming a prince; noble.—*princedom* (*prins'dom*) *n.* the jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.—*Prince of Peace*, Christ.—*Prince of Wales*, the heir-apparent to the British throne.—*prince royal*, the eldest son of a sovereign.—*Syn.* of "princely," royal; stately; dignified; august; grand.

principal (*prin'si-pal*) *n.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *principālis*, *fr.* *stem.* *princip-*, chief. See *prince*] first; highest in rank or importance; most considerable; chief;—*n.* a chief or head; one who exercises chief au-

thority; the head of a school; the chief actor in a crime; one who employs another to act for him; capital placed out at interest.—**principally**, *adv.*—**principalship**, *n.* office or dignity of a principal.—**principality** (prin-si-pal'i-ti) *n.* sovereignty; supreme power; one vested with sovereignty; the territory of a prince.—*Syn.* main; leading; essential; fundamental; cardinal.

principia (prin-sip'i-a) *n. pl.* [L.] first principles; elements.

principle (prin'si-pl) *n.* [fr. F. *principe*, fr. L. *principium*, beginning. See **principal**] a source or origin; that from which anything proceeds; a fundamental truth; an elementary proposition; a settled rule of action; a right rule of conduct; an element.

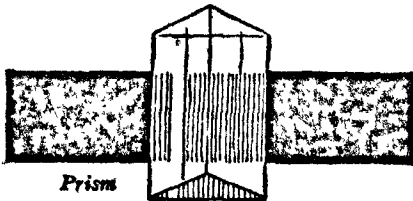
prink (prink) *v. i.* [Conn. with **prick**—deck out] to dress for show.

print (print) *v. t.* [Short. fr. O.F. *empresnere*, **imprint**] to impress; to stamp; to form characters, etc., by pressure; to imprint; to reproduce, as copies from types or plates, to publish;—*v. i.* to practice the art of typography;—*n.* a mark made by pressure; a stamp or impression, engraving; a printed sheet of news, newspaper, a fabric figured by stamping, calico—**printing**, *n.* act, art, or practice of impressing letters or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; typography.—**printer**, *n.*—**printless**, *a.*—**in print**, in printed form.—**out of print**, no longer available on the market (of a book).—**printer's devil**, an errand boy in a printing office.

prior (pri'er) *a.* [L. = former] preceding.—**priority** (pri-or'i-ti) *n.* act of being antecedent in time; precedence in place or dignity.

prior (pri'er) [L., superior] one next in dignity to an abbot; *fem.* prioress, the superior of a priory.—**priorship**, *n.* the office of a prior.—**priory** (pri'er-i) *n.* a religious institution headed by a prior.

prize (priz) *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehendere*, to grasp]. See **pride**.



prism (prizm) *n.* [fr. G. *prisma*] a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.—**prismatic**, **prismatical** (pris-mat'ik, i-ka) *a.* resembling a prism; separated or distributed by a prism.—**prismatically**, *adv.*—**prismoid** (priz'moid) *n.* [G. *esdos*, form] a prism-like solid.—**prismoidal** (pris-moi'dal) *a.* in the form of a prismoid.

prison (priz'n) *n.* [O.F. *prison*, fr. *prise*. See **prize**] a building for the confinement of criminals; a jail; any place of

confinement;—*v. t.* to shut up in a prison; to imprison.—**prisoner** (priz'n-er) *n.* one under arrest; one confined in a prison; one taken in war; a captive.—**prisoner's base**, a children's tag game.

pristine (pris'tin, -tin) *a.* [L. *pristinus*, fr. *priscus*, of old] belonging to the earliest time; primitive.

prithe (pruh'ē) *a.* corruption of *I pray thee*.

privacy (pri'va-si, priv'a-si) *n.* solitude; a place of seclusion; retirement; secrecy.—*Syn.* retreat; seclusion; secrecy; isolation; loneliness.

private (pri'vat) *a.* [L. *privatus*, orig. (part.) deprived, fr. *privus*, single] separate from others; belonging to an individual; peculiar; personal; individual; not publicly known; secret; having no official rank;—*n.* a common soldier.—**privately**, *adv.*—**privateness**, *n.*—*Syn.* retired; secluded; solitary; secret; sequestered; isolated.

privateer (pri-va-ter) *n.* an armed private vessel carrying a commission or letters of marque; the commander of a privateer;—*v. i.* to cruise in a privateer.—**privateering**, *n.* plundering of an enemy's ships by privateers.

privation (pri-vā'shun) *n.* [See **private**] act of depriving of office; state of being deprived, esp. of something required; destitution; want.—**privative** (priv'a-tiv) *a.* causing privation; denoting negation;—*n.* a prefix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a contrary sense.—**privatively**, *adv.*

privet (priv'et) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a shrub, bearing white flowers, which is much used in hedges.

privilege (priv'i-lij) *n.* [L. fr. *privatus*, private, and stem, *leg-*, of *lex*, law] a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor; a right or advantage enjoyed by one or more, not by all;—*v. t.* to grant some particular right or exemption to; to authorize.—**privileged**, *a.* enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.—*Syn.* prerogative; right; exemption; advantage.

privity (priv'i-ti) *n.* private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; a bond of union between parties.

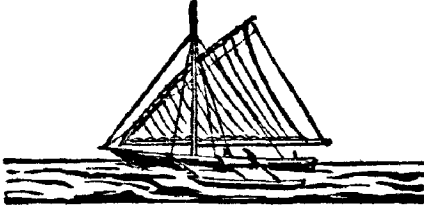
privy (priv'i) *a.* [O.F. *privé* (prē-vā'), fr. L. *privatus*, private] pert. to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; private; not public; secret; secretly cognizant; admitted to the knowledge of a secret;—*n.* a person having an interest in anything; a toilet or water-closet.—**privily**, *adv.*—**privy council**, a number of distinguished persons selected by a sovereign to form a body of advisers.—**privy seal**, the seal that the sovereign uses in grants, etc.; the cabinet minister who holds the privy seal.

prize (priz) *v. t.* [O.F. *prise*, a hold, fr. *prendre*, grasp, fr. L. *prehendere*] to raise as by means of a lever; to force up.

prize (priz) *n.* [O.F. *prise*. See **prisel**] anything captured during war, esp. a captured vessel; anything offered as the award of a contest; that which is won in a lottery; anything worth striving for;—*v. t.*

[F. *priser*, value much] to value highly, to esteem.—**prize fight**, a pugilistic contest for money.—**prize money**, the share accruing to each captor from the proceeds of captured vessels, stores, etc.—**prize ring**, the ring in which prize fights are held; prize fighting in general.

proa (prō'a) *n.* [Malay] a light boat fitted with an outrigger and a lateen sail.



Proa

probable (prō'b-ə-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *probabilis*, that may be proved. See *prove*] having more evidence for than against; likely.—**probably**, *adv.* with appearance of truth; in likelihood; likely.—**probability** (prō'b-ə-bl'i-ti) *n.* likelihood; something probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth; ratio of the number of favorable chances to the whole number of chances.—**probabilism** (prō'b-ə-bl-i-zm) *n.* the doctrine that the principle of liberty should govern action where law does not hold or where the action is supported by reason or authority.—*Syn.*: "probability," chance; likelihood; hazard; credibleness.

probang (prō'bang) *n.* [fr. *probe*] a slender rod of whalebone, etc., with a sponge at the end, for insertion into the throat.

probate (prō'bāt) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *probātus*, proved. See *prove*] official proof, esp. proof that a document purporting to be the last will of the deceased is genuine; right of proving wills;—*a. pert.* to probate.—**probate duty**, a government tax on property passing by will.

probation (prō-bā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *probātōnem*. See *probate*] act of proving; proof; evidence; trial; examination; trial of clergymen previous to admission to charge; the period before entrance into a monastic or conventual life.—**probational**, *a.* serving for trial.—**probationary**, *a.* relating to probation; serving for trial.—**probationer**, *n.* one who undergoes probation; a novice.—**probationership**, *n.* state of a probationer.—**probative**, **probatory** (prō'bā-tiv, -tō-n) *a. pert.* to, or serving for, trial or proof.

probe (prōb) *n.* [fr. L. *probāre*, prove, test] an instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity, etc.;—*v. t.* to examine, as a wound, ulcer, etc., by the use of an instrument thrust into the part; to examine thoroughly into; to search to the bottom.

probity (prōb'i-ti; prō'bity) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. *probus*, honest] tried integrity; rectitude; honesty; uprightness.

problem (prō'blem) *n.* [L. *problēma*, fr. G. fr. *pro*, forward, and *ballein*, throw] a question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of solution or settlement; [Math.] a proposition to be wrought out and demonstrated.—**problematic**, **problematical** (prō-blem-at'ik, -i-kal) *a.* having the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; disputable; doubtful.—**problematically**, *adv.*

proboscis (prō-bos'is) *n.* [G. fr. *pro*, before, and *loskein*, feed] an extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of the elephant and other animals; a snout; a trunk.

procedure (prō-sē'jēr) *n.* the act or manner of proceeding; progress; a body of rules for the conduct of the business of a deliberative body, as parliamentary procedure.—**procedural**, *a.*

proceed (prō-sēd') *v. s.* [O.F. *proceder*, fr. L. fr. *prō*, forward, and *cedere*, go] to move, pass, or go forward; to pass from a stated point or topic to another; to come forth, as from a source; to issue; to act by method; to commence and carry on a legal process; to prosecute.—**proceeding**, *n.* an act of going forward; movement or process; a measure or step taken; transaction;—*pl.* the several steps or methods of prosecuting a charge, claim, etc. [Law], record of business done by a society.—**proceeds** (prō'sēdz) *n. pl.* produce; yield; sum realized by a sale.—*Syn.*: to arise; advance; emanate; progress; spring; flow.

process (prō'sēs) *n.* [F. *procès*, fr. L. *processus*, fr. *prōcedere*, proceed] act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; advance; series of actions or experiments; series of motions or changes, as of growth or decay; course, as of time; [Anat.] a projecting part or growth; protuberance; [Law] the whole course of proceedings in a cause;—*v. t.* to subject to a process, as in manufacturing.—*In process*, begun but not completed.—**process server**, one who delivers summonses, subpoenas, etc.

procession (prō-sesh'un) *n.* act of marching forward; regular, orderly progress; a train of individuals advancing in order.—**processional**, *a. pert.* to a procession.—**processionally**, *adv.*—**processionary**, *a.* consisting of moving in a procession.—*Syn.*: train; suite; cavalcade; retinue.

procès-verbal (prō-sā'ver-bāl') *n.* [F.] an authentic minute of an official act; statement of facts [French Law].

proclaim (prō-klām') *v. t.* [F. *proclamer*, fr. L. fr. *prō*, before, and *clāmāre*] to cry; to make known by public announcement; to publish; to declare publicly.—**proclaimer**, *n.*—*Syn.* to announce; advertise; promulgate; herald.

proclamation (prō-klā-mā'shun) *n.* act of publishing abroad; a decree; an edict; general notice, an official public announcement; a published ordinance.

proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti) *n.* [fr. L. fr. *prō*-, and *clivus*, slope] in-

clination; propensity; proneness; tendency.—**proclivous** (prō-kli'vus) *a.* inclined; slanting.
proconsul (prō-kon'sul) *n.* [L.] a Roman officer who acted officially in place of a consul, the governor of a province.—**proconsulship**, *n.* the office, or term of office, of a proconsul; also **proconsulate**.—**proconsular**, *a.* pert. to a proconsul.

procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt) *v.i.* [L. fr. *pro-cras-tinus*, of tomorrow, fr. *cras*, tomorrow] to put off till tomorrow, or from day to day; to defer to a future time;—*v.t.* to delay.—**procrastinator**, *n.*—**procrastination** (prō-kras-ti-nā'shun) *n.* a putting off to a future time; dilatoriness.—*Syn.* to defer; put off; postpone; linger; loiter.

procreate (prō'krē-āt) *v.t.* [fr. L. (part.) *procreatus*, generated, fr. *pro-* and *creare*, create] to beget; to generate; to engender.—**procreant**, *a.* generating; producing.—**procreation** (prō-krē-ā'shun) *n.* act of begetting; generation of young; production.—**procreative** (prō'krē-ā-tiv) *a.* having the power to beget.—**procreator**, *n.* production.—**procreative** (prō'krē-ā-tiv) *a.* having the power to beget.—**procreator**, *n.* one that begets; a sire.

Procrustean (prō-krus'tē-an) *a.* pert. to Procrustes, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model.

proctor (prōk'tər) *n.* [M.E. *prohetowr*, procurator] one who is employed to manage the affairs of another, esp. in an ecclesiastical court; an officer in a college who enforces obedience to the regulations.—**proctorship**, *n.* office or dignity of a proctor.—**proctorial** (prōk-tō'ri-əl) *a.* pert. to a proctor.

procumbent (prō-kum'bent) *a.* [fr. L. (part. stem) *pro-cumbens*, sinking forward, fr. *pro*, forward, and *cumbere*, to recline] lying down, or on the face; [Bot.] prone; trailing; prostrate.

procuration (prōk-ū-rā'shun) *n.* [See *procurator*] management of another's affairs; the instrument empowering a person to transact the affairs of another; money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents for visitations.—**procuracy** (prōk-ū-rā-si) *n.* management of an affair for another.—**procurator**, *n.* one who manages another's affairs; a governor of a province under the emperors of Rome.—**procuratorial** (prōk-ū-rā-tō'ri-əl) *a.* pert. to a procurator.—**procuratorship** (prōk-ū-rā-tər-ship) *n.* office of a procurator.—**procuratory** (prōk-ū-rā-tō-ri) *a.* pert. to procurator.

procure (prō-kūr') *v.t.* [F. *procurer*, fr. L. *procurāre*, fr. *cūrāre*. See *cure*] to acquire; to contrive and effect; to bring about;—*v.i.* to pimp.—**procurable**, *a.*—**procurer**, *n.* one who procures or obtains; a pander;—*fem.* **procuress** (prō-kūr'es, prōk-ū-res).—**procurement**, *n.* act of procuring; obtainment.—*Syn.* to obtain; gain; win; earn; get; provide; buy.

prod (prod) *n.* [Scand.] a pointed instrument; goad; awl;—*v.t.* to goad; to pierce; to prick.

prodigal (prod'i-gəl) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. fr. *prodigus*, prodigal] given to extravagant expenditure; wasteful; lavish;—*n.* a waster; a spendthrift.—**prodigally**, *adv.*—**prodigality** (prod-i-gal'i-ti) *n.* waste; excessive expenditure.—*Syn.* extravagant; profuse; free; uneconomical.

prodigious (prō-dij'us) *a.* enormous; very great; monstrous; extraordinary.—**prodigiously**, *adv.*—**prodigiousness**, *n.*—*Syn.* immense, huge; wonderful; vast; amazing; portentous.

prodigy (prod'i-ji) *n.* [F. *prodigē*, fr. L. *prodigium*, portent] something extraordinary; portent; anything wonderful or astonishing; miracle; marvel; monster.

produce (prō-dūs') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ducere*, to lead] to bring into view; to bring forth; to yield; to cause; to effect; to manufacture; to yield, as interest; to lengthen out; to extend;—(prod'ūs) *n.* that which is produced; product; agricultural products.—**producer**, *n.*—**producible**, *a.*—*Syn.* to bear; form; generate; beget; make; furnish; supply.

product (prod'ukt) *n.* [L. (part.) *productus*, produced] that which is produced; effect; fruit; the number resulting from multiplication.—**productile** (prod'uk-tul) *a.* capable of being extended or prolonged.

—**production**, *n.* act of producing; thing produced, fruit of labor; literary composition; product.—**productive**, *a.* having the power of producing; producing crops; fertile.—**productively**, *adv.*—**productiveness**, *n.*

proem (prō'em) *n.* [F., fr. L. *proemium*, fr. G. *pro* and *oimos*, path] preface; introduction; prelude.

profane (prō-fān) *a.* [F., fr. L. fr. *pro* = outside, and *fanum*, fane] irreverent; unholy; not sacred; secular; not consecrated; common; unclean; taking God's name in vain;—*v.t.* to treat with irreverence; to desecrate.—**profanely**, *adv.*—**profaneness**, *n.*—**profaner**, *n.*—**profanation** (prō-fā-nā'shun) *n.* act of violating sacred things; desecration, or disrespect.—**profanity** (prō-fān'i-ti) *n.* profaneness; any profane act or word.—*Syn.* impious; blasphemous; wicked; irreligious; unconsecrated; unhallowed; temporal.

profess (prō-fes') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *professus*, avowed, fr. *fateri*, utter. See *confess*] to make open declaration of; to confess publicly; to affirm belief in; to make pretense to; to pretend; to proclaim oneself versed in;—*v.i.* to declare solemnly.—**profession**, *n.* act of professing; public avowal; that which one professes; a declaration; occupation; a vocation not mechanical or commercial; education; the collective body of persons engaged in a particular profession, as law or medicine.—**professional**, *a.* pert. to a profession or calling; engaged in for money;—*n.* one who makes one's living by an art, science, etc.—**professionally**, *adv.*—**professionalism**, *n.* the principles of professional persons, esp. said of sports.—**professor**, *n.* one who makes profession; a

teacher in any science or branch of learning, esp. in a university.—**professorship**, *n.* office of a professor or public teacher.—**professorial** (prō-fe-sō'r-i-əl) *a.* pert. to a professor.—**professorially**, *adv.*—**professoriate** (prō-fe-sō'r-i-āt) *n.* professorship; body of professors in a college or university.

proffer (prō'fer) *v.t.* [O.F. *profferer*, fr. L. *proferre*, bring forward, fr. *ferre*] to offer for acceptance;—*n.* an offer made.—**profferer**, *n.*

proficient (prō-fish'ent) *a.* [L. (part.) stem *pro-ficiens*, lit. making forward, fr. *facere*, make] well advanced in any business or branch of knowledge; well-skilled;—*n.* an expert; adept.—**proficiently**, *adv.*—**proficiency**, *n.* skill and knowledge acquired, advancement.—*Syn.* skilled; versed; advanced; learned; experienced.

profile ((prō'fil, prō'fēl) *n.* [It. *profilo*, lit. line in front, fr. L. *pro-* and *filum*, thread] an outline or contour; a portrait represented in a side view;—*v.t.* to draw the features, or contour, in a side view.



Profile of Girl, left, and Dog

profit (prof'it) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *pro-fectus*, fr. *proficere*, advance. See **proficient**] advantage; gain; pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation;—*v.t.* to be of service to;—*v.i.* to gain advantage; to grow richer; to bring good.—**profitable**, *a.* yielding profit or gain, advantageous; serviceable.—**profitably**, *adv.*—**profitableness**, *n.*—**profitless**, *a.*—**profiteer**, one who takes an advantage to profit excessively.—*Syn.* of "profit," benefit; improvement; advancement; emolument.

profligate (prof'li-gat) *a.* [L. =abandoned, fr. *pro-*, forward, and *figere*, dash] abandoned to vice; shamelessly immoral; dissolute;—*n.* a depraved person.—**profligately**, *adv.*—**profligateness**, *n.*—**profligacy**, *n.* shameless dissipation, a very vicious course of life, etc.—*Syn.* abandoned; corrupt; depraved; vicious; vitiated.

profound (prō-found') *a.* [F. *profond*, fr. L. (acc.) *profundum*, deep, fr. *pro-*downward, and *fundus*, bottom] far below the surface; low bending; humble; deeply felt; intellectually deep;—*n.* an abyss, esp. the sea; the ocean.—**profoundly**, *adv.*—**profoundness**, *n.*

profundity (prō-fun'di-ti) *n.* depth of place, knowledge, skill, feeling.

profuse (prō-fūs') *a.* [L. (part.) *profusus*, poured forth, fr. *fundere*, pour] giving without stint; extravagant;

prodigal.—**profusely**, *adv.*—**profuseness**, *n.*—**profusion** (prō-tū'ziun) *n.* lavishness; rich abundance; exuberant plenty.—*Syn.* exuberant; bountiful; superabundant; liberal; copious.

progeny (proj'e-ni) *n.* [O.F. *progenie*, fr. L. (acc.) *progenium*, offspring, fr. *genus*, kin] descendants; offspring; children.—**progenitor** (prō-jen'i-tēr) *n.* an ancestor.

prognathous (prog'nā-thus) *a.* [*pro-*, forward, and G. *gnathos*, jaw] [Anat.] with the jaw projecting beyond the rest of the face.

prognosis (prog-nō'sis) *n.* [G. fr. *gignōskhai*, know] prediction of the course of a disease from particular symptoms.

prognostic (prog-nos'tik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *prognōstikhōn*, an omen] indicating something future by signs of symptoms; foreshowing;—*n.* sign; omen; a prediction.—**prognosticate**, *v.t.* to foreshow; to foretell from present appearances; to predict; to prophesy.—**prognosticable**, *a.*—**prognosticator**, *n.*—**prognostication** (prog-nos-ti-kā'shun) *n.* act of predicting a future course or event by present signs; a foretoken.—*Syn.* of "prognosticate," to augur; foretell; forebode; presage.

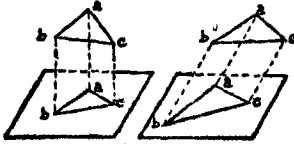
program (prō'gram) *n.* [fr. G. =a public writing, fr. *pro-* and *graphem*, write] an outline of the intended proceedings in public ceremonies or entertainments; outline of procedure. Also **programme**.

progress (prog'ress; prō'gress) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *progressus*, gone forward, fr. *prodi*, walk] a going forward; advancement; course; passage onwards; growth; improvement; a journey of state;—(prō-gres') *v.s.* to move forward; to advance; to make improvement.—**progression** (prō-gresh'un) *n.* act of moving forward; passage; advance or improvement; [Mus.] a regular succession of chords.—**progressional**, *a.* tending to progress.—**progressionist**, *n.* one who maintains that animals and plants were gradually evolved from one simple organism.—**progressive**, *a.* moving forward; advancing; improving; favoring progress.—**progressively**, *adv.*—**progressiveness**, *n.*—**arithmetical progression**, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal difference.—**geometrical progression**, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios.—*Syn.* procession; proficiency; advance; increase; speed.

prohibit (prō-hub'it) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *prohibere*, hold up, fr. *pro-* and *habere*, have] to forbid; to interdict by authority; to prevent.—**prohibiter**, *n.*—**prohibition** (prō-hu-bish'un) *n.* act of forbidding; interdict; interdiction of sale of intoxicating drinks.—**prohibitionist**, *n.* one in favor of prohibition, esp. of the sale of alcoholic liquors.—**prohibitive**, **prohibitory** (prō-hub'i-tiv, -tō-n) *a.* tending to forbid, or exclude; implying prohibition.—*Syn.* to hinder; preclude, debar; interdict; disallow.

project (prō-jekt') *v.t.* [O.F. =F. *projet*, fr. L. (part.) *proiectus*, lit.

thrown forward, fr. *jacere*, throw) to throw out; to cast forward; to scheme; to devise; to draw or exhibit;—*v. s.* to jut,—(proj'ekt) *n.* that which is designed; a scheme, a design.—**projection**, *n.* act of throwing out; act of scheming; delineation; the representation on a plane of a curved surface or sphere, as in



Vertical Projection, left, and Oblique Projection

Mercator's projection of the globe; the extension of a geometrical figure so that it intersects a given surface.—**projector**, *n.* one who forms a scheme or design; a device to project an object, a beam of light, or an image; one who plans projects.—**projecture**, *n.* a projecting or jutting out.—**projectile**, *a.* impelling forward; impelled forward;—*n.* a body projected by force, esp. through the air; a shell, shot, etc., as from cannon.—*pl.* that part of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown from the surface of the earth.—**orthographic projection**, perspective projection from a point at infinite distance.—**stereographic projection**, perspective projection from a point on the surface of a sphere.—*Syn.* of *n.*, plan; contrivance; intention; purpose.

prolapsus (prō-lap'sus) *n.* [L. See *lapse*] the falling down of a part of the body from its normal position.—**prolapse**, *n.* prolapsus;—*v. s.* to fall down or out.

prolate (prō'lāt) *a.* [L. (part.) *lapsus*, fr. *ferre*, to bring] elongated in one direction.—**prolate spheroid**, a spheroid elongated in the direction of its axis.

prolegomena (prō-lē-gom'ē-nə) *n.* *pl.* [G.] preliminary observations; introductory remarks prefixed to a book or treatise.—**prolegomenous**, *a.* preliminary; introductory.

prolepsis (prō-lep'sis) *n.* [G.=a taking beforehand, fr. *lambanō*, take] a figure of speech that anticipates and answers objections; in chronology, the error of antedating an event;—**proleptic**, **proleptical**, *a.* anticipating the usual time.

prolétaire (prō-lā-tār) *n.* [F., fr. L. *proletarius*, in anc. Rome a citizen that served the state by the help of his children only, fr. *proles*, offspring] a proletarian.—**proletarian**, *a.* belonging to the commonalty;—*n.* one of the lowest class of a community; a wage-earner.—**proletarianism** (prō-lē-tār'i-an-izm) *n.* condition of the proletarians.—**proletariat** (prō-lē-tār'i-ət) *n.* proletarians in general; the poorer classes.

proliferate (prō-lif'er-āt) *v. i.* to produce new cells or parts rapidly (as a plant).—**proliferation**, *n.* act or state of proliferating; that which has been proliferated.—**proliferous**, *a.*—**proliferously**, *adv.*

prolific (prō-lif'ik) *a.* [F., fr. L. *prō-es*, offspring, and *-ficus*, making, fr. *facere*] producing young or fruit; fruitful; productive.—**prolifically**, *adv.*—**prolificness**, *n.*—*Syn.* fertile; generative; active; fecund; abundant.

prolix (prō'liks) *a.* [F., fr. L. *prōlixus*, extended, fr. *liquēre*, flow] extending to a great length; diffuse; wearisome.—**prolixly**, *adv.*—**prolixness**, *n.*—**prolixity**, *n.* great length; minute detail.—*Syn.* long; protracted; tiresome; prolonged; discursive.

prologue (prō'log) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *prologos*, a speech before, fr. *legein*, to speak] the preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, esp. the address spoken before a dramatic performance.—*v. s.* to preface.

prolong (prō-long') *v. t.* [F. *prolonger*, fr. L. fr. *pro-* and *longus*, long] to lengthen out; to put off to a distant time; to extend in space or length; to protract.—**prolongation** (prō-long-gā'shun) *n.* act of lengthening out; a part prolonged; extension.—*Syn.* to continue; defer; delay; postpone.

promenade (prō-mē-nād') *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *promener*, walk, fr. L. *pro-* and *menāre*, drive. See *menace*] a walk for amusement or exercise; a place for walking;—*v. s.* to walk for amusement or exercise.—**promenader**, *n.*—**promenade concert**, a concert with promenading (or dancing) during the music.

Promethean (prō-mē'thē-an) *a.* pert. to Prometheus, fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and shown man its uses.

prominent (prom'i-nent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *prominent-*, projecting. Conn. with *promenade*] standing out beyond a line or surface; jutting; eminent; most visible or striking.—**prominently**, *adv.*—**prominence**, *n.* state of standing out from the surface, projection; state of excelling others; conspicuousness; distinction.—*Syn.* projecting; protuberant; conspicuous; marked; salient.

promiscuous (prō-mis'kū-us) *a.* [L. fr. *miscere*, to mix. See *miscellaneous*] mingled; confused; common; indiscriminate.—**promiscuously**, *adv.*—**promiscuousness**, *n.*—**promiscuity** (prom-iskū'i-ti) *n.* state of being promiscuous.—*Syn.* mixed; undistinguishable; miscellaneous; indiscriminating.

promise (prom'is) *n.* [M E. *promes*, fr. O.F., fr. L. (part) *promissus*, lit. put forward, fr. *mittere*, send] a declaration which binds one to do or forbear from a specified act; ground of hope;—*v. t.* to engage to do, or to refrain from doing; to afford reason to expect;—*v. i.* to give assurance by a promise; to afford expectations.—**promiser**, *n.*—**promising**, *a.* indicating future good or distinction.—**breach of promise**, breaking of a matrimonial contract.

promissory (prom'i-sō-ri) *a.* containing a promise of something to be done or forborne.—**promissory note**, a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, a certain sum.—

promontory (prom'on-tō-rī) *n.* [L. *promuntorium*, fr. stem, *mont-*, of *mons*, *mount*] a high point of land projecting into the sea, a headland.

promote (prō-mōt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *promōtus*, lit. moved forward, fr. *movēre*. See *motion*] to contribute to the growth of; to advance; to further; to exalt.—**promoter**, *n.* one who, or that which, promotes, one who assists in forming a company, etc.—**promotion**, *n.* advancement; preferment; a higher station or official place.—**promotive**, *a.* tending to advance or encourage.—*Syn.* to forward; elevate; increase; prefer, encourage.

prompt (prompt) *a.* [F., fr. L. *promptus* = *pro-emptus*, lit. (part.) brought forward, fr. *emere*, bring, buy. See *emptions*] ready and quick to act; acting with cheerful alacrity;—*v.t.* to excite to action; to suggest to the mind, esp. to assist, as a speaker or a learner, when at a loss.—**promptly**, *adv.*—**promptness**, *n.*—**promptitude**, *n.* readiness, quickness of decision and action; cheerful alacrity.—**prompter**, *n.* one who assists actors in a play when they forget their lines.—**promptbook**, *n.* a book used by a prompter.—*Syn.* apt; agile; unhesitating; quick; brisk; amble; alert.

promulgate (prō-mul'gāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *promulgatus*, fr. *promulgare*; of uncert. etym.] to make known, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to announce; to proclaim.—**promulgation** (prō-mul-gā'shun) *n.* open declaration.—*Syn.* to publish; reveal; disclose; declare.

promulge (prō-mulj') *v.t.* to promulgate; to publish; to make known.

prone (prōn) *a.* [F., fr. L. *pronus*] bending forward; lying with face downward; sloping; inclined; disposed (usually in an ill sense).—**pronely**, *adv.*—**proneness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "proneness," bent; inclination; tendency; propensity.

prong (prong) *n.* [E.] a sharp-pointed instrument; the tine of a fork;—*v.t.* to stab with a prong.—**pronghorn**, *n.* an antelope of the N. American plains.

pronominal (prō-nom'i-nal) *a.* [See *pronoun*] of the nature of a pronoun.—**pronominally**, *adv.*

pronoun (prō'noun) *n.* [fr. *pro*=for, and *noun*] a word used instead of a noun; a part of speech that differs from a noun in naming by means of a reference.

pronounce (prō-nouns') *v.t.* [F. *prononcer*, fr. L. =tell forth, fr. *nuntiare*, announce] to utter articulately; to speak distinctly; to utter formally; to declare or affirm;—*v.t.* to articulate.—**pronouncing**, *a.* teaching or indicating pronunciation.—**pronounceable**, *a.*—**pronouncers**, *n.*—**pronouncement**, *n.* declaration.

pronto (prōn'tō) *a.* [Sp.] quick; prompt;—*adv.* quickly; speedily [Colloq.].

pronunciamento (prō-nun-shū-amen'tō) *n.* [Sp. *pronunciamento*] a declaration; a pronouncement.

pronunciation (prō-nun-si-ā'shun) *n.* act of uttering

with articulation; mode of uttering words distinctly.—**pronunciatory** (prō-nun'si-ā-tō-rī) *a.* pert. to pronunciation.

proof (proof) *n.* [F. *preuve*, a trial, fr. Late L. (acc.) *probam*, L. *probāre*, prove] a test; trial, any process to ascertain correctness, truths or facts, argument; firmness; that which has been tested, as armor; the degree of strength in alcoholic spirits; a trial impression from type, an engraved plate, etc.;—*a.* firm in resisting; denoting alcoholic spirits of certain degree of strength.—**proofless**, *a.*—**proofread**, *v.s.* and *t.* to read and correct, proof sheets.—**proof sheet**, a printer's proof

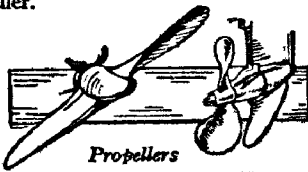
prop (prop) *v.t.* [E] to support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against; to sustain;—*n.* that which supports; stay.

propaganda (prop-ā-gan'dā) *n.* [L. = things to be propagated] a society in Rome charged with the management of missions; any organized society for diffusing particular doctrines; the doctrines themselves.—**propagandism**, *n.* practice of propagating tenets.—**propagandist**, *n.* one who devotes himself to the spread of any doctrines.—**propagandize**, *v.t.* and *t.*

propagate (prop-ā-gāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *propagatus*, lit. fastened down, fr. *paugere*, set] to multiply (applied to animals and plants); to spread; to extend the knowledge of;—*v.t.* to have young or issue; to be multiplied by generation.—**propagative**, *a.* serving to propagate.—**propagator**, *n.*—**propagatory**, *a.* tending to propagate.—**propagation** (prop-ā-gā'shun) *n.* act of propagating; production; spread; diffusion.—*Syn.* to extend; widen; promote; disseminate.

propel (prō-pel') *v.t.* [L. *propellere*, urge forward, fr. *pellere*, drive] to drive forward; to press onward by force.—**propellent**, *a.* pushing forward.—**propellant**, *n.* anything that propels.

propeller (prō-pel'er) *n.* one that, or that which, propels; a screw propeller.



Propellers

propense (prō-pens') *a.* [L. *propensus*, hanging down, fr. (part.) *pendere*, hang] inclined; disposed to either good or evil; prone.—**propensity**, *n.* bent of mind; leaning or inclination, disposition; natural tendency.

proper (prop'er) *a.* [F. *propre*, fr. L. (acc.) *proprium*, one's own] peculiar; individual; belonging to one; own; natural; original, esp. befitting one's nature; appropriate; correct; according to usage; well-formed; handsome; decorous; decent.—**properly**, *adv.*—**properness**, *n.*

property (prop'er-ty) *n.* [F., fr. L. *proprietas*. See *proper*] an inherent or essential quality; thing owned;

ownership; possessions, an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money.—*pl.* theatrical requisites, as scenery, dresses, etc.—**property man**, the man in charge of stage properties.

prophecy (prof'ē-si) *n.* [F., fr. L. *prophētia*, fr. G. *prophēsis*] a declaration of something to come, esp. an inspired foretelling.

prophesy (prof'e-si) *v.t.* to foretell; to predict;—*v.s.* to utter predictions.—**prophesier**, *n.*

prophet (prof'et) *n.*; *fem.* **prophetess** [G. *prophētēs*, fr. *pro-* before, publicly, and *phēmō*, I speak] one who prophesies; an inspired writer of Scripture who was believed to foretell the future.—**prophetic**, **prophetic** (prō-fet'ik, -i-ka) *a.* containing prophecy; foretelling future events.—**prophetically**, *adv.*

prophylactic (prof-i-lak'tik) *a.* [G. See *phylactery*] preventive;—*n.* a preventive medicine.—**prophylaxis**, *n.* mode of defending against disease; preventive treatment.

propinquity (prō-ping'kwil-ti) *n.* [L. fr. *propinquus*, neighboring, fr. *prope*, near] nearness.

propitiate (prō-pish'i-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *propitiatus*, made propitious] to appease; to make propitious; to conciliate,—*v.s.* to make atonement.—**propitiator**, *n.*—**propitiatory**, *a.* having the power to make propitious.—**propitiatorily**, *adv.*—**propitiation** (prō-pish-i-ā'shun) *n.* act of making propitious; the atonement.—**propitious** (prō-pish'us) *a.* [L. *propitius*] favorable; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings.—**propitiously**, *adv.*—**propitiousness**, *n.*

proponent (prō-pō'nent) *n.* [L. See *opponent*] one who makes a proposal.

proportion (prō-pōr'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. *pro-* in relation to, and *portia*, portion] arrangement of parts; relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with respect to magnitude or quantity; equal or just share; equality of ratios; the rule of three in which from three given terms a fourth is found, bearing the same relation to the third as the second does to the first;—*v.t.* to adjust the comparative relation of.—**proportional**, *a.* having a due proportion; relating to proportion.—*n.* a term in arithmetical proportion.—**proportionally**, *adv.*—**proportionate**, *a.* adjusted to something else according to a proportion; proportional;—*v.t.* to make proportional.—**proportionately**, *adv.*—**proportionateness**, *n.*—**proportionable**, *a.* capable of being proportioned or made proportional.—**proportionably**, *adv.* proportionally.—**proportionableness**, *n.*—*in* proportion, according.

propose (prō-pōz') *v.t.* [F. *proposer*, fr. L. *pro-* and F. *poser*, set. See *pose*] to offer for consideration;—*v.t.* to purpose; to offer oneself in marriage.—**proposer**, *n.*—**proposal**, *n.* that which is offered for consideration; tender; terms or conditions proposed; offer of marriage.—**proposition** (prō-pō-zish'un) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *propositus*,

lit. set before, fr. *ponere*, put] that which is offered for consideration; a complete sentence in grammar; [Math.] theorem, or problem.—**propositional**, *a.*

propound (prō-pound') *v.t.* [Formerly *propoune*, fr. L. *prō-pōnere*. See *proposition*] to offer for consideration; to propose; to put or set, as a question.

proprietor (prō-prī'e-ter) *n.*; *fem.* **proprietress**, **proprietrix** [See *property*] one who has the legal right to anything; an owner.—**proprietorship**, *n.* state of being proprietor.—**proprietary** (prō-prī'e-ter-i) *n.* a proprietor or owner; a body of proprietors collectively;—*a. pert.* to a proprietor or property.

propriety (prō-prī'e-ti) *n.* [L. *proprietas*. Doublet of *property*] suitability to correct rule, principle, or custom; fitness.—*Syn.* decorum; correctness; formality; convention.

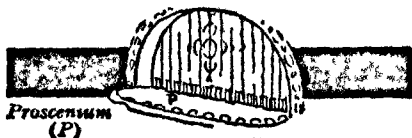
propulsion (prō-pal'shun) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *propulsus*, propelled. See *propel*, pulse] the act of driving forward.—**propulsive**, **propulsory**, *a.* tending, or having power, to propel.

pro rata (prō rā'tā) [L.] proportionally; in proportion.—**prorate** (prō-rāt') *v.t.* to distribute proportionally.

prorogue (prō-rōg') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *prorogare*, ask] to continue from one session to another; to adjourn for an indefinite time.—**prorogation** (prō-rō-gā'shun) *n.* act of extending time; interruption of a session and continuance to another session.

prosaic (prō-zā'ik) *a.* dull; uninteresting; prosy.—**prosaically**, *adv.*—**prosaist**, *n.* a writer of prose.

proscenium (prō-sē'n-um) *n.* [L. See *scene*] the part of the stage in front of the drop scene.



proscribe (prō-skrīb') *v.t.* [L. fr. *pro-* publicly, and *scribere*, write] to put out of protection of the law; to condemn as dangerous; to prohibit; to interdict.—**proscriber**, *n.*

proscription (prō-skrīp'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *proscriptus*, proscribed] act of proscribing or outlawing; outlawry; denunciation.—**proscriptive**, *a. pert.* to proscription.

prose (prōz) *n.* [F., fr. L. *prosa* (*oratio*), orig. (part.) turned forwards, fr. *vertere*] the natural language of man; language not in verse;—*v.t.* to write prose; to talk in a prosy, tedious manner;—*a. pert.* to prose.—**proser**, *n.* a tedious writer or speaker.

prosect (prō-sekt') *v.t.* [L. See *section*] to dissect beforehand for anatomical illustration.—**prosector**, *n.*

prosecute (prō-sē-küt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *prosecutus*, having pursued,

fr. *sequi*, follow. Doublet of pursue] to pursue; to seek by legal process, to accuse of crime, or to pursue for redress; —*v. t.* to carry on a legal prosecution.—**prosecutor**, *fem.* **prosecutrix**, *n.* one who institutes or carries on a suit before a court.—**prosecution** (prō-ē-kū'shun) *n.* the institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law; those who carry on a suit; pursuit by exercise of body or mind.—**prosecuting attorney**, one whose duty it is to conduct prosecutions in a court, esp. for the state.

proselyte (pros'e-lit) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *proslutos*, lit. incomer, fr. *pros*, toward, and *elytem*, come] a convert to some religion, or party, esp. a heathen convert to Jewish religion; —*v. t.* to convert to some religion.—**proselytize**, *v. t.* to make a proselyte of; to convert; —*v. i.* to engage in making converts.—**proselytizer**, *n.*—**proselytism**, *n.* the making of converts.

prosody (pros'ō-di) *n.* [G. fr. *pros*, to, and *ōdē*, song] that part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.—**prosodist**, *n.* a student of prosody.—**prosodial**, **prosodic** (prō-sō'di-al, -sod'ik) *a. pert.* to prosody; according to the rules of prosody.

prosopopeia (prō-sō-pō-pē'ya) *n.* [G. fr. *prosopo*, *n.* face, person, and *poi-em*, make] a figure of speech by which inanimate things, deceased or absent persons, are introduced as speaking; rhetorical personification. Also **prosopopœia**.

prospect (pros'pekt) *n.* [L. (part.) *prospectus*, fr. *prospicere*, to look forward, fr. *specere*, to look] that which is embraced by the eye in vision; view; outlook; anticipation; reasonable hope; a prospective buyer, employer, etc.; — *v. t.* to search; —*v. i.* to make a search, as for metals.—**prospective** (prō-spek'tiv) *a.* looking forward, relating to the future; expected.—**prospectively**, *adv.*—**prospectiveness**, *n.*—**prospection**, *n.* the act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.—**prospector**, *n.* one who searches for precious metals.—**prospectus**, *n.* [L.] the plan of a literary work, a new company, undertaking, etc.

prosper (pros'per) *v. t.* [L. *prosper*, fr. *pro*-, according to, and *spēs*, hope] to make to succeed, —*v. i.* to be successful, to flourish, to thrive.—**prosperous**, *a.* thriving; successful; making increase or gain; well-to-do.—**prosperously**, *adv.*—**prosperousness**, *n.*—**prosperity** (pros-per'i-ti) *n.* flourishing state; successful progress.—Syn. of "prosperous," fortunate, auspicious; favorable; propitious; flourishing.

prostate (pros'tāt) *a.* [G. *prostatēs*, one standing in front] pert to the prostate gland; —*n.* the prostate gland.—**prostate gland**, a glandular, muscular body around the upper part of the male urethra.

prosthesis (pros'thē-sis) *n.* [G. pref. *pros*, to, and *thesis*, a placing] the addition of a letter, or letters, to a word.

prostitute (pros'ti-tūt) *v. t.* [L. fr. *pro*- and *stare*, place] to offer to a lewd use; to devote to base or unworthy

purposes; —*a.* openly devoted to lewdness; —*n.* a loose woman, a harlot.—**prostitution**, *n.* practice of prostituting.

prostrate (pros'trāt) *a.* [L. (part.) *prōstrātus*, thrown forward, fr. *strātere*, strew. See *stratum*] lying at length; occupying a humble, lowly position; —*v. t.* to lay flat, to throw down; to overthrow; to reduce, as physical strength; to bow in adoration.—**prostration** (pros-trā'shun) *n.* act of throwing down or laying flat, act of bowing in reverence; great depression; exhausted state of vital energies.

prostyle (prō'stīl) *a.* [G. pref. *pro*, before] denoting a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building; denoting a temple with columns in front only.

prosy (prō'zi) *a.* dull and tedious.—**prosyly**, *adv.*—**prosliness**, *n.*—**prosling**, *n.* dull and tedious speech or writing; wearisome talk.

protagonist (prō-tag'ō-nist) *n.* [G. fr. *prōt-os*, first, and *agōnastēs*, combatant. See *agony*] the leading actor in Greek drama; a leading character.

protasis (prot'a-sis) *n.* [G.] the first clause of a conditional sentence; the first part of the classic drama, in which the characters are announced.

Protean (prō-tē'an) *a. pert.* to Proteus, a sea god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; readily changing form or appearance.

protect (prō-tek't) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *protectus*, lit. covered in front, fr. *legere*, to cover] to cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend, to guard; to shelter; to foster by means of protective tariff duties.

—**protective**, *a.* affording protection; sheltering.—**protector**, *n.*; *fem.* **protectress**, one who defends or shields, guardian, preserver; title of Cromwell of England.—**protectorate**, *n.* government by a protector; office of a protector; the government and protection of one country by another; a country which is so governed and protected.—**protectorship**, *n.* the office of a protector or regent.

—**protection**, *n.* act of preserving from evil or injury; defense; shelter, that which preserves from injury; an advantage conceded to home products by duties levied on imported products.—**protectionist**, *n.* one who seeks to encourage any branch of home industry by imposing duties on foreign products; —*a.* favoring protection to home products.—**protectionism**, *n.* the views of the protectionists.

protégé (prō-tā-zhā') *n.*; *fem.* **protégée** (prō-tā-zhā') [F.] one under the care and protection of another.

proteid (prō'tē-id) *n.* [fr. G. *prōt-os*, first] a constituent of some food, as gluten, casein, albumen, etc.—**protein**, *n.* the essential element of a proteid.

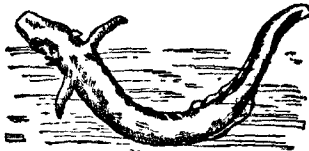
Proterozoic (prō-ter-ō-zō'ik) *n.* the Archeozoic and the Paleozoic.

protest (prō-test') *v. t.* [F., fr. L. fr. *pro*- = publicly, and *testāri*, testify] to assert; to declare as true; to declare against; to object to formally, to note or mark

(a bill) as not paid when due;—*v. i.* to object in a formal manner,—*n.* (prō'test) a solemn declaration of opinion, esp. a declaration of dissent from the proceedings of the majority; a declaration in writing, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, against parties liable for any loss by the nonacceptance or nonpayment of the bill or note—**protester**, *n.*—**protestation** (prot-es-tā'shun) *n.* a solemn declaration.

Protestant (prot'es-tant) *a.* [*fr.* protest] pert. to Protestants, or to their faith and practices;—*n.* one who protests, esp. one opposed to Roman Catholicism; a member of a Christian sect which arose during the Reformation in 1529.—**Protestantism**, *n.* the Protestant religion.

Proteus (prō'tūs) *n.* [G.] a fabled Greek god of the sea who was capable of assuming many forms; [not cap.] a small, blind, eel-like amphibian that lives in caves.



Proteus

prothalamion (prō-thā-lā'mi-on) *n.* [G. *fr.* *pro*, before, and *thamos*, bridechamber] a song in honor of a marriage. Also **prothalamium**.

prothesis (prōth'e-sis) *n.* [G.; *pref.* *pro*, before] the preparation of the eucharist elements on a table, preparatory to being taken to the altar.

prothorax (prō-thō'raks) *n.* [L.] in insects, the fore part of the thorax.

protocol (prō'tō-kol) *n.* [F., *fr.* Late L. *protocolium*, lit. a flyleaf bearing author's name, etc., glued on to MS., *fr.* G. *protos*, first, and *kollos*, glue] in diplomacy, the original copy of any writing, as of a dispatch or treaty; rough draft of an instrument or transaction.

protomartyr (prō'tō-mār-ter) *n.* [G. *prot-os*, first] the first martyr, Stephen; the first that suffers, or is sacrificed, in any cause.

proton (prō'ton) *n.* [G.] a positive charge of electricity in the nucleus of a hydrogen atom, or of any atom.

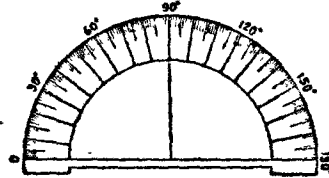
protoplasm (prō'tō-plazm) *n.* [*fr.* G. *plasma*, form; *conn.* with plaster] a soft, inelastic substance, from which the primitive tissue of animal and vegetable life is formed—**protoplast**, *n.* the first creation, a protozoan.—**protoplasmal** (prō'tō-plaz'māl) *a.* first-formed; primitive.—**protoplastic**, *a.* pert. to a protoplast.

prototype (prō'tō-tip) *n.* an original, or model, after which anything is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

protozoa (prō'tō-zō'ā) *n. pl.* [*fr.* G. *zōon*, animal] an animal of the lowest and simplest class.—**protozoon** (prō'tō-zō'on) *n. sing.*—**protozoan**, *n.* and *a.*

protract (prō-trakt') *v. t.* [L. (*part.*) *protractus*, lit. drawn forward,

fr. *pro*, forward, and *trahere*, draw] to draw out or lengthen; to continue; to delay; to defer; to lay down with scale and protractor.—**protracted**, *a.*—**protraction**, *n.* act of drawing out; prolongation; act of laying down on paper the dimensions, as of a field.—**protractive**, *a.* prolonging, delaying—**protractor**, *n.* an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper; a muscle which draws forward or extends a part—**protractile** (prō-trak'til) *a.* extensible; protractile.



Protractor

protrude (prō-trood') *v. t.* [L. *protūdere*, *fr.* *trudere*, thrust] to thrust out, as through a narrow opening;—*v. i.* to shoot forward; to be thrust forward

protrusive (prō-troo'siv) *a.* thrusting forward; protruding.—**protrusively**, *adv.*—**protrusiveness**, *n.*—**protrusion**, *n.* act of thrusting forward—**protrusile** (prō-troo'sil) *a.* that may be protruded and withdrawn.

protuberant (prō-tū'ber-ant) *a.* [L. (*part.* *stem*) *protuberant-*, bulging out, *fr.* *tuber*, swelling] swelling, bulging out.—**protuberantly**, *adv.*—**protuberance**, *n.* a swelling or tumor; prominence, a knob.—**protuberate**, *v. s.* to swell or be prominent; to bulge out.—**protuberation** (prō-tū-ber-ā'shun) *n.* act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface

proud (proud) *a.* [A. S. *prūf*] showing inordinate self-esteem; having a high opinion of oneself; arrogant, haughty; self-respecting; daring, ostentatious.—**proudly**, *adv.*—**proudness**, *n.*—**proud flesh**, an excessive granulation in a sore.

prove (prōov) *v. t.* [A. S. *prōfan*, *fr.* L. *probare*, test, *fr.* *probus*, good, proper] to try by experiment; to test the genuineness of; to ascertain as fact, by evidence; to demonstrate; to endure; [Arith] to show the correctness of a result by another process;—*v. s.* to make trial; to be found by trial; to turn out to be.—**provable**, *a.*—**provableness**, *n.*—**provably**, *adv.*—**proven** (prō'vu) *a.* proved.—**prover** (prō'ver) *n.*—*Syn.* to verify; justify; test; confirm; establish.

provender (prov'en-dēr) *n.* [O. F. *provendre*, *provende*, *fr.* Late L. *præbenda*, allowance, stipend. See *prebend*] dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats; provisions; food.

proverb (prov'erb) *n.* [L. *proverbium*, *fr.* *pro*=publicly, and *verbum*, word] an old and common saying, esp. a sentence briefly and forcibly expressing some practical truth; a striking or paradoxical assertion; an enigma; a by-word;—*pl.* a book of the Old Testament.—**proverbial** (prō-

ver'bi-al) *a.* mentioned in a proverb; universally spoken of; current; resembling a proverb.—**proverbially**, *adv.*—**Syn.** adage; maxim; aphorism; apophthegm; saying; axiom, truism.

provide (prô-vid') *v.t.* [L. *prôvidere*, to foresee, fr. *videre*, see] to get or make ready for future use; to prepare; to furnish; to supply;—*v.i.* to furnish; to stipulate previously.—**provided**, *conj.* on condition.—**provider**, *n.*

providence (prov'i-dens) *n.* foresight; timely care; prudence in expenditure; wise economy; frugality; the care of God over all his works; divine superintendence, God as the giver of all good, and disposer of all events; an event regarded as a special interposition of God.

provident (prov'i-dent) *a.* foreseeing wants, and making provision to supply them; prudent; frugal.—**providently**, *adv.*—**providentness**, *n.*—**providential** (prov-i-den'shal) *a.* effected by providence, fortunate; lucky.—**providentially**, *adv.*

province (prov'ins) *n.* [F., fr. L. *prôvincia*; perh. conn. with *vincere*, conquer] a territory dependent on a distant authority; a region; an administrative district; jurisdiction of an archbishop; a department of knowledge; one's special duty or calling;—*pl.* districts remote from the capital.—**provincial** (prô-vin'shal) *a.* pert. to a province; exhibiting the ways of the people of a province; unpolished; local;—*n.* a person belonging to a province.—**provincially**, *adv.*—**provincialism**, *n.* idioms peculiar to a province; narrow ideas; lack of refinement.—**provinciality** (prô-vin-shu-al'i-ti) *n.* quality of being provincial.

provision (prô-viz'hun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *prôvisiônem*, foresight, fr. (part.) *prôvisus*, foreseen. See **provide**] act of providing; measures taken beforehand; supply provided; stores; stock, esp. in *pl.* victuals; food; a condition or proviso;—*pl.* the articles of an instrument or statute [Law].—*v.t.* to supply with victuals or food.—**provisional**, *a.* provided for present need or for the occasion; temporary.—**provisionally**, *adv.*—**provisionary**, *a.* provident; furnishing details of provisions; provisional.

proviso (prô-vi'zô) *n.* [L. *prôvisô quod*, it being provided that] a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement; a special enactment in a statute.—**provisory** (prô-vi'zô-ri) *a.* containing a proviso or condition; temporary.—**provisorially**, *adv.*

provocation (prov-ô-kâ'shun) *n.* act of provoking; that which provokes or excites anger; annoyance.—**provocative** (prô-vok'a-tiv) *a.* serving or tending to provoke;—*n.* stimulant.—**provocativeness**, *n.*—**provocatively**, *adv.*

provoke (prô-vôk') *v.t.* [F. *provoquer*, fr. L. *prôvocare*, call forth, fr. *vocare*, call] to excite or stimulate to action, esp. to arouse to anger or passion; to call forth.—**provoking**, *a.* serving to provoke; annoying.—**provoker**, *n.*—**Syn.** to irritate; exasperate; arouse; rouse; incense; aggravate; enrage; inflame; anger.

provost (prov'ost) *n.* [O.F. *provost*, It. *provost*, fr. L. (acc. part.) *provostus*, one set over, fr. *pro* and *ponere*, place] a person appointed to superintend or preside; the chief magistrate of Scottish towns; the head of a college; the chief dignitary of a cathedral.—**provostship**, *n.* the office of a provost.—**provost marshal**, an officer in charge of military police.

prow (prôw) *n.* [F. *proue*, fr. L. (acc.) *prôram*, fr. G. fr. *pro*, before] the forepart of a ship.



Prow of Ancient Ship

proress (prou'es) *n.* [O.F. fr. *pro*=F. *pro*, good, of uncert. etym.] distinguished bravery; valor, esp. military bravery; excellence in ability.

prowl (proul) *v.t.* [M.E. *prollen*, fr. Teut.] to rove over stealthily;—*v.i.* to wander clandestinely, as a beast of prey.—**proowler**, *n.*

proximate (prôk's-mat) *a.* [L. (part.) *proximatus*, fr. *proximare*, draw near] next; nearest; closest; immediate.—**proximately**, *adv.*

proximity (prôk-sim'i-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. *proximus*, nearest, fr. *prope*, near] state of being next in place, etc.

proximo (prôk's-mô) *n.* the immediately succeeding month.

proxy (prôk's) *n.* [Short. fr. *procuracy*. See **proctor**] the agency of a substitute; one deputed to act for another; a writing empowering one person to vote for another.

prude (prôod) *n.* [F., conn. with *pro*, over-sensitive, modesty or reserve.—**prudish**, *a.* like a prude; very formal or precise.—**prudishly**, *adv.*—**prudishness**, *n.*—**prudery**, *n.*

prudent (prôod'ent) *a.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *prô-dentem* (= *prô-*, provident)] practically wise; careful; cautious, considerate; discreet.—**prudently**, *adv.*—**prudence**, *n.* the habit of acting with careful deliberation; wisdom applied to practice.—**prudential** (prôod-den'shal) *a.* proceeding from prudence; exercising prudence.—**prudentially**, *adv.*—**prudentiality** (prôod-dent-shu-al'i-ti) *n.* character of being prudential.—**Syn.** of "prudence," discretion; caution; circumspection, judiciousness; forethought.

prud'homme (prôod-dom') *n.* [F.] a prudent or discreet man; a member of a French council for arbitrating in trade disputes.

prune (proun) *v.t.* [Ety. uncert.] to lop or cut off, as the branches of trees; to trim; to dress or trim, as a bird its feathers;—*v.i.* to dress; to prink.—**pruner**, *n.*—**pruning hook**, a knife with curved blade for pruning trees, etc.

prune (pròon) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *pruonum*, *pruonon*] a dried plum; *orig.* a fresh plum.

prunella (pròo-nel'ə) *n.* [F. *prunelle*, a *sloc*, *dim.* fr. *prune*, *prune*. From the color] a fabric used in the uppers of shoes, or in certain dresses.

prurient (pròó'ri-ent) *a.* [L. (*part. stem*) *prüriscent*, itching, fr. *prürere*] uneasy with desire; itching.—*pruriently*, *adv.*—*prurience*, *pruriciency*, *n.* a sensual longing, appetite, or propensity; sensuality; lewdness.

Prussian (prush'an) *a.* pert. to Prussia; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Prussia—**Prussian blue**, a deep blue salt of potassium and iron (used as a pigment).

prussic (prus'ik) *a.* pert. to Prussian blue; hydrocyanic acid.—**prussic acid**, hydrocyanic acid (formerly obtained from Prussian blue).

pry (pri) *v.s.* [O.F. *prier*, to pillage, fr. Late L. *prädare*, to plunder, to investigate. See *prey*] to look closely; to peer; to search intrusively.—*n.* a curious, impertinent person.—*prier*, *n.*

psalm (sám) *n.* [A.S. *sealm*, fr. L., fr. G. *psalmos*, fr. *psallein*, to play on a stringed instrument] a sacred song or hymn; —*pl* a book of the Old Testament.—**psalmist** (sá'mist, sal'mist) *n.* a writer of psalms.—**psalmody** (sa'mò-di, sal'mò-di) *n.* [G. *ódē*, song, ode] act, practice, or art, of singing psalms, psalms collectively.—**psalmodist**, *n.* one who sings, or composes, sacred songs.

psaltery (saw'ter-i) *n.* [L. *psalterium*, fr. G. *psalterion*. See *psalm*] a stringed musical instrument used by the Hebrews.—**psalter**, *n.* [Form of *psaltery*] the book of Psalms, esp. as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

pseudo (sü'dò) [fr. G. *pseudēs*, sham] a combining term meaning *sham*, *false*, *not genuine*, *illusory*.—**pseudopod**, *n.* a footlike process (see *Mollusk*, *illus*).

pseudonym (sü'dò-nim) *n.* [G. *pseudonimos*, fr. *onoma*, name] a fictitious name assumed, esp. by an author.—**pseudonymous** (sü-don'i-mus) *a.* bearing a fictitious name.

pshaw (shaw) *int.* an exclamation expressing contempt or dislike.

psittacosis (sit-a-kò'sis) *n.* a contagious disease of parrots and other birds, to which human beings also are susceptible.

psoriasis (sò-rí'a-sis) *n.* [G.] a scaly skin disease.

psyche (sif'kē) *n.* [L., fr. G. *psuchē*, soul] the soul, mind, or spirit; a full-length mirror.

psychiatry (sif-kí'a-trí) *n.* the treatment of mental disorders.—**psychiatric** (sif-ki-at'rik) *a.*—**psychiatrist** (sif-kí'a-trist) *n.* one who practices psychiatry.

psychic (sif'kik) *a.* [L., fr. G. *psuchikos*, pert. to the soul] pert. to the human soul; pert. to the force ascribed by spiritualists to produce so-called spiritualistic phenomena.—**psychically**, *adv.*—**psychist**, *n.* a spiritualist.

psychoanalysis (sif-kò-ə-nal'i-sis) the practice or method of analyzing a person's mental condition to discover and correct causes (such as repressed desires) of maladjustment.—**psychoanalyze** (sif-kò-an'ə-líz) *v.s.*—**psychoanalytic** (sif-kò-an'ə-lit'ik) *a.*—**psychoanalytically**, *adv.*—**psychoanalyst** (sif-kò-an'ə-líst) *n.* one who practices psychoanalysis.

psychogenic (sif-kò-jen'ik) *a.* having origin in the mind.

psychology (sif-kò'lò-ji) *n.* [fr. G. *psuchē*, soul, and *-logia*, fr. *legein*, discourse] the scientific study of mental phenomena.—**psychologist**, *n.* one versed in psychology.—**psychological** (sif-kò-loj'i-kal) *a.* pert. to psychology.—**psychologically**, *adv.*

psychopathy (sif-kop'a-thi) *n.* mental disorder.—**psychopath** (sif'kò-path) *n.* a person with a mental illness.—**psychopathic** (sif-kò-path'ik) *a.*—**psychopathology** (sif-kò-pa-thol'ò-ji) *n.* the study of mental disorders.

psychosis (sif-kò'sis) *n.* acute mental disorder; [Psychol.] any mental phenomenon.

psychotherapy (sif-kò-ther'a-pi) *n.* the mental treatment of nervous disorders.—**psychotherapeutic** (sif-kò-ther-a-püt'ik) *a.*

psychrometer (sif-krom'e-ter) *n.* [fr. G. *psuchro-s*, cool, and *meter*] an instrument to determine the quantity of moisture in the air.

ptarmigan (tár'm-gan) *n.* [Celt.] a bird of the grouse family, having the feet feathered on the toes.

pterodactyl (ter-ò-dak'til) *n.* [G. *ptero-n*, wing, and *daktulos*, finger] an extinct flying reptile.—**pterodactylous** (ter-ò-dak'tu-lus) *a.* fitted for flying, by having a digit of the forelimb webbed.



Ptolemaic (tol-e-má'ik) *a.* pert. to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it.

ptomaine (tò'mán) *n.* [G. *ptōma*, a corpse] an alkaloid, usually poisonous, derived from putrefying matter.

ptosis (tò'sis) *n.* the abnormal drooping or letting down of a part of the body.

pub (pub) *n.* [Eng. slang] a public house; an inn or tavern.

puberty (pü'ber-ti) *n.* [F. *puberté*, fr. L. (acc.) *puberitatem*, fr. *pubēs*, signs of manhood] sexual maturity; in law, the age of 14 years in boys, and 12 years in girls.

pubescent (ju-bes'ent) *a.* arriving at puberty.—*pubescence*, *n.*

state of puberty; the soft, short hairs on plants.

public (pub'lik) *a.* [Fr., fr. *L. publicus* = *populus*, fr. *populus*, people] pert. to the people; relating to a nation; open to the knowledge of all, open for general use; accessible to all; —*n.* the people indefinitely; —**publicly**, *adv.* —**public house**, (Eng) an inn or tavern. —**public school**, a community-supported school. —**public spirited**, disposed to advance the interests of the community. —**public utility**, a private business organization that provides the public with transportation, light and power, or the like, and is subject to governmental regulation.

publican (pub'li-kən) *n.* in ancient Rome, a collector of taxes; a collector of tribute; the keeper of an inn.

publication (pub-li-kā'shun) *n.* the act of making public; promulgation; the act of offering a book or writing for sale or distribution; any pamphlet or book offered for sale.

publicity (pub-lis'i-ti) *n.* state of being open to the knowledge of the public. —**publicist** (pub'li-sist) *n.* one versed in, or who writes on, the laws of nations or current political events.

publish (pub'lish) *v.t.* [fr. *F. publier*, fr. *L. publicāre*, make public] to make public; to promulgate; to make known by posing or reading; to print for sale; to put into circulation. —**publisher**, *n.* one who publishes books, periodicals, etc. —*Syn.* to announce; divulge; advertise; proclaim; declare, disclose; issue.

puce (pūs) *a.* [F. = flea color, fr. O.F. *puce*, fr. *L. (acc.) pulicem*, flea] dark brown; brownish purple.

puck (puk) *n.* [M.S. *puca*] a little fairy; an elf, a sprite; a rubber disk used in playing hockey. —**puck ball**, a puffball.

pucker (puk'er) *v.t.* [Scand.] to gather into small folds or wrinkles; —*v.i.* to become puckered or wrinkled; —*n.* a fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds; a state of perplexity.

pudder (pu'dr) *n.* [Form of *pother*] a tumult; confused noise.

pudding (puod'ing) *n.* [E] a kind of soft dessert with a starchy base; an intestine stuffed with meal, suet, and other ingredients. —**pudding sleeve**, the sleeve of a clergyman's black gown. —**pudding stone**, conglomerate rock.

puddle (pu'dl) *n.* [M.E. *podel*, fr. A.S. *pudd*, ditch] a small quantity of standing water; a mixture of clay and sand rendered watertight; —*v.t.* to make muddy; to render impervious to water with puddle; to subject to puddling, as iron. —**puddling**, *n.* act of rendering watertight by means of puddle; process by which cast iron is decarbonized and converted into wrought iron. —**puddy**, *a.* muddy; foul; dirty. —**puddler**, *n.* a workman who puddles cast iron.

puddy (pu'di) *a.* short and heavy; squat; dumpy.

puddicity (pū-dis'i-ti) *n.* modesty; chastity; shamefacedness. — Also **puddency**.

pueblo (pweb'lo) *n.* [Sp., fr. *L. populus*, people] an Indian settlement, consisting of houses shared in common and built usually of adobe, in southwestern U.S.; [cap] a member of an Indian tribe living in such a village.

puerile (pū'er-il) *a.* [L. fr. *puer*, child, boy] boyish; childish; youthful; juvenile; silly. —**puerilely**, *adv.* —**puerileness**, *n.* —**puerility** (pū'er-il'i-ti) *n.* childishness; age of childhood; trifling or silly thought, expression, or conduct.

puerperal (pū'er'per-al) *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman, fr. *puer*, child, and *parere*, to bear] pert. to childbirth.

puff (puf) *n.* [Imit.] a sudden emission, as of breath; any sudden, short blast; a whiff; a puffball; a light pastry; a substance of loose texture for sprinkling powder on the skin; exaggerated praise; —*v.t.* to drive with a puff; to blow; to inflate with pride, etc.; to praise with exaggeration; —*v.t.* to blow with short whiffs; to breathe with vehemence. —**puffy**, *a.* swelled with air; inflated; coming in gusts. —**puffiness**, *n.* —**puffer**, *n.* one who puffs, or praises, one employed to raise prices at a sale by fictitious bidding. —**puffery**, *n.* system of puffing; exaggerate; praise. —**puff adder**, a venomous South African viper; the harmless N. American hog-nosed snake. —

puffball, *n.* a ball-shaped fungus which, when ripe, discharges its spores as a fine powder. —**puff paste**, a short, flaky paste for fine pastry.

puffin (pu'fin) *n.* [fr. *puiff*] a marine diving bird with a short, puffed-out beak.

pug (pug) *n.* [E., conn. with *puck*] a monkey; a kind of small dog. —**pug-faced**, *a.* having a face like a monkey. —**pug-nose**, *n.* a short, thick nose; a snub nose.

pug (pug) *v.t.* to mix, as cement; to fill with mortar.

pugh (poo, pooh) *int.* pshaw! (used in contempt or disdain).

pugilism (pū'ji-lizm) *n.* [fr. *L. pugil*, boxer; cp *pugnus*, fist] the practice of boxing or fighting with the fists. —**pugilist**, *n.* a boxer. —**pugilistic** (pū'ji-lis'tik) *a.* pert. to fighting with the fists.

pugnacious (pug-nā'shūs) *a.* [L. stem, *pugnāci-*, of *pugnax*, fr. *pugnāre*, to fight] disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — **pugnaciously**, *adv.* — **pugnacity** (pug-nas'it-i) *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

pugree (pug'rē) *n.* [Hind.] a scarf round the hat to keep off the sun's rays. Also **puggery**.

puisne (pū'ne) *a.* [Form of *puisy*] younger or inferior in rank. —*n.* a puisne judge.

puissant (pū'i-sant) *a.* [Fr., through Late L., fr. *L. posse*, be able] powerful; mighty. —**puissantly**, *adv.* —**puissance**, *n.* power; strength, might.



Puffin

puke (pūk) *v. i.* [E.] to vomit;—*n.* vomiting.—*puker, n.*

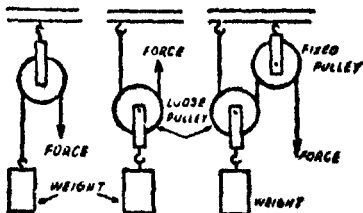
pulchritude (pul'kri-tūd) *n.* [L. fr. *pulcher*, beautiful] comeliness; beauty.—**pulchritudinous, a.**

pule (pūl) *v. s.* [imit.] to churl; to whimper; to whine.

pull (pool) *v. i.* [A.S. *pullian*] to draw towards one, to drag, to haul; to gather; to pluck; to impress by a hand printing press; to move or impel, as a boat;—*v. s.* to give a pull; to tug;—*n.* act of pulling or drawing, strain; that which is pulled, as a bellpull; [colloq.] hold over another.—**puller, n.**—to pull down, to demolish; to degrade.—to pull through, to free from a difficulty.—to pull up, to tear up; to eradicate; to stop by drawing the reins.

pullet (pool'et) *n.* [F. *poulette*, dim. fr. *poule*, hen, fr. L.] a young hen.

pulley (pool'i) *n.* [Perh. fr. F. *poulie*, fr. E. *pull*] a wheel for transmitting power or motion by means of a cord or rope.—**fast pulley**, a pulley firmly attached to the shaft—**loose pulley**, a pulley loosely fitted on a shaft.



Types of Pulley

Pullman car (pool'man kār) *n.* [fr. *Pullman*, inventor] a railroad sleeping or parlor car.

pullulate (pul'ū-lāt) *v. i.* [L.] to sprout or germinate.

pulmonary (pul'mō-ner-i) *a.* [L. *pulmōnarius*, fr. stem, *pulmōn-*, of *pulmo*, lung] pert. to the lungs; affecting the lungs—**pulmonic** (pul-mon'ik) *a.* pert. to, or affecting, the lungs;—*n.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs.—**pulnometer** (pul-mom'ē-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring lung capacity.

pulmotor (pul'mō-ter) *n.* [trade name] an apparatus for pumping oxygen in and out of the lungs, used in cases of drowning, etc.

pulp (pulp) *n.* [F., fr. L. *pulpa*] a soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter; the soft, succulent part of fruit; the material of which paper, etc., is made;—*v. i.* to render into pulp; to remove the pulp from.—**pulpy, a.** like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.—**pulpiness, n.**—**pulper, n.** a machine that pulps.—**pulpify, v. i.** to convert into pulp.—**pulpwood, n.** the wood of trees, such as the spruce, aspen, and slash pine, that is used in the manufacture of paper, esp. newspaper.

pulpit (pool'pit) *n.* [O.F. *pulpita*, fr. L. *pulpitum*, a stage] an elevated place in a church in which the preacher

stands.—**pulpitère** (pool-pi-tēr') *n.* a preacher (used in contempt).—**the pulpit**, preachers in general.

pulsate (pul'sāt) *v. i.* [L. (part.) *pulsatus*, fr. *pulsare*, throb. See pulse] to beat or throb, as the heart.—**pulsation** (pul-sā'shun) *n.* a beat or throb.—**pulsative, pulsatory** (pul'sā-tiv, -tō-ri) *a.* capable of pulsating; throbbing.—**pulsatile** (pul'sā-til) *a.* pulsative; producing sounds by being struck.

pulse (puls) *n.* [F. *pouls*, fr. L. (acc.) *pulsus*, beating, fr. *pellere*] the beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, esp. of the arteries; any measured or regular beat;—*v. i.* to beat, as the heart.—**pulseless, a.**—**pulselessness, n.**—**pulsiometer** (pul-sim'ē-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for ascertaining the movements of the pulse.—**pulsiometer** (pul-som'ē-ter) *n.* a steam-condensing pump.—to feel one's pulse, to take one's pulse; hence, to sound one's opinions.

pulse (puls) *n.* [L. *puls*, pottage] leguminous plants or their seed, as beans, peas, etc.

pulverize (pul'ver-iz) *v. i.* [F., fr. Late L. *pulverizare*, fr. L. stem, *pulver-*, of *pulvis*, dust] to reduce to fine powder.—*v. t.* to turn to powder; to fall to dust—**pulverous, a.** consisting of, or resembling, powder.—**pulverizer, n.**—**pulverizable** (pul-ver-i-zā-bl) *a.—**pulverization** (pul-ver-i-zā'shun) *n.* act of reducing to dust or powder.*

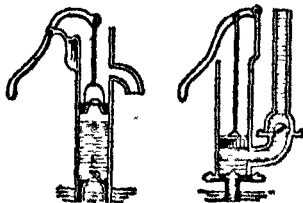
puma (pū'mā) *n.* [Peruv.] a carnivorous animal of the cat kind; the cougar.



Puma

pumice (pum'is) *n.* [A.S. fr. L. stem, *pumec-*, of *pumex*] light, porous lava;—*v. i.* to polish, etc., with pumice. Also **pumice stone.**

pummel (pum'el) *n.* and *v.* See **pommel.**



Lift Pump, left, and Force Pump

pump (pump) *n.* [F. *pompe*, fr. Ger. *pumpo*; conn. with *plump*] a

machine for raising water or other fluids; a machine that acts by the power of suction, consisting of a piston working airtight in a hollow cylinder;—[Variant of **pomp**] a low shoe with a thin sole, used for dancing, etc.;—*v.t.* to raise with a pump, as water; to examine by artful questions for the purpose of eliciting secrets from;—*v.i.* to work a pump; to raise water with a pump. — **pumper**, *n.*

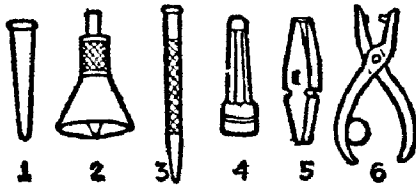
pumpkin (pump'kin) *n.* [F. *pompon*, fr. G. *pepon*, ripe] a plant of the gourd family and its fruit.

pun (pun) *n.* [fr. A.S. *punian*, to beat] a play on words that resemble each other in sound, but differ in sense;—*v.t.* to use puns.

punch (punch) *n.* [Skr. = five] a drink usually composed of water, sugar, lemon juice, spice, and spirits; liquor sweetened with hot water.—**punch-bowl**, *n.* a bowl in which punch is made.

Punch (punch) *n.* [Short. fr. *Punchinello*] the buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show; the leading marionette in the "Punch and Judy" show.

punch (punch) *n.* [Contr. fr. *punchion*] a tool used for stamping, or for perforating holes, as in metallic plates;—*v.t.* to perforate with a punch.—**puncher**, *n.*



Punches

(1. Steel; 2. Bell; 3. Center; 4. Hollow; 5. Blacksmith's; 6. T-shaped)

punch (punch) *v.t.* [fr. *punchion*] to beat; to bruise; to hit with the fist;—*n.* a blow, as with the fist.

punch (punch) *a.* [Variant of *bunch*] short and fat;—*n.* a short, fat man; a short-legged, stoutly built horse.

punchion (pun'chun) *n.* [O.F. = F. *pouçon*, fr. L. (acc.) *punctiōnem*, pricking, fr. (part.) *punctus*, pricked. See *puncture*] a punch tool; a short upright piece of timber in framing; a stud; a cask, or liquid measure, containing 72 to 120 gallons.

Punchinello (pun-chi-nel'ō) *n.* [It. *Punchinello*] a short, thick, and humpbacked character; any comical or grotesque person.

punctate (pungk'tāt) *a.* [fr. L. *punctum*, point. See *punchion*] pointed; having dots scattered over the surface. Also **punctuated**.

punctilio (pungk-til'ō) *n.* [Sp. *punctillo*, dim. fr. *punto*, point] a nice point in conduct or proceeding.—**punctilious**, *a.* attentive to punctilio; exact in the observance of forms or rules.—**punctiliously**, *adv.*—**punctiliousness**, *n.*—**puncto** (pungk'tō) *n.* the point of the foil in fencing

punctual (pungk'chōō-əl) *a.* [Late L. *punctuālis*, fr. L. *punctum*, point] observant of nice points; adhering to the exact time of an appointment; prompt.—**punctually**, *adv.*—**punctuality** (pungk-chōō-āl'ti) *n.* exactness as to time.

punctuate (pungk'chōō-āt) *v.t.* [Late L. *punctuālis*, pointed off. See *point*] to separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by periods, commas, etc.; to emphasize in some significant manner.—**punctuative**, *a.* pert. to punctuation.—**punctuation** (pungk-chōō-ā'shun) *n.* the art of punctuating.

puncture (pungk'chūr) *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. (part.) *punctus*, pricked, fr. *pungere*. See *pungent*] a small hole made by a point;—*v.t.* to pierce with a small, pointed instrument.

pundit (pun'dit) *n.* [Hind. *pandit*] a learned Brahmin; an expounder of the Sanskrit language, literature, and laws; a philosopher; a savant.

pungent (pun'jent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *pungent-*, pricking, fr. *pungere*] sharply affecting the taste or smell; pricking; sharply painful.—**pungently**, *adv.*—**pungency**, *n.* quality of being pungent.—*Syn.* piercing; acrid; biting; stimulating; keen; acrimonious.

Punic (pū'nik) *a.* [L. *Pānicus*, fr. *Pānus*, Carthaginian] pert. to the Carthaginians; faithless, treacherous; deceitful.—**Punic faith**, treachery.

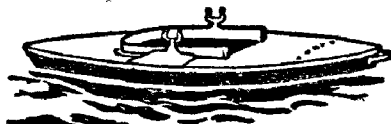
punish (pun'ish) *v.t.* [F. (part.) *punir*, fr. *punire*, fr. *pāna*, penalty] to afflict with pain or loss for a crime or fault; to chastise; to visit with bodily pain; to pound or pommel.—**punishable**, *a.*—**punisher**, *n.*—**punishment**, *n.* chastisement; correction; sufferings inflicted for a crime or fault.—**capital punishment**, death.—*Syn.* to castigate; chastise; correct; discipline; scourge; whip; lash; chasten.

punitive (pū'ni-tiv) *a.* pert. to, or inflicting, punishment.—**punitory**, *a.* implying punishment; punitive.

punk (punk) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] slow-burning decayed wood used for tinder.

punka (pung'ka) *n.* [Hind.] in India, a feather fan, a large fan for cooling the atmosphere of a room. Also **punkah**.

punster (pun'ster) *n.* one who frequently makes puns.



Punt

punt (punt) *n.* [A.S. fr. L. *ponto*, a punt, pontoon] a flat-bottomed boat, a kick of a football, when dropped from the hands, before it touches the ground;—*v.t.* to propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of the water;—[F. *ponte*,

fr. L. *punctum*, point] a point in a game of basnet;—*v.t.* to play at basnet; to make a punt in a game of football.—**punter**, *n.* one who fishes or shoots in a punt; one who marks the points in basnet; a marker; the kicker of a punt in football.

punto (pun'tō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *punctum*, point] a dot or point in music; a thrust or pass in fencing.

puny (pū'ni) *a.* [O.F. *pūsnē*, lit. born after, fr. L. *post natus*] small and feeble; petty.—**puniness**, *n.*

pup (pup) *v.i.* [Short fr. puppy] to bring forth whelps or puppies,—*n.* a puppy.

pupa (pū'pa) *n.*; *pl.* **pupae** (pū'pē) [L.] the third state in the metamorphosis of an insect; a chrysalis.—**pupal**, *a.* pert. to a pupa.—**pupate**, *v.i.* to change into a pupa.—**pupation**, *n.*

pupil (pū'pil) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *pūpillus*, *pūpilla*, dim. of *pūpus*, boy, and *pūpa*, girl] a youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor; a minor; the small opening in the center of the iris of the eye through which rays of light pass to the retina.—**pupillage**, **pupillage**, *n.* the state of being a pupil; wardship; minority; nonage.—**pupillary**, **pupillary**, *a.* pert. to a pupil or ward, pert. to the pupil of the eye.—**pupilarity**, **pupilarity** (pū-pi-lar'i-tū) *n.* age before that of puberty.

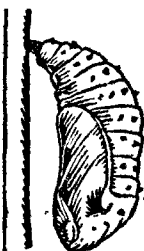
puppet (pup'et) *n.* [O.F. *poupette*, fr. L. *pūpa*, girl. See **pupil**] a figure moved by a cord in a mock drama; one managed by the will of another.—**puppetry**, *n.* ostentation; affectation.—**puppet player**, one who manages the motions of a puppet.—**puppet show**, a mock drama performed with puppets.

puppy (pup'i) *n.* [F. *poupée* doll; baby; conn. with **puppet**] a young dog; a whelp; a conceited, foppish fellow.—**puppyism**, *n.* extreme conceit.—**puppy-headed**, *a.* silly; stupid.

purblind (per'blind) *a.* [fr. **pure**=whole, and **blind**. Cp. **parboil**] nearsighted, or dim-sighted.—**purblindness**, *n.* dimness of vision.

purchase (per'chās) *v.t.* [O.F. *pur-chacer*, fr. *pur*=F. *pour*, fr. L. *prō*, for, and *chacer*, chase] to buy; to obtain by any outlay of labor, time, sacrifice, etc.; to gain a mechanical advantage;—*v.i.* to draw in a cable;—*n.* acquisition of anything for a price or equivalent; a thing bought; any mechanical advantage, power, or force.—**purchaseable**, *a.*—**purchaser**, *n.*

pure (pūr) *a.* [F., fr. L. *pūrus*] separate from all extraneous matter; free from mixture; clear; real; blameless; unsullied; untarnished; modest; chaste; absolute; out and out; sheer.—**purely**, *adv.*—**pureness**, *n.* purity.—**pure-blooded**, *a.* purebred.—**purebred**, *a.* of a clear strain or untainted by crossbreeding (of livestock,



Pupa

plants, etc.);—*n.* a pure-blooded animal.—**pure color**, a color like or close to that of the spectrum.

purée (pū-rā') *n.* [F.] a soup made by boiling some article, as beans, etc., and rubbing it through a sieve.

purfle (per'fl) *v.t.* [O.F. *pourfiler*, fr. L. *pro*, before, and *filum*, thread] to embroider;—*n.* a trimming for women's gowns; a border of embroidered work.—**purfling**, *n.* an ornamental border on edges of stringed instruments.

purgation (per-gā'shun) *n.* act of cleansing or purifying; the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt.—**purgative** (per-ga-tiv) *a.* having the power of purging;—*n.* a purgative medicine.

purgatory (per'ga-tō-ri) *a.* [fr. L. (part.) *purgātus*, purged. See **purge**] tending to cleanse; expiatory,—*n.* among Roman Catholics, a place or state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, state or period of trial, suffering, and misery.—**purgatorial**, *a.* pert. to purgatory.

purge (perj) *v.t.* [F. *purger*, fr. L. *pur-gāre*, fr. *pūr-us*, pure, and *agere*, bring] to cleanse, clear, or purify; to operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine; to clear from guilt, accusation, or the charge of a crime, etc.;—*v.i.* to become pure, as by clarification; to have preternatural evacuations from the intestines;—*n.* a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic; disposition of political enemies by death (a "blood" purge), exile, or imprisonment.—**purger**, *n.*

purify (pū'ri-fi) *v.t.* [F. *purifier*, fr. L. fr. *pūrus*, and *-ficāre*, *-facere*, make] to make pure or clear; to free from guilt or defilement; to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language;—*v.i.* to become pure or clear.—**purifier**, *n.*—**purification** (pū-ri-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of cleansing, or of removing foreign substances; a cleansing from guilt.

Purim (pū'rim) *n.* [H.=lots] among the Jews, the Feast of Lots.

purism (pūr'izm) *n.* the quality of being pure or nice, esp. in the choice of language.—**purist**, *n.* an advocate of extreme purity in literary language and style; a stickler for purity in any sense.—**puristic** (pū-nis'tik) *a.* pert. to purism.

Puritan (pū'n-tan) *n.* [Made fr. **purify**] in England, a Protestant reformer who advocated a rigid simplicity in the church service; one strict and severe in morals and religion; in a bad sense, a canting hypocrite;—*s.* pert. to the Puritans.—**Puritanism**, *n.* the doctrines or practice of Puritans.—**puritanic**, **puritanical** (pū-ri-tan'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice; over-scrupulous.—**puritanically**, *adv.*

purity (pū'ri-tū) *n.* [F. *pureté*, fr. *pur*, pure] quality or state of being pure; innocence; cleanliness; chastity.

purl (perl) *n.* [Also **pearl**. Form of **purfle**] an embroidered and puckered border; a plait or fold; inversion of the stitches in knitting;—[E.] a gentle murmur, as of a brook; a ripple or eddy;—*v.i.* to deco-

rate with fringe or embroidery; to invert; to seam;—*v.t.* to ripple; to make a murmuring sound, as running water.

purlieus (pür'lüz) *n. pl.* [Formerly *purliales*, *fr. O.F. pür=F. pür, fr. L. prō, for, and alē, going.* See alley] environs; neighborhood.

purlin (pür'lín) *n.* in a roof, a beam or pole that supports the rafters.

purloin (pür-loin') *v.t.* [O.F. *purloignier*, lit. detain, *fr. L. prōlongāre, prolong*] to steal; to fish; to pilfer;—*v.i.* to steal.—*purlotner, n.*

purple (pür'pl) *a.* [O.F. *purpre*, *fr. L. fr. G. porphura, the purplefish*] of a color composed of red and blue; imperial; regal;—*n.* a purple color; a token of imperial authority; the dignity of cardinal;—*v.t.* to make purple;—*v.s.* to become purple.—*purplish, a.*—*purple grackle, a N. American grackle.*—*purple trillium, an offensive-smelling trillium of eastern U.S.*

purport (pür'pört) *n.* [O.F. *pur porter*, declare, *fr. pür=F. pour, fr. L. prō, for, and portāre, carry*] meaning; import;—(pür-pört') *v.t.* to intend; to mean.

purpose (pür'pus) *n.* [O.F.; form of *propus*, *fr. L. propositum*. See proposition] object in view; end or aim; design, intention; effect; purport;—*v.t.* [O.F. *pourposer=proposer, propose*] to intend;—*v.s.* to design; to intend; to mean.—*purposefully, adv*—*purposeful, a.*—*purposeless, a.*—*of purpose, on purpose, purposely.*

purpurate (pür-pür-rät) *a.* [See *purplish*] purple in color.—*purpuric* (pür-pür'äl) *a.* purple.—*purpuric, a, pert.* to the purple.

purr (pür) *n.* [imit.] the low, murmuring sound of a cat;—*v.t.* to express by purring;—*v.s.* to utter a low, murmuring sound.

purree (pür'ē) *n.* [Hind] a yellow pigment; Indian yellow.

purse (pürs) *n.* [O.F. *bourse=F. bourse*, *fr. Late L, fr. G. bursa, hude*] a small bag to carry money in; money; resources; a sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present;—*v.t.* to put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse.—*purse net, a* net the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse.—*purse-proud, a.* proud of wealth, elated with riches.—*purse strings, command of the purse; power to increase or check expenditure.*

purser (pür'ser) *n.* a paymaster in the navy; an officer who has charge of the provisions, accounts, etc., in a ship.—*purserahip, n.* office of a purser.

purslane (pürs'lān) *n.* [O.F. *porcelaine*] portulaca.

pursue (pür-sü) *v.t.* [O.F. *pursuir=F. poursuivre, fr. L. prō, forward*, and *sequi, follow*] to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to seek; to be engaged in; to continue;—*v.s.* to go on; to proceed; to institute a suit at law.—*pursuable* (pür-sü'-ā-bl) *a.*—*pursuant, a.* done in consequence, or prosecution, of anything;—*adv.* pursuantly; according.—*pursuantly, adv.* conform-

ably.—*pursuance, n.* act of pursuing or prosecuting; process; consequence.

pursuit (pür-süt') *n.* act of following with haste; prosecution; continued exertion or effort; a business or occupation.

pursuivant (pür'swi-vānt) *n.* [F. (part.)=pursuing] a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

pursy (pür'si) *a.* [O.F. *pourcis=poulsif, fr. pouls, pulse*] fat, short, and thick; short-breathed.—*pursiness, n.* state of being pursy.

purtenance (pür'tē-nāns) *n.* [Contr. *fr. appurtenance*] that which pertains or belongs to, esp. the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

purulent (pür'roo-lent) *a.* [F., *fr. L. purulentus, fr. stem, pür-, of pus, pus*] consisting of, or pert. to, pus or matter.—*purulence, purulency, n.* pus or matter; suppuration.

purvey (pür-vā') *v.t.* [O.F. *purvier=F. pourvoir, fr. L. prōvidere, to provide*] to furnish or provide, as with provisions;—*v.s.* to purchase or procure provisions; to cater.—*purveyor, n.* one whose business is to make provision for the table; a caterer.—*purveyance, n.* act of purveying; that which is provided; the old royal prerogative of obtaining necessaries and enforcing personal service.

purview (pür'vü) *n.* [O.F. (part.) *pür-ven, provided*. See purvey] a stipulation or condition; body of a statute; scope or limits.

pus (pus) *n.* [L.] the yellowish-white liquid produced by suppuration.

push (poosh) *v.t.* [O.F. *pousser, poulsar, fr. L. pulsare, pulsate*] to press against with force; to drive or impel; to butt; to press or urge forward; to prosecute energetically;—*v.i.* to make a thrust; to advance persistently;—*n.* a thrust; any pressure or force applied; emergency; extremity; unflagging energy.—*pushball, n.* a game played with a large ball.—*pushcart, n.* a cart propelled by hand from behind.—*pusher, n.*

pusillanimous (pü-si-lan'i-mus) *a.* [L. *pusillus, very little, and animus, spirit*] destitute of manly courage; evincing weakness of mind or want of courage; cowardly; timid; feeble.—*pusillanimously, adv.*—*pusillanimity* (pü-si-lā-nim'i-ti) *n.* quality of being pusillanimous.

puss (poos) *n.* [imit., from noise made by cat in spitting] a cat; a young girl.—*pussy, n.* a dim. of *pusa*.—*pussyfoot, v.t.* to move stealthily, like a cat; hence, to equivocate.—*pussy-willow, n.* a willow that bears soft, fuzzy catkins.

pustule (pus'tül) *n.* [F., *fr. L. pustula, a pimple*] an elevation of the cuticle containing pus.—*pustulous, a.* covered with pustules.—*pustular, a.* arising from pustules.—*pustulate, v.s.* to form pustules;—*v.a.* having protuberances like pustules.

put (poot) *v.t.* [A.S. *puttan, to push*] to place; to set; to apply; to urge; to cast; to propose, as a question;—*v.s.* to place.—*put-off, n.* a shift for delay; an excuse.—*to put about, to embarrass.*—*to put down, to*

pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek'nīk) *a.* pert. to fireworks.—**pyrotechnics**, *n.* the art of making fireworks.—**pyrotechnist**, *n.* one skilled in pyrotechny.—**pyrotechny**, *n.* pyrotechnics.

pyroxene (pī'rok-sēn) *n.* [F., fr. G. *pyr*, fire, and *zenos*, strange] a siliceous, often crystalline mineral found in many igneous rocks.

pyroxylin (pī-rok'si-lin) *n.* [fr. G. *pyron*, wood] an explosive substance obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric and sulphuric acids; guncotton. Also **pyroxyline**.

pyrrhic (pī'rīk) *n.* [G. *pyrrhichē*, war-dance, fr. *Pyrrhichos*, inventor] a foot consisting of two short syllables; an ancient military dance to the accompaniment of the flute;—*a.* pert. to pyrrhics or to the ancient military dance.

Pyrrhonism (pī'rō-nīz-m) *n.* [Pyrrho, Greek philosopher, 360-270 B.C.] skepticism; universal doubt.—**pyrrhonist**, *n.* a skeptic.—**pyrrhonic** (pī-rōn'īk) *a.* of, or pert. to, Pyrrho, or skepticism.

Pythagorean (pī-thag-ō-rē'an) *n.* a follower of Pythagoras (6th cent. B.C.), the founder of a school of philosophy;—*a.* of, or pert. to, Pythagoras or his philosophy.

Pythian (pīth'i-an) *a.* [G. *Pythios*] pert. to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles at Delphi.—**Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated every four years near Delphi, in honor of Apollo.

python (pī'thon) *n.* [G.] a genus of large snakes that kill their prey by crushing it in their folds; a rocksnake; a soothing spirit.—**pythoness**, *n.* the priestess at Delphi, in Greece; a witch.—**pythonism**, *n.* the art of predicting events by divination.—**pythonic** (pī-thon'īk) *a.* oracular; prophetic.



Python

pyx (pīks) *n.* [L., fr. G. *pyxis*, a box, fr. *pyxos*, box-wood] the box in which the host is kept; a box or chest in which coins are put for trial and assay at the mint;—*v. l.* to test by assay.—**pyxia** (pīk'si-a) *n.* [L.] a pyx; a tortoise having the anterior part of its sternum moving and shutting like the lid of a box.

Q

Q, q, The 17th letter and 13th consonant of the English alphabet. It is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being pronounced like *kw*, as *quack*.

quab (kwob) *n.* [Ger.] a flat, soft fish; the ellpout.

quack (kwak) *v. i.* [Imit.; cf. Ger. *quacken*] to cry like the common duck; to act as a quack;—*s.* the cry of the domestic duck; a pretender to medical skill; a charlatan;—*a.* pert. to quackery; used by quacks.—**quackish**, *a.* like a quack; boastful.—**quackism**, *n.* the system of a charlatan.—**quackery**, *n.* the practice of a quack.—**quacksalver**, *n.* [D.] a quack doctor.—*Syn.* empiric; pretender; impostor; mountebank.

quadragesarian (kwod-rā-jē-nā'ri-an) *a.* [L. *quadragesarius*] forty years old;—*n.* one who is forty years old.

quadragesima (kwod-rā-jes'i-mā) *n.* [L.=fortieth] the forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.—**quadragesimal**, *a.* belonging to, or used in, Lent.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl) *n.* [L. *quadr.*, fr. *rt.* of *quattuor*, four, and *angulus*, angle] a plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides; a square or court surrounded by buildings; a division of land used on maps of the U.S. Geological Survey.—**quadrangular**, *a.* having four angles and four sides.

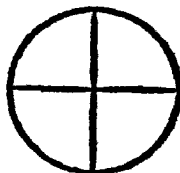
quadrant (kwod'rānt) *n.* [fr. L. *quadrans*, a fourth part] the fourth part of the area of a circle; an arc

of 90°; an instrument for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies; in gunnery, an instrument with a plummet line to mark the degrees (used in pointing guns or mortars to any required elevation).

quadrat (kwod'rāt) *n.* [fr. L. (part.) *quadrātus*, squared, fr. *rt.* of *quattuor*, four] a piece of type metal cast

lower than the letters, and used so as to leave a blank space on the paper, when printed, where it is placed [Print.]—abbr. **quad**.

quadrate (kwod'rāt) *a.* [L. (part.) *quadrātus*, squared. See **quadrat**] having four equal sides, and four right angles; square; divisible by four;—*n.* a square;—*v. i.* to square; to agree; to suit.—**quadratic** (kwod-rat'īk) *a.* pert. to, or resembling, a square; square.—**quadratics**, *n.* that part of algebra dealing with quadratic equations.—**quadratrix** (kwod-rā'trīks, -rat'rīks) *n.* a curve for finding the sides of a square equal to the area contained by a given curve.—**quadrature** (kwod'rā-chūr) *n.* the act of squaring, or reducing to a square; the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as a circle; the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.—**quadratic equation**, an equation in which the highest part of the unknown quantity is a square (Alg.).



Circle Divided into Quadrants

quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fō'li-āt) *a.* [*L. quatitor, four, and folium, leaf*] having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.



Quadrifoliate Leaves of Bluet

quadriform (kwod'ri-fawrm) *a.* [*L.*] fourfold as regards form or arrangement.

quadriga (kwod-rī'gā) *n.* [*L.*] a four-horse Roman chariot.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'er-al) *a.* [*L., fr. rt. of quatitor, four, and stem, later-, of latus, side, a side*] having four sides;—*n.* a plane figure having four sides; space within, and protected by, four fortresses.

quadrille (kwod-ril', kă-dril') *n.* [*F., through Sp., fr. Late L. quadrus, square, fr. L. rt. of quatitor, four*] a game played by four persons with forty cards; a kind of dance made up of sets of dancers, four couples of dancers being in each set; also, the music played to such a dance.

quadrillion (kwod-ril'yun) *n.* [*Made fr. L. pref. quadr-, four, and (M)illion*] in the French and U.S. notation, 1000 trillions; in the English notation, 1,000,000 trillions.

quadrupartite (kwod-ri-păr'tit) *a.* [*L. pref. quadri-, fr. rt. of quatitor, four*] divided into four parts (a term used in botany, conchology, and heraldry).—**quadrupartitely**, *adv.*

quadroon (kwod-rōon') *n.* [*Sp. cuarteron, fr. L. quartus, fourth*] the offspring of a mulatto and a white; a person quarter-blooded.

quadruman (kwod'roo-măn) *n.* [*L. quadru-, four times, and manus, a hand*] an animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.—**quadrumanous** (kwod-roo'mă-nus) *a.* four-handed.

quadruped (kwod'roo-ped) *a.* [*fr. L. fr. quadru-, four times, and stem, ped-, of pēs, foot*] having four feet;—*n.* an animal having four feet (often restricted to the mammals).—**quadrupedal** (kwod-roo-pē'dal) *a.*

quadruple (kwod'roo-pl) *a.* [*L. quadru-, plus, fr. quadru-, four times*] fourfold; four times told;—*n.* four times the sum or number;—*v.t.* to multiply by four; to increase fourfold;—*v.i.* to be multiplied by four.—**quadruple**, *n. pl.* four children born at one time.—**quadruply**, *adv.*—**quadruplicate** (kwod-rōo-pli-kăt) *v.t.* [*L. quatitor and plicare, to fold*] to make fourfold.—**quadruplication** (kwod-roo-pli-kă'shun) *n.* act of quadrupling.

quæstor (kwes'tor) *n.* [*L.*] in ancient Rome, a public treasurer; the receiver of taxes, tribute.—**quæstorship**, *n.*

the office of a quæstor or Roman treasurer; the term of a quæstor's office.

quaff (kwaf) *v.t.* [*Celt.*] to swallow in large drafts;—*v.i.* to drink deeply.—**quaffer**, *n.*

quag (kwag) *n.* [*Short. fr. quagmire*] a bog.—**quaggy**, *a.* spongy; boggy.

quagga (kwag'gā) *n.* [*Kafir*] an African quadruped of the horse family, closely related to the zebra.

quagmire (kwag'mir) *n.* [=quake-mire] soft, wet land, which yields under the feet;—*v.t.* to sink or overwhelm, as in a quagmire.

quaich (kwāh) *n.* [*Celt.*] a small drinking vessel, with two ears for handles. Also **quaigh**.

quail (kwāl) *v.t.* [*A.S. cwelan, to die*] to crush; to subdue;—*v.i.* to lose spirit; to shrink; to cower.

quail (kwāl) *n.* [*O.F. quaille = F. caille, fr. D., a bird allied to the partridge*].—**quail call, quail pipe**, a pipe or call for luring quails into a net.

quaint (kwānt) *a.* [*O.F. coint, neat, fr. L. (acc. part.) cognitum, known*]. See **cognition, acquaint** odd and antique; curious and fanciful; whimsical; singular.—**quaintly**, *adv.*—**quaintness**, *n.*

quake (kwāk) *v.i.* [*A.S. cwacian*] to tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion; to tremble, as soft, wet land; to vibrate; to quiver;—*n.* a shake; a trembling; a shudder.—**quaky**, *a.* shaky; quaking.—**quaker**, *n.* one who quakes.—**quaking bog**, peat bog in a growing state, and so saturated with water that it will quake when pressed on.—**quaking grass**, a grass the spikelets of which are always in tremulous motion.

Quaker (kwāk'er) *n., fem. Quakeress*, a member of the Society of Friends.—**Quakerish**, *a.*—**Quakerism**, *n.* the characteristics, manners, dress, tenets of Quakers.

qualify (kwol'i-fi) *v.t.* [*F. qualifier, fr. Late L., fr. L. qualis, of what kind, and facere, make*] to adapt to a given standard; to fit for active service or office; to prepare, by requisite training for special duty; to make capable of exercising a privilege, as the franchise, etc.; to furnish with the legal title to; to limit; to abate; to diminish; to reduce the strength of, as liquors;—*v.i.* to render oneself fit for a certain position.—**qualifier**, *n.*—**qualifiable**, *a.* modifiable.—**qualification** (kwol-i-fī-kă'shun) *n.* any endowment or acquirement that fits a person for an office or employment; act of limiting; abatement; modification; restriction.—**qualificative** (kwol'i-fī-kă-tiv) *a.* serving to qualify.—*Syn.* to fit; adapt; capacitate; equip; prepare; enable; dilute; assuage; restrict.

quality (kwol'i-ti) *n.* [*F. qualité, fr. L. (acc.) qualitiem, fr. qualis, of what kind*] particular property inherent in a body or substance; distinguishing feature or characteristic; temper of mind; comparative rank, esp. superior rank; high birth or station; persons of high birth or rank.—**qualitative**, *a.* relating to quality.—**qualitatively**, *adv.* **qualitative analysis**, the process of ascer-

taining the qualities or properties of a compound substance, and determining thereby its constituent elements [Chem].—*Syn.* property; attribute; character; worth; disposition; qualification.

qualm (kwam) *n.* [A.S. *cwælm*, death] a sudden attack of illness, faintness, distress, or pain; a scruple of conscience.—*qualmish*, *a.* affected with nausea.—*qualmishly*, *adv.*—*qualmishness*, *n.*

quandary (kwon'da-ri, kwon-dä'ry) *n.* [Corr. fr. hypochondriac] a state of perplexity; a predicament.

quantify (kwon'ti-fi) *v.t.* [Made like *qualify*, fr. L. *quantus*, how much] to determine, or mark, the quantity of.—*quantification* (kwon-ti-fikā'shun) *n.* a modification by a reference to quantity.

quantity (kwon'ti-ti) *n.* [F. *quantité*, fr. L. *quantitatem*, fr. *quantus*, how much] the property of being measurable; amount; bulk; size; a certain part; a considerable amount; the extent or extension of a general conception; [Gram.] the relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable; [Mus.] the relative duration of a tone; [Math.] that which can be multiplied, divided, or measured.—*quantitative*, *a.* relating to quantity.—*quantitative analysis*, the chemical process of determining the quantities, or proportion, of each element in a compound substance.

quantum (kwon'tum) *n.* [L.] quantity; amount; in physics, the amount of energy taken in or released in one step of atomic activity.

quaquaversal (kwā-kwa-ver'sal) *a.* [L.] inclined outwards in all directions from a central point; [Geol] dipping so as to face all sides.—*quaquaversally*, *adv.*

quarantine (kwor'qn-tēn) *n.* [O.F. = forty days, fr. *quarante*, forty, fr. L. *quadrāginta*] the term (usually forty days) during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; any forced isolation because of contagious disease;—*v.t.* to put under quarantine.

quarrel (kwor'el) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *querēla*, fr. *queri*, to complain] an angry contest; a petty fight or brawl; a breach of friendship; a dispute;—*v.t.* to dispute violently; to wrangle; to fall out; to cavil.—*quarrelor*, *n.*—*quarrelsome*, *a.* apt to quarrel; irascible; contentious.—*quarrelsomely*, *adv.*—*quarrelsomeness*, *n.*—to pick a quarrel, to provoke a dispute.

quarrel (kwor'el) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *quadrus*, square] an arrow with a square head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

quarry (kwor'i) *n.* [O.F. *quarriere*, lit. squared, fr. Late L., fr. L. *quadrāre*. See *quadrant*] a place where stones are dug from the earth for building;—*v.t.* to dig from a quarry.—*quarriable*, *a.*—*quarrier*, *n.*—*quarryman*, *n.* a person quarrying stones.

quarry (kwor'i) *n.* [O.F. *cuirce*, intestines of game wrapped in

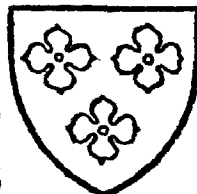
skin given to hound, *cuir*, fr. L. *corium*] skin game, esp. the game hunted for by hawking; the entrails of game given to the dogs.

quart (kwawrt) *n.* [F., fr. L. *quarta*, fourth (part of a gal)] the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

quart (kårt) *n.* [F.] a sequence of four cards at piquet. Also *quarte*.

quartan (kwawrt'an) *a.* [F., fr. L. *quartānus*, pert. to the fourth, fr. *quartus*] occurring every fourth day;—*n.* an ague that occurs every fourth day.

quarter (kwawrt'er) *n.* [O.F. *quartier*, fr. L. *quartārius*, fourth part, fr. *quartus*] one of four equal parts into which anything is divided; in avoirdupois weight, the fourth of 1 cwt.; in dry measure, 8 bushels, as of grain; 9 bushels, or a fourth of a chaldron, of coal; one of the four divisions of the globe; a quarter dollar; one of the four cardinal points of the compass; the fourth part of the moon's monthly revolution; one limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; a term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; part of a ship's side between the foremost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern; a region; a territory; a division of a town, county, or the like; a district; place of lodging; shelter; merciful treatment shown to an enemy;—*v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; to furnish with shelter; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms; to apportion soldiers for lodging;—*v.i.* to lodge; to have a temporary residence.—*quartering*, *n.* act of separating in parts; a station; an assignment of quarters for soldiers; billet; [Her] one of the four divisions of a shield.—*quarterly*, *a.* consisting of a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year;—*n.* a periodical work published four times a year;—*adv.* by quarters; once in a quarter of a year.—*quarterback*, the player who calls signals on a football team.—*quartermaster*, *n.* an army officer who provides quarters, provisions, clothing, etc., for the army; a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, etc., under the direction of the master.—*quarter-bred*, having a fourth pure blood (said of horses, cattle, etc.)—*quarter day*, a day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year—hence, one on which rent becomes due.—*quarterdeck*, that part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast.—*quarter-final*, *n.* the round before the semi-final.—*quarterfoil*, an ornamental figure disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals.—*quartermaster-general*, the chief officer in the quartermaster's department.—*quarter plate*, in photography, a size of plate measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—*quarter section*, a land area one-half mile square = 160 acres.—*quarterstaff*, a stout staff formerly used for defense.



Quarterfoils on an Escutcheon

quartern (kwawr'tern) *n.* [O.F. *quarlevon*, fr. L. *quartus*] the fourth part of a pint; a gill; the fourth part of a peck; a loaf weighing 4 lbs.

quartet (kwawr'tet) *n.* [F.] a composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument; the set of four persons that perform a piece of music in four parts [Mus.], a stanza of four lines. Also **quartette**.

quartile (kwawr'til) *a.* [L. *quartus*, fourth] in statistics, pert. to a point halfway between the median and the first or last member of a series;—*n.*

quarto (kwawr'tō) *n.* [fr. L. *in quarto*, in a fourth part] a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper, or in which every sheet, being folded twice, makes 4 leaves—written 4to;—*a.* having four leaves to the sheet.

quartz (kwawrts) *n.* [Ger. *quarz*] pure silica, found in massive crystals. —**quartzite**, *n.* a metamorphosed sandstone containing quartz. —**quartz rock**, quartzite.

quash (kwosh) *v.t.* [O.F. *quasser* = F. *casser*, fr. L. *quassāre*, to shake] to crush; to put down summarily; [Law] to annul, overthrow, or make void.

quasi (kwā'si) [L.] as if; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree (used as a prefix).

quasimodo (kwās-i-mō'dō) *n.* the first Sunday after Easter.

quassia (kwash'i-ā) *n.* [fr. the name of a negro, *Quassi*, who prescribed this article as a specific] a bitter wood obtained from various trees of tropical America (the wood and bark are employed in medicine). —**quassin** (kwās'in) *n.* the bitter principle of quassia.

quatercentenary (kwā-ter-sen'-te-ner-i) *n.* a 400th anniversary.

quaternary (kwā-ter'nā-ri) *a.* by fours.—**Quaternary**, *n.* a geological period after the Tertiary.

quaternion (kwā-ter'n-i-on) *n.* [fr. L. *quattuor*, four] the number four; a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; a file of four soldiers; a term employed in mathematics;—*v.t.* to divide into quatermons, files, or companies.

quatorzain (kā-tawrzāin) *n.* [F.] a stanza of fourteen lines.

quatorze (kā-tawrz') *n.* [F.] in piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens—worth 14 points.

quatrain (kwot'rān) *n.* [F. fr. *quatre*, four, fr. L. *quattuor*] a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

quatre (kā'ter) *n.* [F.] a playing card, domino, or die with four spots.

quatrefoil (kā't', kwā'ter'-foil) *n.* See **quarterfoil**.

quaver (kwā'vēr) *v.t.* [c.f. *quake*] to shake; to sing or play with tremulous modulations;—*n.* a trembling; a rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music; a note or measure of time equal to half a crotchet, or the eighth of a semibreve.—**quaverer**, *n.*

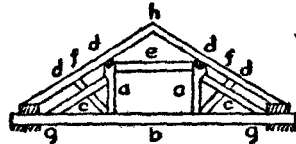
quay (kē) *n.* [O.F.=F. *quai*, fr. Celt.] a mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river, for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels.—**quayage**, *n.* wharfrage.—**quayberth**, *n.* a berth for a ship in a public dock.

quean (kwēn) *n.* [A.S.] a wench; in Scotland, an unmarried girl.

queasy (kwē'zi) *a.* [Scand.] sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; fastidious; squeamish; causing nausea.—**queasily**, *adv.*—**queasiness**, *n.*

quebracho (kā-brā'chō) *n.* [fr. Sp. *quebrachacha*, break-ax] a genus of tropical American hardwood trees.

queen (kwēn) [A.S. *cwēn*, a woman; *conn.* with **quean**] the consort of a king; a woman sovereign; the fertile female of social bees; any woman pre-eminent above others of her sex; a playing card on which the figure of a queen is shown; one of the chief pieces in the game of chess;—*v.t.* to act the part of a queen.—**queenly**, *adv.* like a queen.—**queenliness**, *n.*—**queenlike**, *a.* resembling or befitting a queen.—**queenhood**, *n.* the state or position of a queen.—**queencake**, *n.* a kind of confection.—**queening**, *n.* a kind of apple.—**queen bee**, the female of the hive.—**queen consort**, the wife of a king.—**queen dowager**, the widow of a king.—**queen mother**, a queen dowager that is also mother of the reigning monarch.—**queen of the May**, a young girl crowned with flowers, and enthroned as the ruler of the May Day sports.—**queen post**, one of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters.—**queen regent**, a queen reigning as regent.—**queen regnant**, a queen by right.



Queen-Post Roof
(a, Queen post; b, Tie beam; c, Struts; d, Purlin; e, Scaffolding piece; f, Rafter; g, Plate; h, Ridge)

queer (kwēr) *a.* [Ger.] going athwart what is usual; odd; singular;

quant—**quently**, *adv.*—**queerness**, *n.*

quell (kwel) *v.t.* [A.S. *cwellan*, to kill; *conn.* with **quail** (1)] to subdue; to put down.—**queller**, *n.*

quench (kwench) *v.t.* [A.S. *cwencan*] to extinguish; to put out, as fire; to allay; to repress; to stifle; in Scripture to resist, as the Holy Ghost;—*v.i.* to become cool.—**quenchable**, *a.*—**quenchless**, *a.*—**quenchlessly**, *adv.*—**quenchlessness**, *n.*—**quencher**, *n.*

quercus (kwēr'kus) *n.* [L.] a genus of trees, containing the oaks.—**quercine** (kwēr'sin) *a.* pert. to oak;—*n.* the dyer's oak; a dyestuff.

querimonious (kwēr-i-mō'ni-us) *a.* [fr. L. fr. *quæri*, complain] complaining; querulous; apt to com-

plain.—**querimoniously**, *adv.*—**querimoniousness**, *n.*

quern (kwern) *n.* [A.S. *cweorn*] a rude hand mill for grinding grain.

querulous (kwer'ū-lus) *a.* [L. fr. *queri*, complain] apt to repine, or habitually complaining; murmuring; peevish; fretful; whining.—**querulously**, *adv.*—**querulousness**, *n.*

query (kwē'ri) *n.* [L. (*imper*) *querere*] inquire! fr. *querere*, to seek for] a question; an inquiry;—*v.t.* to inquire into; to doubt of, to note or mark with a query;—*v.i.* to ask questions.—**querist**, *n.* one who inquires, or asks questions.

quest (kwest) *n.* [O.F.=F. *quête*, fr. L. (*part.*) *quæsitus* (*rēs*), (thing) sought, fr. *quærare*] search; request.

question (kwēs'chun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (*acc.*) *quæsitio*], a seeking. See **quest**] act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; that which is asked; a query; subject propounded for inquiry; dispute, or subject of dispute; a matter of doubt or difficulty; a problem;—*v.t.* to inquire of by asking questions; to be uncertain of; to call in question;—*v.s.* to ask a question, or questions; to inquire; to debate.—**questionable**, *a.* doubtful; uncertain.—**questionably**, *adv.*—**questionableness**, *n.*—**questionless**, *adv.* beyond a question or doubt.—**questionary**, *a.* inquiring; asking questions.—**questioner**, *n.*—**in question**, under discussion or consideration.—**leading question**, a question so put as to suggest the answer.—**out of question**, beyond question.—**out of the question**, not worthy of consideration.—**previous question**, in parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be taken on the main issue or not.—**to beg the question**, to assume the point to be proved.—**to call in question**, to doubt; to examine judicially.

questionnaire (kwēs' chu-nār') *n.* [F] a list of questions usually devised, and submitted to a large number of persons, for statistical or similar purposes.



queue (kü) *n.* [F] the tie of a wig; a pigtail; a file of people waiting to be admitted in order of arrival.

quibble (kwib'l) *n.* [Conn. with *quip*] an evasion; a cavil; a pretense;—*v.i.* to evade the point in question; to play upon words.—**quibbler**, *n.* one who evades an issue by caviling.

quick (kwik) *a.* [A.S. *cwic*, alive] alive; living, smart, animated; sprightly;—*adv.* nimbly; rapidly; with haste; speedily.—*n.* a living animal or plant, esp. the hawthorn; quickset; the part of the body which is sensitive to pain; the living flesh.—**quickly**, *adv.*—**quickness**, *n.*—**quicken**, *v.t.* to make alive; to make active; to sharpen; to stimulate; to hasten; in Scripture, to revive by new supplies of grace, comfort, etc.;—*v.s.* to become alive; to move with rapidity; to beat faster, as the pulse; to acquire life, as the fetus.—**quickener**, *n.*—**quick march**, **quick step**, a march at the rate of 110 paces a minute.—**quick-tempered**, irascible; bad-

tempered.—*Syn.* speedy; swift; active; brisk; numble; hasty; pregnant.

quicklime (kwik'lim) *n.* any carbonate of lime, as chalk, limestone, oyster shells, etc., deprived of its carbonic acid.

quicksand (kwik'sand) *n.* sand easily moved, or readily yielding to pressure, esp. loose sand mixed with water.

quickset (kwik'set) *v.t.* to plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence;—*n.* made of living shrubs, as a hedge.

quicksilver (kwik'sil-ver) *n.* [A.S. *cwicseolfor*, living silver] mercury.

quid (kwid) *n.* [Form of *quid*] a portion to be chewed; a chew of tobacco.

quiddity (kwid'i-ti) *n.* [L. *quæditus*, fr. *quid?* what?] a trifling nicety; a captious question.

quidnunc (kwid'nungk) *n.* [L. = what now?] one who is curious, or who pretends, to know everything that passes.

quiesce (kwī-es') *v.i.* [fr. L. *quiescere*, rest] to be silent, as a letter.—**quiescent**, *a.* still; not moving; quiet; not sounded;—*n.* a silent letter.—**quiescently**, *adv.*—**quiescence**, *n.* rest; repose; the condition of having no sound, as of a letter.

quiet (kwī'et) *a.* [L. *quies*] still, peaceful; unmolested; not agitated, not crying or restless, as a child;—*n.* rest; repose; tranquility; peace; security;—*v.t.* to reduce to a state of rest; to calm; to allay; to suppress;—*v.s.* to become quiet.—**quietly**, *adv.*—**quietness**, *n.*—**quieter**, *n.*—*Syn.* peaceable; meek; mild; calm; undisturbed.

quietism (kwī'et-izm) *n.* the system of the quietists, who maintained that religion consists in rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to His will.—**quietistic** (kwī-e-us'tik) *a.* pert. to quietism or quietists.

quietude (kwī-ētūd) *n.* rest; repose; quiet; tranquility.

quietus (kwī-ētus) *n.* rest; repose; death.

quill (kwil) *n.* [Prob. E.] a large, strong feather of the goose, swan, crow, etc. (used as a pen); a pen; a spine or prickle, as of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind thread; the tube of a musical instrument; an implement for striking the strings of certain instruments; [O.F., fr. L. *colligere*, collect] to plait or to form into small ridges.—**quill driver**, a clerk.



Quill Pen

quillet (kwil'et) *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, what you will] a quibble.

quilling (kwil'ing) *n.* a narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or plaited.

quillwort (kwil'wert) *n.* [See **wort**] a cryptogamic aquatic plant,

having a grasslike shape, found on the bottoms of ponds.

quilt (kwilt) *n.* [O.F. *cuille*, fr. L. (acc.) *culcitra*, a bed cushion] a cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths, and sewing them together—hence, any blanket or similar covering.—*v.t.* to stitch together with some soft and warm substance between.—**quilter**, *n.*—**quilting**, *n.* quilted work; a figured material for bed quilts, toilet covers, etc.

quinary (kwí'ná-ri) [L. *quinarius*, five by five, *quini*, five each] consisting of, arranged in, fives.

quinate (kwí'nát) *a.* [fr. L. *quini*, five each] having five leaflets on a petiole [Bot.].

quince (kwins) *n.* [M.E. (pl.) *gwynes*, *cons*, fr. O.F. *corn*, through L., fr. G. *kudónion* (*mélon*), (apple) of Cydonia, in Crete] a small tree of Asia, related to the apple; the fruit of the tree, much used in making pies, marmalade, etc.



Flowering
Shoot of
Quince

quincentenary (kwín-sen'te-ner-i) *n.* a five-hundredth anniversary.

quincunx (kwín'kungks) *n.* [L.] an arrangement, esp. of trees, by fives, one being placed at each corner and one in the middle of a square.

quindecagon (kwín-dek'á-gon) *n.* [fr. L. *quindecim*, fifteen] a plane figure with fifteen angles and sides.

quinine (kwí'nín; kwí-nén') *n.* [Peruv] a basic alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona or Jesuits' bark; one of the salts of quinine, esp. the sulphate used as a tonic and febrifuge.

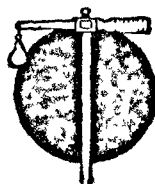
quingagesima (kwín-kwá-jes'i-má) *a.* [L. *quingagesimus*, fiftieth] fiftieth; denoting the Sunday fifty days before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

quinquefoliate (kwín-kwe-fó'li-át) *a.* [fr. L. *quinque*, five] having five leaves or leaflets.

quinquennial (kwín-kwen'i-ál) *a.* [fr. L. *quinque* and *annus*, year] occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.—**quinquennially**, *adv.*

quinsy (kwín'sí) *n.* [O.F. *quinancie*, fr. G. *kuna*(*n*)*gkē*, fr. *kwón*, dog, and *a(n)gchein*, to choke] an inflammation of the tonsils of the throat; any inflammation of the throat accompanied by fever.

quintain (kwín'tín) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *quintānus*, fr. *quintus*, fifth] an ancient tilting block, made of an upright post with a revolving cross post to one end of which the target was attached.



Quintain

quintal (kwín'tál) *n.* [F., through A., fr. L. *centum*, a hundred] a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.

quintan (kwín'tán) *n.* [See **quintain**] a fever, the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

quintessence (kwín-tes'ens) *n.* [L. *essence*] in alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body; pure essence; an extract from anything containing all its virtues in a condensed form; the essential part of a thing.—**quintessential** (kwín-te-sen'shál) *a.* consisting of quintessence.

quintet (kwín-tet') *n.* [R., fr. It.] a composition for five voices or instruments; a company of five singers or players. Also **quintette**.

quintillion (kwín-tíl'yun) *n.* [imit. fr. billion, quadrillion] according to the French and American notation, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a unit with 30 ciphers annexed.

quintuple (kwín-tú-plí) *a.* [F.; imit. fr. quadruple] multiplied by five; fivefold;—*v.t.* to make fivefold; to multiply by five.—**quintuplets** (kwín-tú-plet) *n. pl.* a group of five similar units; five children born at a single birth.

quip (kwíp) *n.* [Formerly *quippy*, fr. L. *quippe*, "forsooth"] a smart sarcastic turn; a taunt;—*v.t.* to taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort;—*v.i.* to scoff; to manifest contempt by derision.

quire (kwír) *n.* See **choir**.

quire (kwír) *n.* [O.F. *quaiier*=F. *cahier*, fr. Late L. *quaternum*, a collection of four sheets] a bundle of paper consisting of 24 sheets, unfolded or folded once.

Quirites (kwí-rít'ez) *n. pl.* [L.] the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

quirk (kwerk) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a sudden turn; an artful evasion; a shift; a quibble; a smart taunt or retort; a flight of fancy; a conceit; [Arch.] an acute angle or projection.—**quirky**, *a.* full of quirks.—**quirkish** (kwerk'ish) *a.* consisting of quirks; tricky.



Quirt

quirt (kwert) *n.* [Mex. *cuarta*] a rawhide riding whip with a short grip;—*v.t.* to hit with a quirt.

quit (kwít) *v.t.* [F. *quitter*, fr. O.F. *quite*, discharged, from late form of L.

quittus, quiet] to release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to acquit; to conduct, to discharge, as an obligation or duty; to have done with;—*a.* released from obligation, charge, or penalty; free; clear; absolved—*quittable*, *a.* return; repayment.—*quitter*, *n.*—to be quits, to be on equal terms.

quitch grass (kwich'gras) *n.* [Form of quick] quickgrass or couch grass, which roots deeply and is not easily killed.

quitclaim (kwit'klām) *n.* [Law] a release, as of rights in property, in some states, a real estate conveyance.

quite (kwit) *adv.* [M.E. *quite*, free, quit] completely; wholly; entirely; totally; to a great extent.

quittance (kwit'ent) formerly, rent paid for grants of land, in consideration of which the tenant was quit from all other service.

quittance (kwit'ans) *n.* release from a debt or obligation; acquittance.

quiver (kwiv'er) *n.* [O.F. *cuivre*, fr. Ger.] a case or sheath for arrows.—*quivered*, *a.* furnished with a quiver; sheathed, as in a quiver.



Quiver

quiver (kwiv'er) *v. i.* [fr. A.S. *cwifer*, to motion; shiver, to tremble;—*n.* the act of quivering—*quivering*, *a.* trembling.

qui vive (kē-vēv') [F. = who lives?] who goes there? the challenge of a French sentinel.—to be on the qui vive, to be on the alert.

quixotic (kwiks'ot'ik) *a.* like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; ineffectually good-intentioned—*quixotically*, *adv.*—*quixotism*, *quixotry* (kwiks'ot-izm, -ri) *n.*

quiz (kwiz) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a set of questions, usually brief, constituting an examination, one who quizzes others; an

odd fellow;—*v. i.* to ridicule or make sport of; to question.—*quizzer*, *n.*

quizzical (kwiz'ikal) *a.* given to banter; odd.—*quizzically*, *adv.*

quod (kwod) *n.* [Slang] a prison.

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet) *n.* [L.=what you please] a nice point; a subtlety.

quoif (koi'f) *n.* See coif.

quoin (koin) *n.* [F. *coin*. See coin] a corner of a building, or the stones, etc., that constitute it; any external angle of a building; a wedge-shaped piece in an arch; [Print.] a small wooden wedge used to lock the types in the galley, etc.

quoit (kwōit) *n.* [Ety. unknown] a ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched at a fixed object in play;—*pl.* the play or game itself;—*v. i.* to throw quoits; to play at quoits.

quondam (kwon'dam) *a.* [L.=formerly] having been formerly; former, as a friend.

quorum (kwō'rūm) *n.* [L.=of whom] such a number of the members of any body as may transact business.

quota (kwō'ta) *n.* [L. *quota* (*pars*), how great (a part)] a proportional part or share.

quote (kwōt) *v. i.* [O.F. *quoter*, fr. Lat. L. *quotāre*, to number, as chapters, fr. L. *quotus*, how many] to cite, as a passage from some author; to name the price of.—*quoter*, *n.*—*quotable*, *a.*—*quotability*, (kwō'ta-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of being quoted.—*quotation* (kwō-tā'shun) *n.* act of quoting or citing; a passage adduced from an author as evidence or illustration; that which is quoted or cited; the naming of the price of commodities; the price specified to a correspondent.

quoth (kwōth) *v. i.* [A.S. *cwriā*, said, fr. *cwethan*, say] said; spoke.

quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an) *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, how many, and *diēs*, day] occurring or returning daily;—*n.* anything returning daily, esp. a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

quotient (kwō'shent) *n.* [fr. L. (*adv.*) *quotiens*, how often, fr. *quod*, how many] the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R

R, r, the eighteenth letter and the fourteenth consonant of the English alphabet is a liquid or semi-vowel. As an abbreviation, it stands for *Rex*, *King*, *Regina*, *Queen*, etc., and the 18th member of a series.—three R's, reading, writing, arithmetic.

rabbet (rab'et) *v. i.* [F., of uncert. etym] to cut with such an edge as will overlap a corresponding edge, and form with it a close joint;—*n.* a groove made on the

edge of a board, so as to form, with a corresponding edge, a close joint.



Rabbet Joint

rabbi (rab'ī) *n.* [H.=my master] a Jewish title of respect for a teacher or

doctor of the law; also rabbin.—**rabbinic** (ra-bin'ik) *n.* the dialect of the rabbis; the later form of the Hebrew tongue.—**rabbinical**, *a.* pert. to the rabbins or to their learning and language.—**rabbinist**, **rabbinite** (rab'i-nist, -nit) *n.* one who adhered to the Talmud and the doctrines of the rabbis.—**rabbinism**, *n.* the religious system of the rabbins.

rabbit (rab'it) *n.* [fr. Ger.] a small rodent, four-footed mammal which resembles the hare;—*v.i.* to hunt rabbits.—**rabbit hutch**, a box in which rabbits are kept.—**rabbit warren**, ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.—**Welsh rabbit**, toasted cheese served on toast.

rabble (rab'l) [D] a crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob;—*v.i.* to mob; to hustle.—**rabblement**, *n.* a rabble; a disorderly crowd.

rabble (rab'l) *n.* [O.F. *rabble*, fr. L.] an iron instrument used in pudding;—*v.i.* to stir with this instrument.

rabboni (ra-bō'ni) *n.* [H.—my great master] a title of honor among the Jews.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an) *n.* in the style of *Rabelais*; broadly humorous.

rabid (rab'id) *a.* [L. *rabidus*] furious; raging; mad.—**rabidly**, *adv.*—**rabidness**, *n.*

rabies (rā'bi-ēs) *n.* [L.] hydrophobia.

raccoon (ra-kōon') *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a carnivorous, chiefly arboreal, mammal of N. America. Also *racoona*.



Raccoon

race (rās) *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *razza*, of uncert. etym.] the descendants of a common ancestor; one of the distinct varieties of the human species; a peculiar breed, as of horses, etc.—*Syn.* family; house; lineage; parentage.

race (rās) *n.* [Scand.] running; swift progress; rapid motion; act of running in competition or for a prize; a strong current of water; a watercourse leading to a waterwheel, which it drives.—*pl.* meetings for the sport of horse racing;—*v.i.* to cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race.—*v.i.* to run swiftly.—**racer**, *n.*

raceme (ra-ēm'm) *n.* [F., fr. L. *racēmus*, a cluster] a flower-cluster with short and equal lateral flowered pedicels, as in the currant.

rachis (rā'kis) *n.* [G.] the vertebral column in animals; the stem of a plant or a feather.

racial (rā'shal) *a.* pert. to race or lineage.

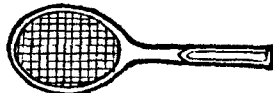
rack (rak) *v.t.* [E.] to stretch or strain; to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torment; to torture;—*n.* an instrument for racking or stretching anything—hence, torture; extreme pain; a wooden frame in which hay is laid; a framework on which earthenware, bottles, or other articles are arranged; in mechanics, a straight bar with teeth on its edge, to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it.—**racker**, *n.*—**rack rent**, an annual rent raised to the utmost;—*v.i.* to subject to the payment of rack rent.—**on the rack**, in a state of torture.

rack (rak) *n.* [A.S. *hracca*, the back of the head] the neck of mutton, or collar of veal.

rack (rak') *n.* [Scand.] thin, flying clouds;—*v.i.* to drift, as vapor.

rackarock (rak'ə-rak) *n.* [rack and rock] an explosive used in mining.

racket (rak'et) *n.* [O.F. *raquette*, through Sp., fr. A.] the bat used in tennis, squash rackets, or similar games;—*pl.* a ball game played in a paved court surrounded by four walls.



Squash Racket, above, and Tennis Racket

racket (rak'et) *n.* [E.; imit.] a confused, clattering noise; clamor; din;—*v.i.* to make a confused noise or clamor.—**rackety**, *a.* noisy.

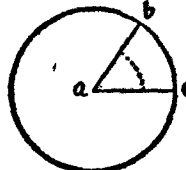
racket (rak'et) *n.* any fraudulent or lawless scheme for making money, esp. through extortion.—**racketeer** (rak-ē-tēr') *n.* one engaged in a racket.—**racketeering**, *n.*

raconteur (rà-kon-ter') *n.* [F.] a good storyteller.

racquet (rak'et) *n.* See racket (1).

racy (rā'si) *a.* having strong flavor; spicy; spirited; piquant.—**racily**, *adv.*—**raciness**, *n.*

radial (rā'di-al) *a.* pert. to a radius; proceeding from a center; pert. to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm.—**radially**, *adv.*



Radius (angle at a) Subtended by Arc bc

radian (rā'di-an) *n.* an angle, at the center of a circle, subtended by an arc equal to the radius.

radiant (rā'di-ant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *radiant*, shining, fr. *radius*, ray] radiating; emitting rays of light or heat;—*n.* [Opt.] the point from which light emanates.—**radiantly**, *adv.*—**radiance**,

radiancy, *n.* vivid brightness; brilliancy; splendor.—**radiant heat**, heat proceeding directly from a heated body.—*Syn.* shimmering; beaming; lustrous; brilliant; resplendent.

radiate (rā'di-āt) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *radiāns*, fr. *radiāre*, send out rays, fr. *radius*, ray] to emit from a surface, as heat; —; to issue from a point or surface, as heat or light; to emit rays; —*n.* formed of rays diverging from a center; —*a.* an animal in which the parts are arranged around the axis of the body, as the starfish, polyp, etc.—**radiately**, *adv.*—**radiator**, *n.* that which radiates; a device for heating surrounding objects, or cooling a substance contained within, by the principle of radiation.—**radiation** (rā-di-ā'shun) *n.* diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body; divergence from a point or surface.

radical (rad'ik-əl) *a.* [*fr. L.* stem, *radic-*, of *radix*, root] pert. to the root or origin; primitive; original; searching; pert. to radicalism; thoroughgoing; belonging to the root of a plant; [*Gram.*] relating to a root or source of derivation; —*n.* a primitive word, an advocate of radical or thorough reform in politics and economic life; [*Chem.*] the original element in a compound substance.—**radically**, *adv.*—**radicalness**, *n.*—**radicalism**, advocacy of fundamental political and economic reform—**radical quantity**, a quantity with the radical sign prefixed.

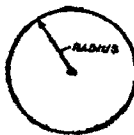
radicle (rad'ik-əl) *n.* [*L.* *radicula*, dim. fr. *radix*] the stem of the embryo.

radio (rā'di-ō) *n.* [*fr. L.* *radius*] communication by electrical waves without connection by wire; an instrument for the transmission or reception of such waves; —*a.* pert. to radio, pert. to radioactivity.—**radioactivity** (rā-di-ō-ak-tiv'i-ti) *n.* the radiation of energy.—**radiobroadcast** (rā-di-ō-brawd'kast) *v.t.* to broadcast by radio.—**radio-frequency** (rā-di-ō-frē'kwēn-si) *a.* pert. to a frequency of more than 15,000 per sec.—**radiogram** (rā'di-ō-gram) *n.* a message by radio.—**radiograph** (rā'di-ō-graf) *n.* a photograph produced by exposure of a sensitive plate to non-luminous radiation, as X-rays.—**radiology** (rā-di-ol'ō-jī) *n.* the study of radioactivity, esp. in connection with its uses in medical science.—**radiometer** (rā-di-om'ē-ter) *n.* a device that measures intensity of radiation.—**radiotelegraphy** (rā-di-ō-tē-leg'grā-fī) *n.* telegraphic communication by means of radio waves.—**radiotelephony** (rā-di-ō-tē-lev'ō-nī) *n.* telephonic communication by means of radio waves.—**radiotherapy** (rā-di-ō-ther'ā-pī) *n.* the treatment of disease by the application of radiant energy.

radish (rad'ish) *n.* [*F.* *radis*, through *lt.*, fr. *L.* *radix*, a root] a cultivated plant whose root is eaten as a relish.

radium (rā'di-um) *n.* [*L.*] a heavy, rare radioactive metal.

radius (rā'di-us) *n.*; *pl.* **radii** (rā'di-i) [*L.*] a right line extending from the center of



Radius

a circle to the circumference; the spoke of a wheel; the exterior bone of the forearm.

radix (rā'diks) *n.* [*L.*=root] a primitive word from which spring other words; a radical; the base of any system of logarithms or numbers; origin.

raffle (raf'l) *v.t.* [*F.*, fr. Ger. *raffeln*, snatch up] to dispose of by means of a raffle; —*v.s.* to engage in a raffle; —*n.* a lottery in which several persons furnish a part of the value of some article, and it is determined by chance who shall become sole possessor.

raft (raft) *n.* [*Scand.*] boards, planks, etc., fastened together and floated.—**raftsman**, *n.* a man who manages a raft.

rafter (raf'ter) *n.* [*A.S.* *rafter*, fr. *raft*] a piece of timber that serves to support the covering of the roof. (See *Queen-Post Roof*, *illus.*)

rag (rag) *n.* [*Scand.*] a piece of cloth torn off; a tattered fragment; a shred; a patch; —*pl.* mean or tattered attire.

ragamuffin (rag'a-muf-in) *n.* [*Etym.* doubtful] a paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

rage (rāj) *n.* [*F.* *rage*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *rabiam*, See *rabies*] violent excitement; violent anger; —*v.s.* to be furious with anger; to act furiously; to prevail without restraint.—*Syn.* anger; cholera; fury; passion; frenzy.

ragged (rag'ed) *a.* worn into tatters; jagged; dressed in rags; not smooth to the ear—**raggedly**, *adv.*—**raggedness**, *n.*—*Syn.* shabby; rough; tattered; irregular.

raglan (rag'lan) *n.* a coat or sweater with sleeves running up to the neckline; —*a.*



Woman Wearing Raglan

ragman (rag'man) *n.* a man who deals in rags.

ragout (ra-goo) *n.* [*F.*] fragments of meat stewed and highly seasoned; a hash.

ragtime (rag'tim) *n.* a kind of popular music with strongly marked syncopation.

ragweed (rag'wēd) *n.* a coarse composite herb; the ragwort.

raid (rād) *n.* [*Form of road*] a hostile incursion; a foray; —*v.t.* to make a raid upon; —*v.i.* to go upon a raid.

rail (rāl) *n.* [*O.F.* *resille*, fr. *L.* (acc.) *regulam*, bar. See *rule*] a piece of timber, etc., extending from one post to another; a bar of iron on which the wheels of vehicles roll; *pl.* railroads [*Colloq.*]; —*v.t.* to enclose with rails; to send by rail.—**railing** (rāl'ing) *n.* a rail and its supports; rails collectively.

rail (rāl) *n.* [F. *râle*; imit.] a bird having a peculiar harsh note; the corn crake or land rail.

rail (rāl) *v.i.* [F. *vauiller*; of unknown etym.] to use reproachful language; to scoff.

—**railer**, *n.*
railery (rāl'er-i) *n.* [F. *vaillerie*] good-humored pleasantry, or slight satire.

railroad (rāl'rōd) *n.* a rail transportation system or company;—*v.t.* to transport by rail; to push, as a bill through a legislature, without allowing for sufficient debate, etc.

railway (rāl'wā) *n.* a railroad, esp. one with light equipment or small field of operation.

raiment (rā'ment) *n.* [Short. fr. *array*.] See **array**] clothing; garments; vesture.

rain (rān) *n.* [A.S. *regn*; cf. Ger. *regen*] water falling in drops in the atmosphere; a shower,—*v.t.* to shower down from above, like rain from the clouds;—*v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds.—**rainy**, *a.* abounding with rain; wet; showery.—**raininess**, *n.*—**rainless**, *a.*—**raindrop**, *n.* a drop of rain.—**rainfall**, *n.* the amount of rain that falls in a particular place in a given time.—**raincoat**, *n.* a coat waterproofed against rain.

—**rainbow**, *n.* a bow or arch exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain in that part of the sky opposite the sun—**rain gauge**, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given time.—**rain doctor**, one who claims to bring on rain by charms.—**a rainy day**, time of need.

—**red rain**, rain tinged red by meteoric dust.
raise (rāz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; to elevate; to rouse to action; to build up; to collect; to produce by cultivation; to grow, as vegetables, etc.; to rear, as livestock; to institute, as an action at law; to levy, as forces; to enliven; to give up, as a siege; to heighten, as the pitch of the voice; to make light and spongy, as bread by leaven;—*n.* an increase, as of wages.—**raiser**, *n.*

raisin (rā'zn) *n.* [O.F., fr. form of L. *racēmus*, cluster] a dried grape.

raison d'être (rā-zaw' dā'tr) [F.] a reason or excuse for being.

raj (rāj) *n.* [Skr.] sovereignty; rule.—**rajah**, **raja** (rā'ja) *n.* in India, a native prince or king.—**rajahship**, *n.* the dignity of a rajah.—**rajput**, **rajpoot** (rāj'poot) *n.* a member of an aristocratic Hindu race.

Rake



rake (rāk) *n.* [A.S. *raca*; cf. Ger. *rechen*] an instrument for collecting hay or straw, smoothing the earth, etc.; an instrument used to draw the stakes at the gaming table;—*v.t.* to scrape with something long

to clear the surface soil; to draw together, as mown hay, etc.; to ransack; to fire in a direction with the length of; to heap together and cover, as the fire;—*v.i.* to use a rake for searching or collecting.—**raker**, *n.*—to **rake up**, to bring up or revive, as old quarrels or grievances.

rake (rāk) *n.* [Scand.] a loose, vicious man;—*v.i.* to lead a dissolute life.—**rakish**, *a.* debauched.—**rakishly**, *adv.*—**rakishness**, *n.*

rake (rāk) *n.* [Scand.] the projection of the upper parts of the stem and stern; the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular;—*v.t.* to bend from a perpendicular direction.—**rakish**, *a.* having a backward inclination of the masts; tilted backward, as a hat.—**rakishly**, *adv.*

rake (rāk) *v.i.* [A.S. *racian*, to run] to take a wrong course, as hawks and dogs; to gad about.

rally (ral'i) *v.t.* [F. fr. *re*, again, and *alier*, to ally] to collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to recover;—*v.i.* to come into orderly arrangement; to recover health, strength, etc.; in a game, as tennis, to exchange several strokes before a point is made;—*n.* act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks; act of regaining strength.—**rallier**, *n.*

rally (ral'i) *v.t.* [F. *rallier*, to deride. See **rail** (3)] to attack with railery; to banter.

ram (ram) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *ramm*] the male of the sheep; a tup; [Astr.] Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March; the constellation Aries; an ancient engine of war for battering; a battering ram; the hammer of a pile-driving machine; an iron or iron-plated vessel, for running down other vessels;—*v.t.* to drive with violence; to fill by driving; to stuff in; to cram.—**rammer**, *n.*

Ramadan (ram-a-dan') *n.* [A] the ninth Mohammedan month; the great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans. Also **Ramazān**.

ramble (ram'bl) *v.i.* [M.E. *ramen*] to wander carelessly; to rove about; to walk or sail from place to place; to talk or write incoherently;—*n.* a short stroll or walk.—**rambler**, *n.*—*Syn.* to wander; stroll; roam; stray; rove; range.

ramify (ram'i-fi) *v.t.* [F. *ramifier*, fr. L. *ramus*, a branch, and *-facere*=*facere*, to make] to divide into branches or parts;—*v.i.* to shoot into branches; to be divided.—**ramification** (ram-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* process of branching or shooting branches from a stem; a small division proceeding from a main stock.

ramose (rā'mōs) *a.* branched, as a stem or root; branchy. Also **ramous**.—**ramosely**, *adv.*

ramp (ramp) *v.i.* [F. *rampier*, fr. Teut.] to climb, as a plant; to creep up; to leap; to prance; to frolic; to romp;—*n.* a leap; a bound; a romp; a sloping bridge.

rampage (ram'pāj) *n.* violent behavior;—*v.t.* to dash about violently.—**rampageous** (ram-pā'jus) *a.*

rampant (ram'pant) *a.* springing or climbing unchecked; exuberant; overleaping restraint; [Her] standing upright on the hind legs.—**rampantly**, *adv.*—**rampancy**, *n.* excessive growth or practice, extravagance.



Rampant Lions

rampart (ram'pärt) *n.* [*F.* fr. *remparer*, repair, fr. *L.* *re-*, again, *parare*, in, and *parare*, get ready] an elevation or mound of earth round a place upon which the parapet is raised.

ramrod (ram'rod) *n.* the rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun, etc.

ramshackle (ram'shak-l) *a.* [*Scand*] loose; old; falling to pieces.

ramshorn (ramz'hawrn) *n.* a semicircular work in a fort; an amonite.

ramson (ram'sun) *n.* [*A.S.* *hramson*] a kind of garlic.

ramstam (ram'stam) *a.* pressing on heedless of obstacles.

Rana (rä'nä) *n.* [*Hind.*] the title of the ruling prince in some parts of India.

ranch (ranch) *n.* [*Sp.*, messroom] a rancho.—**rancher**, **ranchman**, *n.* the owner or operator of a ranch.—**rancho** (ran'chō) *n.* [*Sp.*] a stock farm; a ranchman's hut.—**ranchero** (ran-chä'rō) *n.* [*Sp.*] a herdsman employed on a rancho.

rancid (ran'sid) *a.* [*L.* *rancidus*] having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour.—**rancidly**, *adv.*—**rancidness**, *n.*—**rancidity** (ran-sid'i-ti) *n.* a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

rancor (rang'ker) *n.* [*O.F.* *randour*, fr. *L.* (*acc.*) *rancorem*. Conn. with **rancid**] deep malignity or spite; inveterate hatred; virulence.—**rancorous**, *a.* evincing intense and bitter hatred; malevolent, virulent.—**rancorously**, *adv.* Also **rancour**.

rand (rand) *n.* [*S. Afr.*] a high land above a river valley, as the Rand in the Transvaal.

random (ran'dom) *n.* [*O.F.*, strong current, fr. Ger. *rand*, edge] a course without definite direction; hazard; chance;—*a.* done without settled aim or purpose; left to chance.

randy (ran'di) *a.* [*fr. rant*] riotous,—*n.* a female scold; a loud-tongued, abusive woman.

range (rän) *v.t.* [*F.* *ranger*, fr. *rang*, a rank] to set in rows; to rank; to dispose in a systematic order; to rove over; to pass over;—*v.i.* to wander; to be placed in order; to be in a line with; to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate between, as prices, etc.;—*n.* a rank; a row; things set in a

line; a block of buildings; a wide kitchen apparatus for roasting, boiling, etc.; a wandering or roving; a place for shooting at a mark; extent of knowledge or mental acquirement; the step of a ladder; the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be fired; a tract of land in which cattle may pasture.—**ranger**, *n.* a dog that beats the ground for game; a caretaker of a park or forest.—**range finder**, a device on guns by which the distance of the target can be determined.

rangy (rän'y) *a.* characterized by ranges; long-limbed.

ranine (rä'nin) *a.* [*fr. L.* *rana*, frog] pert. to frogs.

rank (rangk) *n.* [*O.F.* *reng*=*F.* *rang*, fr. Ger.] a row or line of things; a line of soldiers standing side by side (opposed to file); status in military or naval service; a division; a class; a particular set of men in public or social life; social position; title; eminence, etc.;—*pl.* the common soldiers;—*v.t.* to place abreast; to range in a particular class, order, or division;—*v.i.* to be ranged or set as in a particular degree, class, order, or division; to have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to put in a claim against a bankrupt estate.—**rank and file**, common soldiers; hence, the crowd.

rank (rangk) *a.* [*A.S.* *ranc*] luxuriant in growth; exuberant; tall and strong, as grass; strong to the smell; rancid; high-smelling; gross, coarse; excessive.—**rankly**, *adv.*—**rankness**, *n.*

rankle (rang'kl) *v.i.* to be inflamed; to become more violent.

ransack (ran'sak) *v.t.* [*Scand.*] to search thoroughly.

ransom (ran'som) *n.* [*O.F.* *rañson*, fr. *L.* (*acc.*) *redemptionem*. Doublet of **redemption**] release from captivity; the money paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy; the atonement;—*v.t.* to redeem from captivity; to redeem from sin.—**ransomable**, *a.*—**ransomer**, *n.*—**ransomless**, *a.*

rant (rant) *v.i.* [*D.*] to rave; to declaim vehemently; to scold loudly;—*n.* extravagant or violent talk.—**ranter**, *n.*

Ranunculus (ra-nun'kü-lus) *n.* [*L.*= a little frog, a plant, dim. fr. *rana*, a frog] a genus of plants embracing many species; crowfoot; buttercup.

rap (rap) *v.t.* [*Scand.*] to strike with a knock—*blow*;—*v.i.* to knock;—*n.* a knock.—**rapper**, *n.*

rapacious (rä-pä'shus) *a.* [*L.* stem, *rapäci-*, of *rapax*, grasping, fr. *rapere*, grasp] given to plunder; seizing by force; greedy; ravenous.—**rapaciously**, *adv.*—**rapaciousness**, *n.*—**rapacity** (rä-pas'i-tu) *n.* excessive greediness.

rape (räp) *n.* [*Corr. fr. O. F.* *rapit*, a rape, fr. *L.* fr. (*part.*) *rapius*, seized, fr. *rapere*] a carrying or snatching away; intercourse with a woman against her will;—*v.t.* to ravish.

rape (räp) *n.* [*L.* *räpa*] a plant from the seeds of which an oil is extracted.—**rape cake**, a cake made from rapeseed, after the oil has been expressed.

rape (rāp) [O.F.] the refuse stalks and skins of grapes.

rapid (rap'id) *a.* [F. *rapide*, fr. *L. rapidus*, fr. *vapere*, to snatch] very swift or quick; moving with celerity; flowing swiftly; advancing quickly; following quickly;—*n.* a sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade.—**rapidly**, *adv.*—**rapidity**, *n.*—**rapidity** (rap'id'i-ti) *n.* swiftness; quickness.—*Syn.* of "rapidity," celerity; agility; fleetness; speed; quickness.

rapier (rā'pi-er) *n.* [F., fr. Sp] a sword with a narrow blade, fit only for thrusting.



Rapier

rapine (rap'in) *n.* [F., fr. *L. rapina*, plundering, fr. *vapere*] act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.

rappee (ra-pē') *n.* [F. *rapé*, lit. (part.) grated, fr. *vapere*, rasp] a coarse kind of snuff.

rapport (ra-paw', -pōrt') *n.* [F.] relation; harmony; agreement.

rapprochement (ra-prāwsh-maw'n) *n.* [F., lit. a coming together] agreement; friendly relations.

rascalion (rap-skal'yūn) *n.* [See rascalion] a rascal.

rapt (rapt) *a.* [L. (part.) *raptus*, snatched away, fr. *vapere*] transported; in a state of rapture.

raptorial (rap-tō'ri-āl) *a.* [L. *raptor*, a plunderer] rapacious; living upon prey.

rapture (rap'chūr) *n.* enthusiasm; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy; transport.—**rapturous**, *a.* expressing the highest degree of pleasure; ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.—**rapturously**, *adv.*

rare (rār) *a.* [F., fr. *L. rarus*] thin; not dense; seldom occurring; infrequent; extremely valuable, of the highest excellence; singular; unique.—**rarely**, *adv.*—**rareness**, *n.*

rare (rār) *a.* [A.S. *hrær*, raw] imperfectly cooked.

rarebit (rār'bit) *n.* [Corr. fr. rabbit] a Welsh rabbit; a dainty morsel.

rarefy (rār'fī) *v.t.* [fr. *L. rarus*, rare, and *-facere*=*facere*, make] to make rare, thin, or less dense;—*v.i.* to become thin.—**rarefiable**, *a.*—**rarefaction** (rār-rē-fak'shun) *n.* process of making rare, or of expanding bodies, by making them more rare and porous.

rarity (rar'i-ti, rār'i-ti) *n.* rareness; infrequency; a rare or uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

rascal (ras'kal) *n.* [O.F. *raskale*=F. *rascalle*, the rabble, through Late L., fr. L. (part.) *rāsus*, scraped. See rase] a scoundrel; a worthless fellow; a trickish, dishonest person; a rogue;—*a.* mean; low; unfit for the chase, as a lean deer.—**rascally**, *a.*—

rascaldom, *n.* rascals collectively.—**rascality** (ras-kal'i-ti) *n.* low trickery; mean fraud or dishonesty; villainy.—**rascalion**, *n.* a low, mean wretch.

rase (rāz) *v.t.* See raze.

rash (rash) *a.* [E.; cf. Ger. *rasch*] hasty; quick; sudden; rapid, esp. hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; thoughtless.—**rasher**, *n.* [fr. *rash*=quick, because quickly cooked] a thin slice of bacon.—**rashly**, *adv.*—**rashness**, *n.*—*Syn.* reckless; headstrong; foolhardy; incautious; venturesome; daring; indiscreet.

rash (rash) *n.* [O.F. *rasche*, itch, *raser*, scrape, rase] an eruption on the body, with little or no elevation.

Rasores (rā-sō'res) *n.pl.* [L.] a genus of birds with strong claws for scratching the ground, as poultry, game birds, peacocks, etc.—**rasorial** (rā-sō'ri-āl) *a.* pert. to the Rasores.

rasp (rasp) *n.* [O.F. *rasper*=F. *rāper*, fr. O. Ger.; cf. Ger. *raspeln*] a kind of coarse file; a raspberry;—*v.t.* to rub or file; to grate harshly upon; to utter in a grating manner;—*v.i.* to make a sharp, grating noise.—**rasper**, *n.* one who, or that which, rasps.—**raspy**, *a.* grating; harsh; rough.

raspberry (raz'ber-i) *n.* a garden shrub of the rose family akin to the bramble and blackberry; also the fruit of the shrub; derision expressed by protruding the tongue between the compressed lips and forcing the breath through them.—**raspberry vinegar**, a cordial prepared from raspberry juice.

rat (rat) *n.* [A.S. *ræt*; cf. Ger. *ratte*] any of several species of small rodent mammals; one who deserts his group, as a labor union; one who works for less pay than his fellow workers demand; a scab;—*v.i.* to desert one's associates; to work at less than the established rates, or when the other workers have struck.—**ratsbane**, *n.* poison for rats; arsenious acid.—to smell a rat, to suspect that there is something wrong.



Rat

ratable (rā'ta-bl) *a.* capable of being rated.—**ratably**, *adv.*—**ratability** (rā-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being ratable. Also **ratable**, etc.

ratafia (rat-ā-fē'ā) *n.* [Malay] a spirituous liquor, flavored with fruit, and sweetened with sugar.

rataplan (rat-ā-plan') *n.* [F.; imit.] the rattle of a drum; music in imitation of this; any similar sound, as of horses galloping.

rat-a-tat (rat'ā-tat') *n.* [Imit.] a sound like the beating of a drum.

ratch (rach) *n.* [E.] a ratchet; a ratchet wheel; the wheel that makes a clock strike; a white spot on a horse's face.

ratchet (rach'et) *n.* a device 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.—**ratchet wheel**, a circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a ratchet may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.



Ratchet Wheel and Ratchets

rate (rāt) *n.* [F., fr. Low L. *rata*, fr. L. (part.) *rata*, determined, fr. *reor*, I judge] established measure; fixed allowance; degree; standard; proportion; ratio; value; price; movement, as fast or slow; a tax assessed by authority on property; assessment.—*v. t.* to value at a certain price or degree; to settle the relative scale, rank, or position of;—*v. i.* to be set in a class, as a ship; to have rank.

rate (rāt) *v. t.* [Etym. uncert.] to chide or scold severely; to rebuke loudly; to berate.

rath (rāth) *a.* [A.S. *hrath*] early;—*adv.* [A.S. *hrathe*] soon; early. Also *rath*.

rather (rath'gr) *adv.* [A.S. (compar.) *hrathor*, sooner] more readily; preferably; on the other hand; on the contrary; somewhat.

ratify (rat'i-fi) *v. t.* [F. *ratifier*, fr. L. *ratius*, settled, and *-ficāre=facere*, make. See *rate* (1)] to sanction; to make valid—**ratifier**, *n.*—**ratification** (rat-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* confirmation.

rating (rāt'ing) *n.* grade; classification; standing.

ratio (rā'shū-ō) *n.* [L.] proportion; rate; degree; [Math] the relation that one quality has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the first divided by the second.

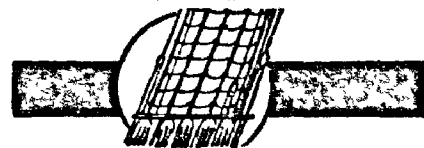
ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt) *v. i.* [L.] to reason or argue.—**ratiocinative**, *a.* argumentative; carried on by process of reasoning, logical.—**ratiocination** (rash-i-os-i-nā'shun) *n.* process of deducing consequences from premises.

ration (rā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ratio*, reckoning, ratio. Doublet of *reason*] a fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage to each person in the military or naval service;—*v. t.* to apportion.

rational (rash'on-āl) *a.* [L. *rationalis*, fr. *ratio*] having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; reasonable—**rationally**, *adv.*—**rationalness**, *n.*—**rationale** (rash-on-ā'le) *n.* a detailed account of a matter or question, with causes or reasons in explanation.—**rationality** (rash-on-āl'i-ti) *n.* the power of reasoning; soundness of mind.—**rationalism** (rash'on-āl-izm) *n.* reliance on reason or the logical faculty; a theory that makes reason the sole means of acquiring knowledge and of testing truth, a system opposed to supernatural or divine revelation.—**rationalist**, *n.* one who makes reason the sole test of truth in religion, one who rejects the supernatural in any revelation from God.—**rationalistic** (rash-on-āl-ist'ik) *a.* in accordance with rationalism.—**rationalistically**, *adv.*—**rationalize**, *v. t.* to

convert to rationalism; to interpret like a rationalist;—*v. i.* to act as a rationalist; to justify, explain, or excuse an action without due regard for underlying motives.—*Syn.* of "rational," sane; sensible; just; equitable; judicious; wise; sound.

ratline (rat'lin) *n.* [E; formerly *radde*—lines; of uncert. etym.] a small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the masthead. Also *ratlin*.



Shrouds (vertical) and Ratlines (horizontal) in Ship's Rigging

rattan (ra-tan') *n.* [Malay] an Asiatic palm; a walking stick made from the rattan.

rattan (ra-tan') *n.* [imit.] the beat of a drum.

rattle (rat'l) *v. i.* [E.; cf. Ger. *rasseln*] to make a quick, sharp noise, to clatter; to speak eagerly and noisily;—*n.* a rapid talk; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made—**rattler**, *n.*—**rattle-brained**, noisy; giddy; unsteady.—**rattle-pate**, a chatterer.—**rattlesnake**, a poisonous snake with a series of horny joints at the end of the tail, which make a rattling sound.—**rattletrap**, a shaky, noisy vehicle.



Rattlesnake

raucous (raw'kus) *a.* [L. *raucus*] hoarse; harsh.

ravage (rav'ij) *n.* [F. fr. *ravir*, fr. form of L. *rapere*, to carry off] violent ruin or destruction, devastation, waste; ruin;—*v. t.* to lay waste by force; to plunder.—**ravager**, *n.*—*Syn.* of *v.*, to desolate; despoil; sack; pillage; devastate.

rave (rāv) *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. *rabere*, to be mad; conn. with *rabid*] to speak wildly;—*v. i.* to wander in mind; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be unreasonably fond of.—**raver**, *n.*

ravel (rav'el) *v. t.* [D.] to entangle; to make intricate; to involve;—*v. i.* to become twisted and involved; to fall into confusion; to unravel.—**raveiment**, *n.* entanglement.

ravelin (rav'in) *n.* [F., fr. It.] a detached work with two faces meeting in a salient angle at the front, and open at the rear.

raveling (rav'el-ing) *n.* a thread drawn out from a twisted or woven fabric.

raven (rāv'n) *n.* [A.S. *hræfn*; cf. Ger. *rabe*] a bird allied to the crow;—*a.* black, as a raven.

raven (rav'n) *v.t.* [O.F. *ravinus*, fr. L. (acc.) *rapinam*, plunder, rapine] to obtain by violence; to devour with great eagerness;—*v.t.* to prey with rapacity,—*n.* plunder—**ravener**, *n.*—**ravenous**, *a.* furiously voracious, hungry even to rage, eager for prey; rapacious; greedy.—**ravenously**, *adv.*—**ravenousness**, *n.*

ravine (ra-vén') *n.* [See raven (2)] a deep and narrow hollow worn by a stream.—**ravin** (rav'in) *n.* rapine; plunder.

ravioli (rá-vyó'li) *n.* [It] spiced meat cooked in noodle shells.

ravish (rav'ish) *v.t.* [F. (part) *ravissant*, ravishing. See *ravage*] to seize and carry away by violence; to violate; to transport with joy; to charm the eye or ear.—**ravishment**, *n.* abduction; rapture; transport of delight; rape.—**ravisher**, *n.*

raw (raw) *a.* [A.S. *hræw*; cf. Ger. *roh*] not cooked; not covered with skin; tender, as a wound; bleak; cold with damp, as a day; unpracticed, as recruits; unspun, as silk; not mixed, as spirits; not tanned, as hide;—*n.* a sore; a gall.—**rawly**, *adv.*—**rawness**, *n.*—**rawish**, *a.* somewhat raw.—**raw-boned**, having little flesh on the bones.—**rawhide**, untanned cowhide (esp. when cut into strips for thongs, whips, etc.)—**raw material**, material from which goods are manufactured.

ray (rá) *n.* [O.F. *raye*=F. *raie*, fr. L. (acc.) *radium*, beam, radius] one of the radiating bony spines of fishes; a line of light or heat; one of a number of lines diverging from a common point or center;—*v.t.* to send forth or shoot out, to cause to shine out; to streak.—**rayless**, *a.*

ray (rá) *n.* the second note of the diatonic scale [Mus.].

rayon (rá'on) *n.* a fabric prepared synthetically from cellulose.

raze (ráz) *v.t.* [F. *raser*, fr. Late L., fr. L. (part) *radus*, scraped, fr. *radere*] to strike or touch on the surface; to blot out; to erase, to level with the ground.

razor (rá'zör) *n.* [F. *rasoir*, fr. *raser*, scrape, *raae*] an instrument for removing the beard or hair.—**razorback**, a kind of hog whose back has a somewhat sharp edge.—**razorbill**, an aquatic fowl allied to the puffins and auks.—**safety razor**, a razor equipped with a guard to prevent the blade from cutting the face.



Straight Razor, left, and Safety Razor

reach (rêch) *v.t.* [A.S. *ræcan*] to extend; to stretch; to touch by extending the hand; to deliver by hand; to attain to, or arrive at; to come to;—*v.t.* to stretch out the hand; to strain after something; to be extended in dimension, time, action, influence;—*n.* an extended portion of water.

react (rê-akt') *v.t.* to do over again;—*v.t.* to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to exercise a reciprocal effect.—**reaction**, *n.* any action in resisting other action; counter tendency; depression of vital force consequent on over-exertion; backward tendency.—**reactionary**, *a.* tending to reaction,—*n.* one who promotes reaction.—**reactionist**, *n.* a reactionary.—**reactive**, *a.* having power to react.—**reactively**, *adv.*—**reactiveness**, *n.*

read (rêd) *v.t.* [A.S. *rædan*, interpret, to read; cf. Ger. *rathen*, advise] to go over, as words, and utter aloud, or recite inaudibly; to take in the sense of; to peruse; to learn by observation;—*v.s.* to perform the act of reading.—**read** (rêd) past and past part.;—*a.* versed in books; learned.—**reading**, *n.* a version or rendering of a passage; in legislative assemblies, the formal recital of a bill, etc.—**readable**, *a.*—**readably**, *adv.*—**readableness**, *n.*—**reader**, *n.* one who reads; one whose office is to read prayers; one employed to determine the suitability for publication of manuscripts offered to publishers; a proof-reader; a reading-book for schools.—**readership**, *n.* the office of reading prayers in a church.—**reading desk**, a desk used for reading the service in a church.—**reading room**, a room provided with papers, periodicals, etc.

readjust (rê-â-just') *v.t.* to adjust or put in order again.—**readjustment**, *n.* a second adjustment.

readmit (rê-âd-mit') *v.t.* to admit again.—**readmission**, *n.* act of admitting again.

readopt (rê-â-dopt') *v.t.* to adopt anew; to take up again.

readorn (rê-â-dawn') *v.t.* to deck anew or again; to decorate afresh.

ready (rêd'i) *a.* [A.S. *raede*; cf. Ger. *be-reit*] prompt; active; given on the spot, as money; prepared; fitted for use or service; willing; near at hand, glib, as a speaker; on the point of;—*adv.* in a state of preparation.—**readily**, *adv.*—**readiness**, *n.*—**ready-made**, kept on hand to answer demands.—**ready money**, cash paid at time of purchase; money at hand.—**ready reckoner**, a book intended to facilitate calculations.

reaffirm (rê-â-ferm') *v.t.* to affirm a second time.—**reaffirmation** (rê-âf-er-mâ'shun) *n.* renewed affirmation.

reagent (rê-â-jent) *n.* a substance employed to detect the chemical presence of other bodies.

real (rê'al) *a.* [Late L. *realis*, belonging to the thing, fr. *res*] actually existing; true; unaffected; [Law] heritable; denoting estate or property which is not personal or movable.—**really**, *adv.*—**realness**, *n.*—**reality** (rê-al'i-ti) *n.* actual being or existence of anything; fact; truth; verity; a matter of fact and interest; [Law] reality.—**realism** (rê'al-izm) *n.* the endeavor in literature or art to reproduce nature or to describe life as it actually appears; materialism.—**realist**, *n.* an advocate or supporter of realism.—**realistic** (rê-al-ist'ik) *a.* the realist; lifelike.—**realistically**, *adv.*—**real presence**, in the R.C. church, the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and

blood of Christ.—**real estate**, property in land and buildings.

real (rē'al) *n.* {Sp., fr. *L. regalis, royal*} a Spanish silver coin worth 45 cents.

realize (rē'al-iz) *v.t.* [fr. *real*] to make real; to feel strongly; to bring home to one's own experience; to convert into real property; to convert into cash; to obtain, as the result of plans and efforts.—**realizable**, *a.*—**realization** (rē'al-i-zā'shun) *n.* act of realizing

realm (relm) *n.* {O.F. *realme*=*F. royaume*, through Late *L.*, fr. *L. régalis, regal*} a royal jurisdiction or regal government; kingdom; region.

realtor (rē'al-ter) *n.* in the U.S., a dealer in real estate.

realty (rē'al-ti) *n.* property in land or buildings; real estate.

ream (rēm) *n.* {O.F. *rasme*, fr. Sp., fr. A.} a package of paper consisting of twenty quires.

ream (rēm) *v.t.* to enlarge, as a hole, by scraping the sides.—**reamer**, *n.* a tool for thus enlarging a hole.



Reamers

reanimate (rē-an'i-māt) *v.t.* to revive; to restore to life; to invigorate.—**reanimation** (rē-an-i-mā'shun) *n.* resurrection; act of imparting fresh vigor, spirit, or courage.

reap (rēp) *v.t.* [A.S. *repan*] to cut and gather the produce of a field; to harvest; to obtain; to receive as the fruit of labor or of works.—*v.t.* to perform the act of reaping; to receive the fruit of labor.—**reaper**, *n.*—**reaping-hook**, *n.* a curved hook used in cutting grain or grass; a shearing hook.—**reaping machine**, *n.* a machine for cutting grain, a reaper.

reappear (rē-ā-pēr') *v.i.* to appear again.—**reappearance**, *n.* another appearance.

reapply (rē-ā-pli') *v.t.* and *i.* to apply again.—**reapplication** (rē-ap-h-kā'shun) *n.* another application; renewed effort.

reappoint (rē-ā-point') *v.t.* to appoint again.—**reappointment**, *n.* another appointment.

rear (rēr) *n.* {O.F. *riere*, fr. *L. retro*, behind. See *array*} the back or hindmost part, the part of an army or fleet which is behind the rest.—*a.* being behind, hindmost; latest in order or time.—**rearmost**, *a.* farthest behind, last.—**rear admiral**, an officer next in rank after the vice-admiral.—**rear guard**, the body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body.—**rear rank**, the hindmost rank of a body of troops.—**rearward**, *n.* the rear guard; the hind or latter part.—*a.* in, or to, the rear.—**to bring up the rear**, to come last.

rear (rēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *verran*] to raise; to bring to maturity, as young; to

breed, as cattle; to erect;—*v.i.* to rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

rearrange (rē-ā-rānj') *v.t.* to arrange anew.—**rearrangement**, *n.* a new arrangement.

reascend (rē-ā-sēnd') *v.t.* and *i.* to rise, mount, or climb again.—**reascension** (rē-ā-sen'shun) the act of reascending.

reason (rē'zn) *n.* {O.F. *raison*=*F. raison*, fr. *L. (acc.) rationem*, reckoning. Doublet of *ration*] the gift of thought; understanding; intelligence; the faculty that draws inferences from facts; the logical understanding; the critical faculty, called **pure reason**; the cause or ground of an action; motive; purpose; rationale.—*v.t.* to discuss by arguments; to debate or argue; to persuade by reasoning or argument.—*v.t.* to exercise the rational faculty; to deduce conclusions from facts or premises; to debate; to discourse; to argue with.—**reasonable**, *a.* rational; just; proper; moderate.—**reasonably**, *adv.*—**reasonableness**, *n.* the quality of being reasonable.—**reasoner**, *n.*—**reasonless**, *a.*—**by reason of**, on account of.—**in reason**, according to reason; reasonable.—**to stand to reason**, to be in harmony with sound judgment.—*Syn.* of "reason," to think; cogitate; reflect.

reassemble (rē-ā-sēm'bl) *v.t.* and *i.* to assemble again.

reassert (rē-ā-sert') *v.t.* to assert again; to maintain, as an old truth or doctrine, or to renew a claim after a temporary suspension.—**reassertion**, *n.* a second assertion of the same thing.

reassign (rē-ā-sin') *v.t.* to assign or transfer back or again.

reassume (rē-ā-sūm') *v.t.* to resume; to take again.—**reassumption** (rē-ā-sum'shun) *n.* a resuming.

reassure (rē-ā-shoor') *v.t.* to assure anew; to free from fear or terror; to restore courage or spirit to; to insure a second time against loss.—**reassurer**, *n.* a second underwriter that insures the first, or takes part of his risk.—**reassurance**, *n.* assurance or confirmation repeated; a second insurance against loss.

reattempt (rē-ā-temt') *v.t.* and *i.* to try again; to make a fresh effort.

reave (rēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *rafian*, to rob] to take away by force.—**reaver**, *n.*

rebaptize (rē-bap-tiz') *v.t.* to baptize a second time.

rebate (rē'bāt) *v.t.* [*F. rebatre*, beat back, fr. *re-* and *battre*=*L. batture*, to beat] to blunt; to allow, as discount.—*n.* deduction.—**rebatement**, *n.* rebate.

rebec (rē'bek) *n.* {O.F., fr. A.} a musical instrument akin to the violin, with three strings, and played with a bow. Also **rebeck**.

rebel (reb'el) *n.* [*F. rebelle*, fr. *L. (acc.) rebellem*, lit. renewing war, fr. *re-* and *bellum*] one who rebels;—(rē'hel') *v.t.* to revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government; to resist lawful authority.—**rebellor**, *n.*—**rebellious**, *a.* violently resisting lawful authority—**rebel-**

liously, *adv.*—rebelliousness, *n.*—rebellion, *n.* open opposition to the authority of the government.

rebind (rē-bīnd') *v.t.* to bind anew.

rebirth (rē-berth') *n.* a second birth; a renaissance or revival.

reboil (rē-boil') *v.t.* to cause to boil again;—*v.i.* to boil again.

rebound (rē-bound') *v.t.* to drive back; to reverberate;—*v.i.* to spring back; to re-echo;—*n.* act of flying back upon collision with another body.

rebuff (rē-būf') *v.t.* [fr. It.] to beat back; to check; to repel violently or uncourteously;—*n.* repulse; refusal.

rebuild (rē-bīld') *v.t.* to build or construct, as something that has been demolished.

rebuke (rē-būk') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. *re-*, again, and *bouquer*, to stop up, fr. L. *bucca* (cheek), mouth] to check with reproof; to reprehend sharply; in Scripture, to check or heal, as disease; to chasten;—*n.* a pointed reproof; reprimand.—**rebukeful**, *a.*—**rebukefully**, *adv.*—**rebuker**, *n.*—**rebukable**, *a.*

rebus (rē'bus) *n.* [L.=by things] enigmatical representation of words by figures; a riddle made up of such representations.

rebut (rē-but') *v.t.* [O.F. *rebuter*, fr. Ger.] to drive back; to oppose by argument or countervailing proof;—*v.i.* to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.—**rebuttal**, *n.* refutation of an argument.—**rebuttable**, *a.*—**rebutter**, *n.*

recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *calcitrare*, kick, fr. stem, *calc-*, of *calx*, heel] to kick back; to kick against anything; to express repugnance.—**recalcitrant**, *a.* showing opposition.—**recalcitration** (rē-kal-si-trā'shun) *n.* the act or state of being recalcitrant.

recall (rē-kaw'l') *v.t.* to call back; to summon to return; to annul by a subsequent act; to call to mind; to remember;—*n.* (rē'kaw'l) a calling back, esp. of a public officer by popular vote.—**recallable**, *a.*

recant (rē-kant') *v.t.* [L. *recantare*, lit. sing back, fr. *cantare*, sing. See **cant**, **chant**] to take back, as one's words or opinions, esp. in religion; to retract;—*v.s.* to essay or abjure what has been said.—**recanter**, *n.*—**recantation** (rē-kan-tā'shun) *n.* act of recanting.

recapitulate (rē-ka-pich'ū-lāt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *capitulare*, fr. *capitulum*, a small head] to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate the matter or substance of a previous discourse in brief;—*v.i.* to sum up what has been previously said.—**recapitulatory**, *a.* repeating again.—**recapitulation** (rē-ka-pich'ū-lā'shun) *n.* act of recapitulating; a summary.

recapture (rē-kap'chūr) *n.* the act of retaking, esp. the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor; a prize retaken;—*v.t.* to retake from an enemy a vessel, town, goods, etc., that had been previously taken.

recast (rē-kast') *v.t.* to throw again; to mold anew; to give new shape to.

recede (rē-séd') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *cedere*, to go] to cede back;—*v.i.* to move back; to retreat.

receipt (rē-sēt') *n.* the act of receiving; place of receiving; a recipe; a written acknowledgment of payment;—*v.t.* to give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.—*Syn.* acceptance; acceptance; discharge; acknowledgment.

receive (rē-sēv') *v.t.* [O.F. *receivre*, fr. L. *recipere*, lit. take back, fr. *capere*, take] to take anything from another; to have or get, as an offer; to accept; to take as a reward or return; to acquire, as an idea, knowledge, etc.; to give belief to; to take in; to admit to intimacy or fellowship; in Scripture, to take up, as into heaven.—**receiver**, *n.* an officer appointed to receive money; one who takes stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen; an apparatus for the reception of radio, telegraphic, or telephonic signals, [Chem.] a vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still in the process of distillation; a vessel of the air pump from which the air can be exhausted.—**receivable**, *a.*—**receivableness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to take; accept; consent; agree; admit; retain.

recency (rē-sen-si) *n.* newness; freshness.

recension (rē-sen'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *recensus*, revised, fr. *consere*, value] the critical review of a text; a revision of the text of an author.

recent (rē'sent) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *recentem*, lit. beginning again; conn. with *G. kainos*, new] of late origin or occurrence; new; late; [Geol.] noting a formation subsequent to the creation of man.—**recently**, *adv.*—**recentness**, *n.*

receptacle (rē-sep'tā-kl) *n.* that which receives, or into which anything is received and held.

receptible (rē-sep'ti-bl) *a.* receivable.—**receptibility** (rē-sep-ti-bl'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being receptible.

reception (rē-sep'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *receptus*, received. See **Receive**] act of receiving; a receiving, or manner of receiving, for entertainment; entertainment—hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests; admission, as of an opinion or doctrine.—**reception room**, a room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (rē-sep'tiv) *a.* able to take in or contain.—**receptivity** (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti) *n.* the capacity of receiving impressions, as of the senses.—**receptively**, *adv.*—**receptiveness**, *n.*

receptor (rē-sep'ter) *n.* that which, or one who, receives; a sensory nerve; a telephone or radio receiver.

recess (rē-sees') *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedere*, recede] a withdrawing or retiring; remission or suspension of business; intermission, as of a legislative body or school; part of a room formed by the receding of the wall; an alcove;—*v.t.* to make a recess in.—**recession** (rē-seesh'un) *n.* act of receding or withdrawing; restoration.—**recessional**, *a.* pert. to recession;—*n.* a hymn sung as the

clergyman, or choir, leaves the chancel after service.—**recessive**, *a.*—**recessively**, *adv.*

réchauffé (rā-shō-fā') *n.* [F.] a warmed-up dish, a literary rehash.

recherché (rē-sher-shā') *a.* [F.] of studied elegance; exquisite.

recipe (res'i-pē) *n.* [L. (*imper.*)=*re-ceive* (*thou*)] a prescription for making some mixture, esp. in cooking.

recipient (rē-sip'i-ent) *n.* [L. (*part. stem*) *re-cep-ient-*, receiving. See *receive*] a receiver; the person or thing that receives;—*a.* receiving.

reciprocal (rē-sip'rō-kāl) *a.* [L. *reci-procus*] done by each to the other; given and received, mutually interchangeable; reflexive (applied to pronouns and verbs); *n.* an idea or term alternating with, or corresponding to, another by contrast or opposition; the quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.—**reciprocally**, *adv.*—*Syn.* mutual; alternate; correlative; convertible; interchangeable.

reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt) *v. t.* to make return for; to requite; to interchange,—*v. i.* to act interchangeably; to alternate.—**reciprocation** (rē-sip'rō-kā'shun) *n.* mutual giving and receiving.

reciprocity (res-,-pros'i-ti) *n.* action and reaction; the discharge of mutual duties or obligations, as between two individuals or parties; in international trade, equal facilities or advantages gained by abolition of prohibitory or protective duties, or by equalizing tariff rates.

recision (rē-si-zī'un) *n.* [fr. L. *recidere*, to cut] a rescinding; cancellation.

recite (rē-sit') *v. t.* [O.F. *reciter*, fr. L. fr *re-* and *citare*, cite] to repeat, as something committed to memory; to narrate; to describe;—*v. i.* to repeat something committed to memory.—**reciter**, *n.*—**recital**, *n.* narration, that which is recited; a story; a musical performance, esp. by one person.—**recitation** (res-i-tā'shun) *n.* a public reading, esp. as an elocutionary exhibition.—**recitative** (res-i-tā-tēv') *n.* a manner of rendering a vocal passage in music in declamatory style, or the words or music intended to be so rendered;—*a.* (res-i-tā'tiv) pert. to reciting or musical recitative.—*Syn.* to rehearse; relate; recapitulate; detail;—of "recital," rehearsal, account; narrative; description, recitation.

reck (rek) *v. t.* [A.S. *reccan*, to care for] to heed, to regard; to care for;—*v. i.* to take heed; to care.—**reckless**, *a.* rashly negligent; heedless; regardless.—**recklessly**, *adv.*—**recklessness**, *n.*

reckon (rek'n) *v. t.* [A.S. *gereccnian*, to explain; cf. Ger. *rechnen*] to count; to number; to esteem; to calculate;—*v. i.* to make account; to think; to imagine.—**reckoning**, *n.* a count; calculation, adjustment of claims and accounts—hence, exaction of penalty incurred; charges made by a host; hotel bill; a calculation of the ship's position from the last point of departure.—**reckoner**, *n.*—*Syn.* to compute; estimate; account; value; enumerate.

reclaim (rē-klām') *v. t.* to call back; to demand the return of; to bring into a state of productiveness, as waste land, etc.; to bring back from error, sin, or vicious conduct; to reform; to recover.—**reclaim**, *n.*—**reclaimable**, *a.*

reclamation (rek-lā-mā'shun) *n.* a reclaiming, the practice of reclaiming waste products, wasteland, etc.

recline (rē-klīn') *v. i.* [L. *reclinare*. See *inclined*] to lean back, to lean to one side, or sidewise;—*v. t.* to take a recumbent position.—**recliner**, *n.*—**reclination** (rek-li-nā'shun) *n.* act of reclining.—**reclinate** (rek'lī-nāt, re-klī'nat) *a.* bent downward, as a leaf.—*Syn.* to lie; repose; lean; rest.

recluse (rē-kloos') *a.* [O.F. (*part.*) *reclus*, shut up, fr. Late L. *recludere*, fr. *cludere*, shut] shut up; sequestered; retired;—*n.* a person who lives in retirement; a religious devotee.—**reclusely**, *adv.*—**recluseness**, *n.*—**reclusion**, *n.* a state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

recognition (rek-og-nish'un) *n.* acknowledgment; formal avowal.

recognizance (rē-kog'ni-zāns) *n.* [O.F. fr. (*part.*) *recognis-ant*, knowing again, fr. *recognoscere*, fr. L. *recognoscere*] acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition; an obligation undertaken and recorded before a court or authorized magistrate, to do some particular act; armorial distinction.

recognize (rek'og-nīz) *v. t.* [fr. *recognizance*] to know again; to recall knowledge of, to avow knowledge of, to admit that one knows.—**recognizable**, *a.*—**recognizably**, *adv.*—**recognizability** (rek-og-ni-zā-bil'i-tā) *n.* capability of being recognized.—*Syn.* to acknowledge; avow; contest; own; notice; salute.

recoil (rē-kōil') *v. i.* [O.F. fr. *re-*, back, and *cul*, the part behind, fr. L. (*acc.*) *culum*] to start or fall back; to shrink;—*n.* a starting or falling back, a rebound, the reaction of firearms when discharged.—**recoilment**, *n.* the act of recoiling.—*Syn.* to rebound; retreat, react.

recoin (rē-kōin') *v. t.* to coin anew.—**recoinage**, *n.* that which is coined anew.

recollect (rek-o-lect') *v. t.* to recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the memory; to remember;—(rē-ko-lect') to collect again; to gather what has been scattered.—**recollection** (rek-o-lect'shun) *n.* act of recalling to the memory; power of recalling ideas to the mind, remembrance; memory; that which is recollected; reminiscence.—**recollective**, *a.* having the power of recollecting.

recommence (rē-ko-mens') *v. t.* to commence again; to begin anew.—**recommencement**, *n.* beginning anew.

recommend (rek-o-mend') *v. t.* to praise to another; to make acceptable, to commit with prayers; to advise, as an action, practice, remedy, etc.—**recommender**, *n.*—**recommendable**, *a.*—**recommendably**, *adv.*—**recommendatory**

(rek-o-men'da-tō-n) *a.* serving to recommend.—**recommendation** (rek-o-men-dā'shun) *n.* that which procures a favorable reception.

recommission (rē-ko-mish'un) *v.t.* to fit and send out a second time for active service.

recommit (rē-ko-mit') *v.t.* to commit again; to refer again to a committee; to send back to prison, as an accused person, after examination.—**recommitment**, **recommittal**, *n.* a second commitment.

recompense (rek'om-pens) *v.t.* [O.F. *recompenser*, fr. L. *re-* and *compensare*, *compensate*] to compensate; to render an equivalent for service; loss, etc.;—*n.* an equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered.—*Syn.* to requite; reward; remunerate; repay.—*of n.*, requital; reward; compensation; remuneration; amends.

reconcile (rē'on-sil) *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *re-* and *conciliare*, *conciliate*] to conciliate anew; to restore to friendship after estrangement; to make consistent; to adjust; to settle.—**reconcilable**, *a.*—**reconcilably**, *adv.*—**reconcilableness**, *n.* **reconciliation**, *n.* renewal of friendship; reconciliation.—**reconciler**, *n.*—**reconciliation** (rek-on-sil-l-ā'shun) *n.* renewal of friendship; propitiation.—**reconciliatory** (rek-on-sil-l-ā-tō-n) *a.* tending to reconcile.—*Syn.* to propitiate; agree; pacify; harmonize.

recondite (rek'un-dit) *a.* [L. (part.) *reconditus*, hidden away, fr. *re-* and *condere*, hide] dealing in things abstruse; profound.—**reconditeness**, *n.* the state of being recondite.

reconnaissance (rē-kon'ā-sans) *n.* [F] the operation of reconnoitering; preliminary survey.

reconnoiter (rek-o-noi'ter) *v.t.* [O.F. *reconnoiter*, See *reconnaissance*] to make a preliminary survey of; to survey with a view to military or engineering procedure; to spy and watch, as the position, movements, etc., of an enemy. Also **reconnoitre**.

reconquer (rē-kong'ker) *v.t.* to conquer again; to recover.—**reconquest** (rē-kon-kwest) *n.* a renewed conquest.

reconsider (rē-kon-sid'er) *v.t.* to consider again; to take up for renewed consideration.—**reconsideration** (rē-kon-sid-er-ā'shun) *n.* act of reconsidering; renewed consideration.

reconstruct (rē-kon-strukt') *v.t.* to construct again; to rebuild.—**reconstruction**, *n.* act of constructing again; rebuilding; act of forming upon new principles.—**reconstructive**, *a.* tending to reconstruct.

reconvey (rē-kon-vā') *v.t.* to convey back; to transfer to a former owner.—**reconveyance**, *n.* act of transferring a title to a former proprietor.

record (rē-kawrd') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *recordare*, call to mind, fr. *re-* and stem, *cord-*, of *cor*, heart] to preserve the memory of by committing to writing, printing, inscription, or the like; to make note of;—(rek'grd) *n.* a register; an authentic copy of

any writing; that which is recorded authoritatively, as a historical event, an achievement in sport, etc.; the known facts about a person, esp. one in public office; a copy so made that it can be reproduced, as of sound for playing on a phonograph.—**recorder** (re-kawrd'gr) *n.* a person who officially registers transactions, a judicial officer of some cities; a kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet.—**recordership**, *n.* the office of a recorder.—*Syn.* to inscribe; enroll; register; chronicle;—*of n.*, account; chronicle; memoir; list.

recount (rē-kount') *v.t.* [O.F. *reconter*, to relate again, fr. *re-* and *conter*, *count*] to relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of.—**recount** (rē-kount') *v.t.* to count again;—(rē'kount) *n.* a second enumeration.—*Syn.* to rehearse; enumerate; relate; recapitulate; tell; narrate.

recoup (re-koop') *v.t.* [F. fr. *couper*, cut] to recover; to indemnify.—**recoupment**, *n.* discount or deduction; the act of recouping; that which is recouped.

recourse (rē-kōrs') *n.* [F. *recours*, fr. L. (acc.) *recursum*, running back, fr. *re-* and *currere*, run] application made to another in difficulty, or a going for help; [Law] right of action or appeal.

recover (rē-kuv'gr) *v.t.* [O.F. *recuover*, fr. L. *recuperare*, *recuperate*] to get or obtain again, to win back, to regain; to bring back to health; to gain, as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt;—*v.t.* to regain health after sickness; to regain a former condition.—**recoverable**, *a.*—**recoverableness**, *n.*—**recovery**, *n.* act of regaining; retaking or obtaining possession; restoration from sickness or misfortune, the obtaining of a right to something by a judgment of court.

recreant (rek'rē-ant) *a.* [O.F. *recreant*, half-hearted, orig. (part.) giving in, fr. *recrare*, believe again, fr. L. *re-* and *credere*] crying for mercy, as a combatant in battle; cowardly; unfaithful;—*n.* one who begs for mercy; a cowardly wretch; an apostate.—**recreantly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* craven; false; mean; unfaithful.

recreate (rek'rē-āt) *v.t.* to give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive; to refresh from weariness.—*v.t.* to take recreation.—**recreate** (rē-krē-āt') *v.t.* to create anew.—**recreation** (rek-rē-ā'shun) *n.* act of recreating; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion.—**recreative** (rek'rē-ā-tiv) *a.* giving new vigor or spirit; refreshing.—**recreatively**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "recreation," amusement; entertainment, pastime; sport.

recrement (rek'rē-ment) *n.* [L.] refuse; dross.

recriminate (rē-krim'i-nāt) *v.t.* to return one accusation with another; to retort a charge.—**recrimination** (rē-krim-i-nā'shun) *n.* return of one accusation with another; countercharge brought by the accused against the accuser.—**recriminator** (rē-krim'i-nā-ter) *n.*—**recriminatory**, *a.* recriminating.

recrudescent (rē-kroo-des'ent) *a.* [L. (part.) *recrudescens*,

growing raw, or *crude*, again] growing raw, sore, or painful.—*recrudescence*, *n.* the state of being recrudescent; a fresh outbreak.

recruit (rē-kroot') *v. t.* [Corr. fr. F. *recrue*, levy (lit. reformed), fr. *recrūtre*, fr. L. *re-* and *crevere*, grow] to repair by fresh supplies; to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate; to muster, as an army;—*v. i.* to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like; to gain new supplies of men for military service;—*n.* a newly enlisted soldier.—*recruiter*, *n.*—*recruiting sergeant*, a sergeant who enlists recruits.

rectal (rek'tajl) *a.* pert. to the rectum.

rectangle (rek'tang-gl) *n.* [F., fr. L. fr. *rect-us*, right, and *angulus*, angle] a right-angled parallelogram.—*rectangular*, *a.* right-angled.



Rectangles
(Square, left, and Oblong)

rectify (rek'ti-fi) *v. t.* [F. *rectifier*, fr. Late L. *rectificāre*, fr. L. *rectus*, right, and *facere*, make] to make right; to correct from a wrong or false state; to refine by repeated distillation.—*rectifier*, *n.*—*rectifiable*, *a.*—*rectification* (rek-ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of setting right; process of refining by repeated distillation.—*Syn.* to amend; reform; redress; correct; mend; better.

rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'ē-ar) *a.* [L. fr. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, line] consisting of, or bounded by, straight lines. Also *rectilinear*.—*rectilinearly*, *adv.*

rectitude (rek'ti-tūd) *n.* [F., fr. L. *rectitudo*, uprightness, fr. *rectus*] rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; honesty.—*Syn.* integrity; probity; equity; justice.

rector (rek'ter) *n.* [L.] a ruler; a clergyman in charge of a parish; the head of certain institutions, chiefly academic.—*rectorship*, *n.* office of a rector.—*rectory*, *n.* a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living; a rector's house.—*rectorial* (rek-tō'n-əl) *a.* relating to a rector.

rectum (rek'tum) *n.* [L.] the terminal part of the large intestine.

recumbent (rē-kum'bent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *recumbens*], reclining, fr. *cumbere*, lie] leaning; reclining; reposing.—*recumbently*, *adv.*

recuperate (rē-kū'per-āt) *v. i.* [L. Doublet of *recover*] to recover health.—*recuperable*, *a.*—*recuperative* (rē-kū'per-ā-tiv) *a.* tending to recovery; pert. to recovery.—*recuperation* (rē-kū'per-ā'shun) *n.* recovery.

recur (rē-ker') *v. i.* [L. fr. *re*, again, and *currere*, to run] to come back; to return again or repeatedly; to occur at a stated interval, esp. to return to the mind or thoughts.—*recurrent*, *a.* returning from time to time.—*recurrence*, *n.* act of recurring; return; recourse.—*recurring decimal*,

a decimal in which one or more figures are continually repeated.

recusant (rek'ū-zant) *a.* [F. (part.) *recusant*, rejecting, fr. *recuser*, fr. L. *recūsare*, oppose a cause, fr. *causa*, cause] obstinate in refusal; specifically, refusing to conform to the rites of the Established Church in England;—*n.* one who refuses communion with the Church of England; a nonconformist.—*recusancy*, *n.*

red (red) *a.* [A.S. *read*, cf. Ger. *roth*] of the color of blood; noting a simple or primitive color, including many different shades, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange-red, and the like; pert. to extreme political radicalism, as communism;—*n.* the color of blood, or a tint resembling this; an advocate of communism, etc.—*reddish*, *a.* somewhat red.—*reddishness*, *n.*—*red deer*, the common stag.—*red gum*, an eruption of red pimples on a baby; a species of eucalyptus; disease of grain.—*red-handed*, having red hands—hence, in the very act, orig. of a murderer—*red-hot*, heated to redness.—*red lead*, a preparation of lead oxide with a fine red color.—*red poll*, a finch marked by a red tuft on the head.—*red tape*, tape for tying up letters, documents, parcels, etc. (usually of a red color in public and government offices)—hence, official forms; system or routine.—*red letter day*, a fortunate or auspicious day (so called because the saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters).

redaction (rē-dak'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *redactus*, brought back, fr. *red-* and *agere*, to put in motion, to drive] the act of digesting or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials; a digest.—*redacteur* (red-ak-ter') *n.* [F.] one who collates, arranges, abridges, and prepares for publication; an editor.

redan (rē-dan') *n.* [O.F. *redent*, a double notching, fr. L. *re-*, back, and stem, *dens*, of *dens*, tooth] a work having two faces uniting, so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy [Fort.].

redargue (rē-dar'gū) *v. t.* [F. pref. *red-*] to refute.

redbreast (red'brest) *n.* a bird (so called from the color of its breast); the robin.

redcap (red'kap) *n.* a porter in a railroad station (fr. his uniform).

redcoat (red'kōt) *n.* a British soldier (fr. the uniform formerly worn).

redde (red'n) *v. t.* to make red;—*v. i.* to become red—hence, to blush from modesty; to flush from anger.—*redly*, *adv.* with redness.—*redness*, *n.*

redemption (rē-dish'un) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *redditus*, restored, fr. *reddere*] a returning of anything; restitution; surrender; explanation.

redeem (rē-dēm') *v. t.* [fr. L. *red-*, back, and *emere*, to buy] to purchase back; to repurchase—hence, to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying the principal, interest, and costs of the mortgage; to receive back by paying the value, as a promissory note; to ransom from captivity—hence, to deliver from the bondage of sin and its

penalties; to make good by performance, as a promise, to recover by subsequent conduct, as character, to spend wisely, as time.—**redeemable**, *a.*—**redeemableness**, *n.*—**redeemer**, *n.* one who redeems or ransoms; specifically, Jesus Christ.—*Syn.* to ransom; release; rescue; recover.

redeliver (rē-dē-liv'gr) *v.t.* to deliver back or again.—**redelivery**, **redeliverance**, *n.* act of delivering back; a second delivery.

redemption (rē-dēmp'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *redemptus*, bought back] act of buying back; repurchase; ransom; release; the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; also, the right of redeeming an estate mortgaged; the deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law; atonement.—**redemptory**, *n.* one who may be redeemed by payment of a ransom or bond.—**redemptive**, *a.* redeeming.—**redemptorist**, *n.* one of a religious order founded by Liguori in 1732 (order of the Holy Redeemer).

redingote (red'ing-gōt) *n.* [fr. *riding coat*] a long overcoat, esp. one formerly worn by women for riding.



Woman Wearing Redingote

redintegrate (red-in'tē-grāt) *v.t.* [L. *re* and *integere*, to make whole] to renew the integrity of; to restore.—**redintegration** (-tē-grā'shun) *n.*

redistribute (rē-dis-trib'ū) *v.t.* to deal out or apportion again.—**redistribution** (rē-dis-trib'ū'shun) *n.* a renewed distribution.

redolent (red'ō-lent) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc. part.) *redolentem*, emitting a scent, fr. *red-*, again, and *olere*] diffusing odor or fragrance; scented; odorous.—**redolence**, *n.* quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent.

redouble (rē-dub'l) *v.t.* to double again; to multiply;—*v.i.* to become greatly increased.

redoubt (rē-dout') *a.* [F. *redoute*, fr. L. (part.) *reducus*, drawn back] an enclosed fortification, esp. for temporary defense of a hilltop, etc.; a permanent fort within an outwork. Also *redout*.

redoubtable (rē-dou'tā-bl) *a.* [O.F. *redouter*, fear, fr. *re-* and *doubt*] formidable; valiant.—**redoubted** (rē-dout'ed) *a.* redoubtable.

redound (rē-dound') *v.s.* [L. *re*, again, and *undare*, to surge, fr. *unda*, to wave] to roll back, as a wave or flood; to come back, as a consequence.

redraft (rē-draft') *v.t.* to draft anew;—*n.* a second draft.

redraw (rē-draw') *v.t.* to draw again, as a second bill of exchange; to make a second draft or copy.

redress (rē-dres') *v.t.* to put in order again; to set right; to remedy;—*n.* (rē'dres) amendment; relief; remedy.—**redresser**, *n.*—**redressible**, *a.* capable of being remedied, or restored to a right state.—**redressive**, *a.* affording relief.—*Syn.* of *n.* reformation; reparation; compensation.

redshank (red'shank) *n.* a bird akin to the snipe (so called from the color of its legs).

redskin (red'skin) *n.* a N. American Indian.

redstart (red'stārt) *n.* [fr. *red* and *start*, a tail, fr. A S. *steort*] a small singing bird, allied to the warbler.



Redstart

redtop (red'top) *n.* a kind of N. Amer. grass grown for pasture.

reduce (rē-dūs') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *dūcere*, to lead] to bring back; to bring into subjection; to bring low; to bring into a certain order, class, rank, etc.; [Arith] to change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value; [Chem.] to separate, as a metal, from other substances with which it is combined.—**reduction**, *n.* the act of reducing.—**reducer**, *n.*—**reducible**, *a.*—**reducibility**, *n.*

reduction (rē-duk'shun) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *reductus*, led back] act of reducing; subjugation; diminution; curtailment; [Arith.] operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another, or of changing the form of a quantity without altering the value; [Alg.] operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation; [Chem.] operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined; [Surg.] diminution of inflammation, swellings, etc.—**reductive**, *a.* having the power of reducing.—**reductively**, *adv.*—*Syn.* to humble; degrade; diminish; curtail; shorten; lower; depreciate.—**redundant** (rē-dun'dant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *redundant-*, redounding. See **rebound**] superfluous; exceeding what is necessary; using more words than are necessary.—**redundantly**, *adv.*—**redundance**, **redundancy**, *a.* superfluity.

reduplicate (rē-dū'plū-kāt) *v.t.* to redouble; to repeat;—*a.* repeated.—**reduplication** (rē-dū'plū-kā'shun) *n.* repetition of the first syllable or root of a word.

redwater (red'waw-ter) *n.* a disease of cattle.

redwing (red'wing) *n.* the red-winged blackbird.

redwood (red'wood) *n.* a valuable California tree, or its wood; the Sequoia.

re-echo (rē-ek'ō) *n.* the echo of an echo; —*v.i.* to echo back, to re-verbatim again; —*v.t.* to resound.

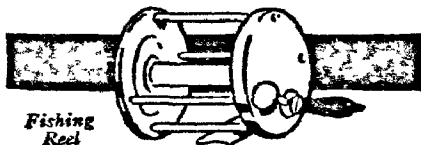
reed (rēd) *n.* [A.S. *hrēod*] one of a family of plants with hollow, jointed stems, such as the common reed, the bamboo, etc.; a musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a pastoral pipe; an arrow, as made of a reed; a thin piece of wood attached to the mouthpiece of instruments of the clarinet variety; one of the thin pieces of metal the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, etc.; a frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp threads pass.—*reedy*, *a.* abounding with reeds; having the quality of a reed in tone, *s.e.* high and thin, as a voice.

reef (rēf) *n.* [D.] the portion of a sail which is rolled up when the spread of sail is reduced; the operation of reefing; —*v.t.* to reduce the spread of sail; to bring in a spar, etc., when reducing sail.—**reef knot**, a square knot (see *Knots*, *ships*).—**to reef one's sails**, to reduce one's activities or ambitions.

reef (rēf) *n.* [D.] a range of rocks lying at or near the surface of water.

reefer (rēf'er) *n.* one who reefs sail; a short heavy coat worn by seamen; a cigarette made of hasheesh (marijuana weed) [sl].

reek (rēk) *n.* [A.S. *rēc*; cf. Ger. *rauh*] noisome vapor; smoke; —*v.t.* to emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist; to steam; to smoke.—*reeky*, *a.* smoky.



reel (rēl) *n.* [A.S. *hrēol*] a frame on which yarn, thread, etc., are wound, also, a cylinder turning on an axis on which seamen wind the log lines, and anglers their fishing line; a spool of photographic (esp. motion picture) film; —*v.t.* to wind upon a reel; —*v.i.* to move in walking first to one side and then to the other; to stagger.

reel (rēl) *n.* [Gael.] a lively dance, in which the couples form the figure 8; the music for such a dance.

re-elect (rē-ē-lect') *v.t.* to elect again — *re-election*, *n.* election again.

re-embark (rē-em-bārk') *v.t.* to embark again.—*re-embarkation* (rē-em-bārk-kā'shun) *n.* a putting on board, or going on board, again.

re-enact (rē-en-akt') *v.t.* to enact again.—*re-enactment*, *n.* the passing of a law again; the renewal of a law

re-enforce (rē-en-fors') *v.t.* See *re-enforce*.

re-engage (rē-en-gāu') *v.t.* to engage again; —*v.i.* to engage again or anew.—*re-engagement*, *n.* a renewed or repeated engagement.

re-enter (rē-en'ter) *v.t.* to enter again or anew.—*re-entry*, *n.* a re-entering; the resuming of a possession that one has lately foregone, applied especially to land.—*re-entering angle*, the angle of a work whose point turns inward towards the defended place or special point of defense [Fort.].—*re-entrance*, *n.*

re-establish (rē-es-tab'lish) *v.t.* to establish anew; to fix or confirm again.—*re-establishment*, *n.* act of establishing again.

reeve (rēv) *v.t.* [D.] to pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, cleat, ringbolt, or the like.

re-examine (rē-eg-zam'in) *v.t.* to examine anew.—*re-examination* (rē-eg-zam-i-nā'shun) *n.* a repeated examination.

re-export (rē-eks-pōrt') *v.t.* to export again, as what has been imported.—(rē-eks-pōrt') *n.* a commodity that is re-exported.—*re-exportation* (rē-eks-pōrt-tā'shun) *n.* the act of re-exporting.

refashion (rē-fash'un) *v.t.* to fashion anew.

refection (rē-fek'shun) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.) *refectio*], fr. (part.) *refectus*, re-made, fr. *facere*] refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast; a lunch.

refectory (rē-fek'tō-ri) *n.* a room of refreshment; a room in convents and monasteries where meals are eaten in common.

refer (rē-fer') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *ferre*, to bear] to carry or send back; to transfer to another court for judgment; to appeal to; to direct to; to assign to; to assign to a particular order, class, or genus; —*v.i.* to have reference or relation to; to bring in, as an authority or illustration; to offer, as personal or written testimony in evidence of character, qualification, etc.—*referable*, *re-ferable* (rē-fer'-a-bl, rē-fer'-i-bl) *a.*—*Syn.* allude; direct; cite; quote.

referee (rē-fer-ē') *n.* one to whom a question is referred for settlement; an umpire.

reference (ref'er-ens) *n.* act of referring, appeal to the judgment of another; relation; one of whom inquiries can be made; a passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

referendum (ref'er-en'dum) *n.* the submission of a proposed law to the people for ratification or rejection.

refill (rē-fil') *v.t.* to fill again; —*n.* (rē'fil) that which is used for refilling

refine (rē-fin') *v.t.* to reduce to a fine or pure state; to free from impurities; to reduce, as metals from the ore; to improve; —*v.i.* to become pure; to improve in accuracy or excellence; to affect subtlety in thought or language.—*refinement*, *n.* act of purifying from dross or other impure matter; culture, elegance; graceful courtesy; nicety of speech, purity in taste; delicate perception of beauty and propriety; purity of mind and morals; subtlety.—*refiner*, *n.* —*refinery*, *n.* the place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like.

refit (rē-fit') *v.t.* to fit again; to repair; to fit out a second time;—*v.i.* to repair damages;—*n.* the repairing of damages.—*refitter, n.*

reflect (rē-flekt') *v.t.* [L. *reflectere*, lit. to bend back, fr. *flectere*] to throw back, esp. to cause to return after striking upon any surface; to give back an image of; to mirror;—*v.s.* to throw back light, heat, or the like; to turn back the thoughts upon anything, specifically, to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to consider attentively; to bring reproach; to cast reproach.—**reflectible, a.**—**reflection, n.** act of reflecting; return of the rays of heat or light, or the waves of sound from a surface; the image of an object given back from a mirror or other reflecting surface; conscious thought; meditation; the expression of thought; result of meditation;—usually *pl.* utterances of truth; wise maxims; also, censure; reproach cast.—**reflective, a.** throwing back images; capable of exercising thought or judgment; reflexive.—**reflectively, adv.**—**reflectiveness, n.**—**reflector, n.** a polished surface of metal, or other suitable material, for reflecting.—*Syn.* to ponder; contemplate; consider; think; muse; meditate.

reflex (rē-fleks) *a.* directed back; introspective, as a mental act or thought; [Mech] produced by reaction; [Bot.] bent back; recurved; [Anat.] noting the involuntary action of the motor nerves under a stimulus from the sensory nerves;—*n.* a reflected image.—**reflexly** (rē-fleks-lī, rē-fleks'li) *adv.*—**reflexible** (rē-fleks'is-ibl) *a.*—**reflexibility** (rē-fleks-is-ibil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being reflexible.—**reflexive** (rē-fleks'iv) *a.* bending or turning backward; reflexive; having for its direct object a pronoun that refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent (said of certain verbs).—**reflexively, adv.**—**reflexiveness, n.**

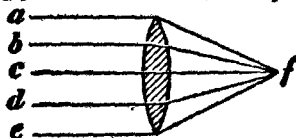
reflux (rē-fluks) *a.* flowing back; reflex;—*n.* a flowing back; ebb.

reforest (rē-for'est) *v.t.* to plant again with trees.—**reforestation, n.**

reform (rē-fawrm') *v.t.* [F. *reformier*, fr. L. *re-* and *formāre*, to form] to form again; to shape anew, esp. to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to amend; to improve;—*v.i.* to return to a good state; to be amended;—*n.* amendment; rectification; correction.—**reformer, n.** one who effects or advocates reform; an opponent of abuses in public offices.—**reformable, a.**—**reformation** (rē-for-mā'shun) *change from worse to better; the religious movement which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Roman See; amendment.—reformation (rē-fawr-mā'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *reformāus*, formed again] act of forming anew; a second forming in order.—**reformative** (rē-fawr'mā-tiv) *a.* having the quality of renewing form.—**reformatory, a.** tending to produce reformation;—*n.* an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders.—**Reformed Church**, section of the Protestant church which separated from the Lutherans, and adopted the doctrines of Zwingli and Calvin.—**reform school, a** reformatory.—*Syn.* to mend;*

emend; correct; better; rectify; reclaim; remodel, reorganize

refract (rē-frakt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *refractus*, lit. broken back, fr. *frangere*, break] to bend sharply back; to cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light on passing from one medium to another.—**refractable, a.**—**refraction, n.** the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it passes obliquely from one medium to another.—**refractive, a.** having power to turn from a direct course, *pert.* to refraction.—**refractiveness, n.**—**refractory, a.** sullen or perverse in disobedience; unmanageable; not readily yielding to heat or to the hammer, as metals.—**refractorily, adv.**—**refractoriness, n.**—**angle of refraction**, the angle made by a refracted ray of light and a line perpendicular to the surface of the medium through which it passes.—**astronomical, or atmospheric, refraction**, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, due to the refracting power of the earth's atmosphere.



Refraction of Light Rays (a, b, c, d, e) by Double Convex Lens, with Focus of Rays at (f)

refragable (rē-frā-gā-bl) *a.* [fr. L. *refragari*, resist, fr. *fr.* of *frangere*, break] capable of being refuted; refutable.—**refragability** (rē-frā-gā-bl'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being refragable.

refrain (rē-frān') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *re-* back, and *frenum*, a rein] to hold back; to restrain;—*v.i.* to keep oneself from action; to abstain;—*n.* [O.F., fr. L. *re* and *frangere*, to break] the burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition.

refrangible (rē-frān'jī-bl) *a.* [L. fr. *re* and *frangere*, to break] capable of being refracted.—**refrangibility** (rē-frān-jī-bl'i-ti) *n.* disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one medium into another of different density; also refrangibleness.

refresh (rē-fresh') *v.t.* [O.F. *refreschir*, fr. *re-* back, and Ger. *frisch*, fresh] to cool; to give new strength to; to revive after fatigue or pain; to reanimate; to cheer; to revive, as a drooping plant by rain, etc.—**refresher, n.** one who, or that which, refreshes; an extra fee to counsel in addition to the retaining fee.—**refreshment, n.** restoration of strength, vigor, or liveliness; that which adds fresh vigor, as rest or food—hence, *pl.* food and drink; a light refectation, as distinguished from a regular meal.—*Syn.* to cheer; enliven; invigorate; renew; brighten.

refrigerate (rē-frij'er-āt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *frigerare*, make cool, fr. *frigus*, cold. See *frigid*] to cool; to refresh.—**refrigerant** (rē-frij'er-ant) *a.* cooling;—*n.* a cooling medicine or external application.—**refrigeration** (rē-frij'er-ā'shun) *n.* act of

cooling; abatement of heat.—**refrigerative** (rē-trī'jēr-ā-tiv) *a.* cooling.—**refrigerator**, *n.* that which keeps cool, as a box for keeping articles cool by means of ice or electricity, an apparatus for rapid cooling; also **refrigeratory**.—**refrigeratory**, *a.* cooling; allaying heat.

refuge (rē'fūj) *n.* [F., fr. L. *refugium*, escape, fr. *re-*, back, and *fugere*, flee] shelter from danger; that which protects; stronghold; an expedient to secure protection; device;—*v.t.* to shelter; to protect.—**refugee** (rē-fū-jē') *n.* one who flees to a place of safety.—**City of Refuge**, one of six Levitical cities appointed as places of refuge for manslayers—**house of refuge**, an institution for the shelter of the destitute and homeless.—*Syn.* shelter; asylum; retreat; sanctuary; hiding place.

refulgent (rē-ful'jēnt) *a.* [L. fr. *re-* and *fulgere*, shine] casting a bright light; shining; splendid.—**refulgently**, *adv.*—**refulgence**, *n.* brilliancy; splendor; radiance; also **refulgency**.

refund (rē-fund') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re*, again, back, and *fundero*, to pour] to pay back; to repay; to reimburse.—*n.* (rē-fund) that is refunded.

refurbish (rē-fer'bish) *v.t.* to brighten; to renew.

refurnish (rē-fer'nish) *v.t.* to furnish anew.

refuse (rē-fūz') *v.t.* [O.F. *refuser*, fr. L. fr. (part.) *fusus*, poured, fr. *fundero*] to deny, as a request, invitation, or command; to decline;—*v.s.* to decline something offered.—**refuse** (rē'fūs) *a.* refused; rejected; worthless;—*n.* [O.F. *refus*] that which is rejected; waste matter; dregs; dross.—**refusable** (rē-fū'zā-bl) *a.*—**refuser**, *n.*—**refusal**, *n.* act of refusing; denial of anything demanded or offered; the right of taking in preference to others; option, preference.—*Syn.* to reject; repel; rebuff, repudiate.

refute (rē-fūt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *refutare*; conn. with *refuse*] to disprove and overthrow by argument, to prove to be erroneous.—**refutable**, *a.*—**refutation** (rē-fūt-ā'shun) *n.* act or process of disproving; act of proving false.—*Syn.* to reject; repel; rebuff; repudiate.

regain (rē-gān') *v.t.* [F.] to gain anew; to recover; to retrieve, as what has escaped or been lost.

regal (rē-gal) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc) *rē-gālem*, fr. stem, *reg-*, of *rex*, king] pert. to a king, kingly, royal.—**regally**, *adv.*—**regality** (rē-gal'i-ti) *n.* royalty; sovereignty.—**regalia** (rē-gā'li-ā) *n. pl.* [L.=royal (insignia)] ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scepter, etc.

regale (rē-gāl') *v.t.* [O.F.] to entertain in a sumptuous manner; to refresh;—*v.i.* to feast; to fare sumptuously.—**regalement**, *n.*

regard (rē-gārd') *v.t.* [F. *regarder*, fr. *garder*, observe, guard] to observe; to pay respect to, to observe religiously; to lay to heart;—*n.* aspect; esteem; account; relation;—*pl.* compliments; good wishes, etc.—**regardful**, *a.* heedful; attentive.—**regardlessly**, *adv.*—**regardless**, *a.*—**regardlessly**,

adv.—**regardlessness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to heed; attend; remark; mind; mark; note; look; view.

regatta (rē-gat'a) *n.* [It.] orig. a rowing match of gondolas in Venice; now a competition for sailing or rowing craft.

regelate (rē-jel-āt) *v.t.* to become congealed again.—**regelation** (rē-jel-ā'shun) *n.* the freezing together of two pieces of melting ice.

regency (rē-jen-si) *n.* the office of a ruler; the period during which a regent rules.

regenerate (rē-jen'er-āt) *v.t.* [L. *regenerare*] to generate anew; to recreate the moral nature;—*a.* born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.—**regenerateness**, *n.*—**regeneration** (rē-jen-er-ā'shun) *n.* act of regenerating; act of recreating from a natural to a spiritual state.—**regenerative** (rē-jen'er-āt-iv) *a.* of, or belonging to, regeneration.—**regeneracy**, *n.* the state of being regenerated. — **regenerator**, *n.*

regent (rē-jēnt) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. [acc. part] *regentem*, ruling, fr. *regere*] ruling; governing;—*n.* one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.—**regentship**, *n.* the office of a regent.

regicide (rēj'i-sid) *n.* [fr. L. stem, *regi-*, of *rex*, king, and *-cida*, fr. *caedere*, slay] one who murders a king; the killing of a king.—**regicidal** (rēj-i-sid'al) *a.* pert. to a regicide.

régime (rā-zhēm') *n.* [F] mode or style of rule or management; administration.

regimen (rēj'i-men) *n.* [L. fr. *regere*, to guide, to rule] orderly government; any regulation intended to produce beneficial effects, the systematic use of food and drink.

regiment (rēj'i-ment, rej'ment) *n.* [F., fr. L. *regimentum*, government, fr. *regere*] a body of men commanded by a colonel.—*v.t.* to organize, as into a regiment; to force to conform politically, etc.—**regimental** (rēj-i-men'tal) *a.* belonging to, or concerning, a regiment.—**regimentals**, *n. pl.* the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment. — **regimentation** (rēj-i-men-tā'shun) *n.*

region (rē'jun) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc) *regionem*, fr. *regere*, rule] a portion of territory of indefinite extent, country; province; district; neighborhood, also, a part of the body.—**regional**, *a.*—**regionally**, *adv.*—**regionalism**, *n.* emphasis, as in literature, on regional characteristics, interests, etc.; sectionalism.

register (rēj'is-ter) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *registrum*, *registum*, fr. (part.) *regisus*, recorded, fr. *re-* and *gerere*, carry] a written account; an official record; a list; the book in which a record is kept; that which records; specifically, a contrivance for indicating amount of work done by machinery; a place to admit air in a furnace, stove, etc.; an inlet for hot air coming from a furnace; compass of a voice or instrument; a stop or set of pipes in an organ; a machine that records cash taken in, etc.—*v.t.* to enter in

a register; to record; to enroll.—**register-ship**, *n.* the office of a register.—*Syn.* account; chronicle; record; archive; catalogue; roll; calendar.

registrar (rej'is-trā'r) *n.* one who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records.

registrate (rej'is-trāt) *v.t.*

to enter in a register.—**registration** (rej'is-trā'shun) *n.* act of inserting in a register; enrollment of a birth, death, or marriage; entering, as a deed, title, etc., in the public record office; enrollment of the names of those qualified to vote at elections.

registry (rej'is-tri) *n.* act of recording in a register; place where a register is kept.

regius (rē'jī-us) *a.* [L.] appointed by the crown (in England). — **regius professor**, in an English university, one whose chair was founded by the crown.

regnant (reg'nant) *a.* [*L. ppr. of regnare*, to reign] reigning.

regress (rē'gres) *n.* [*L. fr. (part.) regressus*, having gone back, *fr. gradi*, go] passage back; the power of passing back. — **regress** (*v.t.*) to return.—**regressive**, *a.* passing back.—**regressively**, *adv.*—**regression**, *n.* act of returning; retrogression.

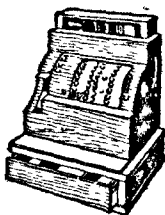
regret (rē'grēt) *v.t.* [*O.F. regretter*, of uncert. etym.] to grieve over; to be sorry for; to lament;—*n.* grief; sorrow; remorse.—**regretful**, *a.*—**regretfully**, *adv.*—**regrettable**, *a.* to be regretted.—**regrettably**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of *n.* penitence; repentance; contrition; compunction.

regular (reg'ū-lar) *a.* [*L. fr. regula*, a governed by rule; accustomed;—*n.* a member of any religious order that has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; a soldier belonging to a permanent army.—**regularly**, *adv.*—**regularity** (reg'ū-lar'i-ti) *n.* quality of being regular; method.—*Syn.* normal; methodical; punctual; precise; exact; usual; systematic; uniform.

regulate (reg'ū-lāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) regulāre*, directed, *fr. regulāre*. See **regular**] to adjust by rule; to put in good order; to dispose; to direct; to order.—**regulation** (reg'ū-lā'shun) *n.* act of regulating; a prescribed rule.—**regulative** (reg'ū-lā-tiv) *a.* tending to regulate.—**regulator**, *n.* a contrivance to produce uniformity of motion, as a watch spring, flywheel, governor, etc.—*Syn.* to methodize; arrange; adjust; rule.

regurgitate (rē'gurj-i-tāt) *v.t.* and *v.t.* [*fr. L. regurgitare*] to surge backward, as food from the stomach or blood in the circulatory system; to vomit. — **regurgitative**, *a.* — **regurgitation** (rē'gurj-i-tā'shun) *n.*

rehabilitate (rē-hā-bil'i-tāt) *v.t.* [*L.*] to reinstate; to restore to a former right, rank, or condition.—**rehabilitation** (rē-hā-bil-i-tā'shun) *n.*



Cash Register

rehash (rē-hash') *v.t.* to serve up under a new form or name.—*n.*

rehearse (rē-her's) *v.t.* [*O.F. reherser*, See **hearse**] to repeat, as what has been already said; to relate; to recite in private before a public representation.—**rehearsal**, *n.* act of rehearsing; recital; a private performance of a play, opera, etc., preparatory to public exhibition.—*Syn.* to relate; recount; recapitulate; narrate.

reichsmark (riks'mārk) *n.* the German monetary unit, worth 23.8 cents at par.

reign (rān) *n.* [*O.F. regno*, *fr. L. regnum*, kingdom, *fr. regere*, rule] royal authority; supreme power; the time during which a sovereign possesses the supreme authority;—*v.t.* to possess sovereign power—hence, to be predominant; to prevail.

reimburse (rē-im-ber's) *v.t.* [*fr. F. rembourser*, *fr. re*, back, *em*, in, and *bourse*, purse] to replace in a treasury or purse; to pay back; to indemnify; to refund.—**reimbursement**, *n.* act of repaying.—**reimburses**, *n.*

reimport (rē-im-pōrt') *v.t.* to import again; to carry back.—**reimportation** (rē-im-pōr-tā'shun) *n.* the act of importing what has been exported.

rein (rān) *n.* [*O.F. reins*, *fr. Late L. der. fr. reinēre*, hold back, *fr. tenēre*, hold] the strap of a bridle by which to govern the horse, etc.; a leading string—hence, an instrument of governing;—*v.t.* to govern by a bridle; to control.—**reinless**, *a.* unchecked.—to give the reins, to leave without restraint.

reincarnate (rē-in-kār'nāt) *v.t.* to give new body or form to;—*s.* (rē-in-kār'nāt) reincarnated.—**reincarnation** (rē-in-kār-nā'shun) *n.* supposed rebirth of a soul after death in a new body or form.

reindeer (rān'dēr) *n.* [*Scand.*] a deer found in the colder part of both hemispheres. — **reindeer moss**, a lichen that forms the sole winter food of the reindeer.

reinforce (rē-in-fōrs') *v.t.* to strengthen with new force; esp. to strengthen with additional troops or with additional ships; — *n.* part of a gun near the breech, which is stronger than the rest of the piece. — **reinforcement**, *n.* act of reinforcing; that which reinforces, as a wall or (*in pl.*) additional manpower for an army or navy.

reins (rānz) *n. pl.* [*O.F. (pl.) reins*] the kidneys; the lower part of the back over the kidneys; the affections and passions (formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body).

reinsert (rē-in-ser't) *v.t.* to insert another time; to reintroduce.—**reinsertion** (rē-in-ser'shun) *n.*



Reindeer

reinstale (rē-in-stāt') *v.t.* to place again in a former position.—**reinstatement**, *n.* the act of reinstating.

reinsure (rē-in-shoor') *v.t.* to insure property in favor of one who has previously insured it; to insure again.—**reinsurance**, *n.* a contract of indemnity to any one who has insured property against loss by his insurance, renewed insurance.—**reinsurer**, *n.*

reinvest (rē-in-vest') *v.t.* to invest anew.—**reinvestment**, *n.* a renewed investment.

reinvigorate (rē-in-vig'er-āt) *v.t.* to revive vigor in.

reissue (rē-ish'ū) *v.t.* to issue again;—*n.* another issue; republication.

reiterate (rē-it'er-āt) *v.t.* to repeat again and again.—**reiterative**, *n.* a word or part of a word, repeated so as to form a reduplicated word.—**reiteration** (rē-it'er-ā'shun) *n.* repetition.

reject (rē-jekt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *rejectus*, throw back, fr. *jacere*, throw] to cast from one; to throw away; to refuse to accept, to refuse to grant; to repudiate.—**rejectable**, *a.*—**rejecter**, *n.*—**rejection**, *n.* act of rejecting or forsaking.

rejoice (rē-joy's) *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *rejoisand*, rejoicing, fr. *rejoier*, fr. L. *re-*, again *ex*, greatly, and *gaudere*, be glad] to give joy to; to make joyful, to gladden; to delight,—*v.i.* to feel joy; to exult—**rejoicing**, *n.* act of expressing joy or gladness; *pl.* public expressions of joy, triumph, etc.;—**rejoin** (rē-join') *v.t.* to unite after separation; to meet again; to enter again, as a company, society, etc.,—*v.s.* to answer to a reply

rejoinder (rē-join'der) *n.* an answer to a reply; an answer; [Law] the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejudge (rē-juj') *v.t.* to judge again; to re-examine.

rejuvenate (rē-juo'ven-āt) *v.t.* to make young again.—**rejuvenation** (rē-juo'ven-ā'shun) *n.* the act of rejuvenating.—**rejuvenescent** (rē-juo'ven-es'ent) *a.* becoming young again.—**rejuvenescence**, *n.* a renewing of youth.

relapse (rē-laps') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *relapsus*, backslidden. See *lapse*] to slide back; to fall back; to return to a former state, a state of error or vice, to fall back from a convalescent state, as in fever, etc.;—*n.* a falling back, particularly into a former bad state.

relate (rē-lāt') *v.t.* [O.F. *relater*, fr. Late L., fr. L. (part.) *relatus*, lit. brought back, fr. *referre*] to recount; to narrate; to recite, to tell over; to ally by kindred;—*v.i.* to stand in some relation; to have bearing; to refer.—**related**, *a.* allied by kindred.—**relater**, *n.*—**relation**, *n.* act of relating or telling; account; connection between things; relative quality or condition; kindred; connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinsman.—**relational**, *a.* indicating or specifying some relation.—**relationship**, *n.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.—**relative** (rel'ā-tiv) *a.* [L.] having

relation; respecting; bearing on the subject in hand; pertinent; not self-existing; mutual; [Gram.] noting a relation or reference to an antecedent word, sentence, or series of sentences;—*n.* a person connected by blood or affinity; a relation; a kinsman; a word relating to an antecedent word clause, or sentence.—**relatively**, *adv.*—**relativeness**, *n.*

relativity (rel'ā-tiv'i-tū) *n.* relative state; in philosophy, mutual dependence; in physics, a theory developed by Einstein involving the mathematical concept that observation from one moving body (esp. the earth) of motion of other bodies (esp. planets, stars, etc.) reveals relative motion only.

relax (rē-laks') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *laxare*, loosen. See *lax*] to make less firm, to make less severe; to slacken; to unbend; to ease; to loose; to make languid or feeble, as the nerves,—*v.i.* to become at ease; to abate in severity.—**relaxation** (rē-lak-sā'shun) *n.* act of relaxing; remission from attention and effort; recreation.—**Syn.** to loosen; mitigate; abate; remit; relent.

relay (rē-lā') *n.* [F. *relais*, lit. "a rest," fr. *relaisser*, to relax] that which relieves another; a relay race (in which runners relieve each other); an electrical device which, operating in one circuit, operates a device in another circuit; anything stored up.

relay (rē-lā') *v.t.* to lay again or a second time.

release (rē-lēs') *v.t.* [O.F. *relassier*=*relaisser*. See *relay* (1)] to set free; to give liberty to; to absolve;—*n.* act of letting loose or freeing; relief from care, pain, or any burden; discharge.—**releasable**, *a.*

relegate (rel'ē-gāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *legere*, to send with a commission. See *legate*] to dispatch; to send into exile; to banish.—**relegation** (rel'ē-gā'shun) *n.* consignment; banishment.

relent (rē-lent') *v.t.* [F. *relentir*, slacken, fr. L. *re-*, ad, and *lenius*, slow] to become less harsh, to become more mild—**relentless**, *a.* unmerciful.—**relentlessly**, *adv.*—**relentlessness**, *n.*

relevant (rel'e-vant) *a.* [F. (part.) *relevant*, helping, lit. raising up, fr. *relevet*, relieve] bearing upon, or applying to, the case in hand; pertinent, applicable.—**relevantly**, *adv.*—**relevance**, *n.* state of being relevant, or bearing on the subject, applicableness, also relevancy.

reliable (rē-li'ā-bl) *a.* [fr. *rely*] fit to be relied on, worthy of reliance.—**reliably**, *adv.*—**reliability** (rē-li'ā-bl'i-tū) *n.* state of being reliable or dependable.

reliance (rē-li-āns) *n.* act of relying on what is deemed sufficient support or authority; trust; confidence.—**reliant**, *a.* confident; trusting.

relic (rel'ik) *n.* [F. (pl.) *reliques*, fr. L. (acc. pl.) *reliquias*, remains, fr. *relinquere*, leave behind, fr. *linquere*, leave] that which remains after loss or decay; a corpse; the body, or some part of the body, of deceased saints or martyrs—hence, a memorial. Also *relique*.

relict (rel'ikt) *n.* [L. (fem. part.) *relictas*, left behind] a widow.

relief (rē-lēf') *n.* [O.F. *relief*] removal of pain or distress; succor; assistance of the needy, as by a governmental agency; dismissal or replacement of a sentry, picket, or guard from post, [Sculp.] prominence of a figure above the ground on which it is formed; [Law.] remedy; redress.—**relief map**, a map showing the elevations and depressions of a country in relief.



Relief Work

relieve (rē-lēv') *v.t.* [F. *reléver*, raise up, help, fr. L. *relevāre*, fr. *levāre*, raise, fr. *levis*, light] to cause to rise; to set off by contrast; to alleviate, to free from any burden, trial, evil, or distress; to succor; to aid by alms; to release from a post by substitution of others, to remedy; to indemnify.—**relievable**, *a.*—**reliever**, *n.*

relievo (rē-lē'vō, rel-yā'vō) *n.* [It.] relief [Sculp.]

religion (rē-lī'jūn) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *religōnem*, conn. with *religens*, devout] the recognition of God as an object of worship; godliness; practical piety; any system of faith and worship; any expression of man's dependence on God.—**religionist**, *n.* one earnestly or bigotedly devoted to a religion.—**religionless**, *a.*—**established religion**, that form of religion in a country which is recognized by the state.—**natural religion**, that knowledge of, and reverent feeling towards God, which is based on nature, apart from revelation.—**revealed religion**, religion derived from positive revelation.

religiosity (rē-lī-jī-ōs'i-ti) *n.* religiousness; susceptibility to religious sentiments, unaccompanied by moral effort.

religious (rē-līj'ūs) *a.* pert. to religion; pious; bound by monastic vows; teaching religion; faithful; conscientious.—**religiously**, *adv.*—**religiouslyness**, *n.*—*Syn.* devout; godly; saintly; sanctified; sacred.

relinquish (rē-ling'kwish) *v.t.* [L. *relinquere*, to leave behind. See *relic*] to withdraw from; to give up; to resign.—**relinquisher**, *n.*—**relinquishment**, *n.*—*Syn.* to forsake; forego; abandon; quit; surrender; yield; cede.

reliquary (rē-lī-kwēr-i) *n.* [F. *reliquaire*, der. fr. L. *reliqua*, relics] a small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.

reliquiæ (rē-līk'wi-ē) *n.* [L.] relics; remains.

relish (rē-līsh) *v.t.* [O.F. *reles*, *relais*, that which is left behind. See *relay* (1)] to taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; to give a pleasing flavor to;—*v.i.* to

have a pleasing taste;—*n.* a pleasing sensation in eating or drinking; savor, that which is used to make food more palatable, as sauce, seasoning, etc.; taste; fondness.—**relishable**, *a.* enjoyable.—*Syn.* of *n.* zest; gusto; piquancy; gout; appetite.

relive (rē-līv') *v.i.* to live again.

reluctant (rē-luk'tant) *a.* [L. fr. *re-*, back, and *luctāri*, struggle, *lucta*, a tussle] striving against; unwilling, disinclined.—**reluctantly**, *adv.*—**reluctance**, *n.* unwillingness; dislike; also **reluctancy**.

relume (rē-lūm') *v.t.* [F. *relumer*, fr. *re-* and *lūmen*, light] to relight; to light again.—**relumine** (rē-lū'min) *v.t.* to light anew; to relight.

rely (rē-lī') *v.t.* [F. *relier*, bind up, fr. L. *re-*, back, and *ligare*, to bind] to rest with confidence; to trust; to depend.

remain (rē-mān') *v.t.* [O.F. *remandre*, fr. L. *remanere*, fr. *re-*, behind, and *manere*] to stay behind while others withdraw, to be left; to continue; to abide; to last;—*n.* that which is left;—*chiefly* in the *pl.*, a dead body; a corpse; the literary works of one dead.—**remainder**, *n.* anything that remains or is left; remains; the part that is left; the sum that is left after subtraction; rest; residue; remnant.—*Syn.* to stay; tarry; sojourn; wait; dwell; endure.

remake (rē-māk') *v.t.* to make anew.

remand (rē-mānd') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re* and *mandāre*, to order] to order back; to send back, esp. to send back to prison;—*n.* the act of remanding.

remnant (rem'a-nent) *a.* remaining; continuing.

remark (rē-mārk') *v.t.* [F. *remarquer*, fr. *re-*, again, and *marquer*, to mark] to take notice of; to express in words;—*v.i.* to speak; to say; to comment; to announce;—*n.* a casual observation.—**remarkable**, *a.* extraordinary.—**remarkably**, *adv.*—**remarkableness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "remarkable." unusual; eminent; observable; odd; angular; exceptional.

remarry (rē-mar-i) *v.t.* to marry again.—**remarriage**, *n.* a second (third, etc.) marriage.

remedy (rem'ē-di) *n.* [L. *remedium*, fr. *re-*, again, and *mederi*, to cure] that which cures a disease; that which counteracts an evil of any kind; the legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong;—*v.t.* to restore to soundness or health; to heal; to cure, as disease; to remove as mischief or evil; to redress.—**remediable** (rē-mē'di-ā-bl) *a.*—**remediably**, *adv.*—**remedial**, *a.* affording a remedy.—**remedially**, *adv.*—**remediless** (rem'ē-di-less) *a.*

remember (rē-mem'ber) *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *rememorāri*, fr. *re-*, again, and *memor*, mindful] to bring to mind again; to recall; to keep in mind.—**rememberer**, *n.*—**remembrance**, *n.* act of remembering; memory; recollection; a memorial, a token; a memento; a souvenir; power of remembering.—**remembrancer**, *n.* a memento; a memorial.—**to remember one to**, to recall one to the remembrance of.

remind (rē-mīnd') *v.t.* to put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of.
—reminder, *n.* that which arouses memory
—remindful, *a.* arousing memory.

reminisce (rēm-i-nis') *v.t.* and *v.i.* to relate or daydream in reminiscence.

reminiscent (rēm-i-nis'ent) *a.* [L. fr. (part. stem) *reminiscē-*, fr. *reminiscā*, to call to mind] inclined to call to mind.—**reminiscence**, *n.* a suggestion of the past; a relation of what one recollects concerning the past;—*pl.* autobiographical notes or sketches.

remise (rē-mīz') *v.t.* [Law] to deed; to grant.

remiss (rē-mis') *a.* [L. (part.) *remissus*, slackened, lit. sent back. See **remit**] not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful in fulfilling engagements.—**remissly**, *adv.*—**remissness**, *n.*—*Syn.* careless; heedless; negligent; neglectful; slack; inattentive; dilatory.

remission (rē-mish'un) *n.* [L.] act of remitting; abatement; moderation of intensity; diminution in part, or release in full, from a penal sentence—hence, pardon; forgiveness of sin; a temporary lessening of the violence of a disease or of pain.—**remissive** (rē-mis'iv) *a.* forgiving.

remit (rē-mit') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *mittere*, to send] to send back; to refer; to transfer, as a cause to another court; to forgive; to pardon, as sin; to surrender; to transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like;—*v.i.* to abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense;—*n.* a remission.—**remittance**, *n.* act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, the sum remitted.—**remittent**, *a.* having remissions from time to time; temporarily abating, as a fever;—*n.* a remittent fever.

remnant (rēm'nant) *n.* [O F. (part.) *remanant*, remaining, fr. L. fr. *remanēre*, remain] residue; remainder; what remains; a small portion, a fragment.

remodel (rē-mod'el) *v.t.* to model or fashion over again.

remold (rē-möld') *v.t.* to mold or shape anew; to remodel. Also **remould**.

remonstrant (rē-mon'strant) *a.* tending to remonstrate; **remonstrance**, *n.* act of expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, course of action, conduct, etc.; forcible suggestions against an act.

remonstrate (rē-mon'strāt) *v.t.* [Late L. (part.) *remonstrātus*, opposed by argument, fr. L. *re-* and *monstrāre*, show] to make evident by strong representation;—*v.i.* to present strong reasons against an act.—**remonstration** (rē-mon'strā'shun) *n.* the act of remonstrating—*Syn.* to expostulate; argue; admonish, dissuade.

remora (rēm'ō-rā) *n.* a fish found in the Mediterranean, having an oval sucking disk on the top of the head by which it clings to a ship's bottom or another fish.

remorse (rē-maws') *n.* [O F. *remors*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *remor-sum*, fr. L. *re-*, again, and (part.) *morvus*, bitten, fr.

morde] the keen pain excited by a sense of guilt; compunction; regret—**remorseful**, *a.*—**remorsefully**, *adv.*—**remorsefulness**, *n.*—**remorseless**, *a.*—**remorselessly**, *adv.*—**remorselessness**, *n.*—*Syn.* penitence; repentance; contrition.

remote (rē-mōt') *a.* [L. (part.) *remōtus*, lit. moved back. See **remove**] removed to a distance; not near; far away; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.—**remotely**, *adv.*—**remoteness**, *n.*—*Syn.* distant; far; removed, alien; foreign.

remount (rē-mōunt') *v.t.* and *i.* to mount again; to reascend.

remove (rē-mōov') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-*, back, and *movēre*, to move] to take or put away; to move from its place; to carry to a distance; to dismiss from a post; to take from this world, as by death;—*v.i.* to change place; to change residence; to go from place to place;—*n.* removal; change of place; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains on the table; movement of a piece in chess or checkers; a step in any scale of gradation.—**remover**, *n.*—**removal**, *n.* act of removing from a place, as a family; act of dismissing from station, office, etc.; act of remedying or taking away; act of putting an end to, as a grievance; departure; death.—**removable**, *a.*—**removably**, *adv.*—**removability** (rē-mōo-vā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

remunerate (rē-mū'ner-āt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *munerāre*, give a present to, fr. stem, *mūnēr-*, of *mūnus*, present] to pay an equivalent to for any service; to reward.—**remunerative**, *a.* intended to remunerate, as payment; yielding a sufficient money return, as employment.—**remuneratively**, *adv.*—**remunerativeness**, *n.*—**remuneration** (rē-mū-ner-ā'shun) *n.* reward; recompense; the equivalent given for services, loss, sufferings, etc.; compensation; repayment; requital.—*Syn.* to recompense; pay; repay; requite; compensate; indemnify.

renaissance (ren-ā-sāns', re-nā'sāns) *n.* [F.=new birth] a new

birth; an awakening, [cap.] the revival of letters and arts after the Middle Ages, from the 14th to the 16th century. Also **renascence**.

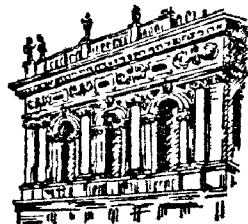
renal (rē'nal) *a.* [L. *renēs*, the kidneys or reins] pert. to kidneys or reins.

renard (ren'ard) *a.*

n. [F., fr. Low Ger. *reinaert*] a fox (so called in fables and in poetry). Also **reynard**.

renascent (rē-nas'ent) *a.* [L. fr. *re-* and (part. stem) *nascent-*, fr. *nasci*, to be born] springing into being again; able or likely to be renewed or reproduced.—**renascency**, *n.* **renascent state**, (also **renascence** (see **Renaissance**)).

reencounter (rē-kōun'ter) *n.* [F. fr. *recontrer*, meet, fr. *re-* and *encontrer*, encounter] a meeting of two



Renaissance Architecture

persons or bodies—hence, a meeting in opposition, action or engagement; a sudden contest; conflict; collision; clash;—*v.t.* to attack hand to hand;—*v.i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand. Also **rencontre**.

rend (rend) *v.t.* [A.S. *rendan*, to cut] to separate into parts with force; to tear asunder, to take from by force.

render (ren'der) *v.t.* [F. *rendre*, fr. L. *reddere*, fr. *red-*, back, and *dare*, to give] to return; to pay back; to restore; to give on demand; to contribute; to deliver, as accounts; to cause to be or to become; to translate from one language into another; to express fully the meaning of a passage or book; to represent; to boil down and clarify, as tallow;—*v.i.* to give account, to explain.—**renderable**, *a.*—**renderer**, *n.*

rendezvous (ran'de-voó) *n.* [F.=*rendre* yourselfes] a place for meeting; a meeting by appointment;—*v.t.* to assemble at a certain place;—*v.i.* to meet at a particular place.

rendition (ren-dish'un) *n.* surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government; translation, version.

renegade (ren'ē-gād) *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, one who denies the faith, fr. L. *re-* and *negāre*, to deny] one faithless to principle or party, esp. an apostate from a religious faith; a deserter.

reneege (rē-nig', -nēg) *v.i.* in cards, not to follow suit when able; hence, to break faith.—*n.*

renew (rē-nū') *v.t.* to make new; to revive; to restore to a former state; to re-establish; to grant, or to accept, a new bill or note for the amount of a former one; to begin again; to implant holy affections in the heart;—*v.i.* to be made new; to grow again.—**renewal**, *n.* a revival; restoration; regeneration; a reliaon on a new note given in place of a former note.—**renewable**, *a.*—**renewability** (rē-nū-ā-bil't-ti) *n.* the quality of being renewable.

reniform (ren'l-fawrm) *a.* having the form of a kidney (of a leaf).

renitent (rē-ni'tent) *a.* [L.] resisting pressure or the effect of it, as an elastic body.

rennet (ren'et) *n.* [M.E. *rennen*, run, congeal; cf. Ger. *rinnen*=congeal] the inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it (used for coagulating milk).

rennet (ren'et) *n.* [F.] a species of French apple; queen apple.

rennin (ren'in) *n.* one of the stomach juices, which curds milk.

renounce (rē-nouns') *v.t.* [F. *renoncer*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *nuntiare*, to bring a message, fr. *nuntius*, messenger] to declare against; to disavow; to give up; to resign, as a title or claim; to cast off; to reject, as allegiance or authority; to abjure, as the world; to disown, as a connection;—*v.i.* in card playing, to renege;—*n.*—**renouncer**, *n.*—**renouncement**, *n.*

renovate (ren'ō-vāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-*, again, and *novāre*, to make

new] to render as good as new; to restore to freshness.—**renovater**, *n.*—**renovation** (ren'ō-vā'shun) *n.* renewal.

renown (rē-noun') *n.* [O.F. *renoun*, fr. L. *re-*, again, and *nomen*, name] the state of being much known and talked of; fame; celebrity; great reputation;—*v.t.* to make famous.—**renowned**, *a.* celebrated for great achievements, qualities, or grandeur; famous; distinguished; eminent; remarkable.—**renownedly**, *adv.*—Syn. glory; reputation; repute; notoriety.

rent (rent) *n.* [fr. *rend*] a fissure; an opening made by rending; a tear; a split.

rent (rent) *n.* [F. *rente*, fr. Late L. (acc.) *reddam*, fr. *reddere*, to give back, to pay] money, etc. payable for the use of lands and tenements; rental; revenue.—*v.t.* to lease; to hold by lease;—*v.i.* to be leased or let for rent.—**rental** (ren'tal) *n.* a rent schedule; also, the annual amount of rent.—**rentable**, *a.*—**renter**, *n.*—**rent day**, the day on which rents are due.—**rent-free**, without payment of rent.

renter (ren'ter) *v.t.* [F. *rentraire*, fr. L. *re-* and *trahere*, draw] to sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw; to darn neatly.

renunciation (rē-nun-si-ā'shun) *n.* [L. fr. *renuntiare*, renounce] act of renouncing; a disowning; abandonment.—**renunciatory** (rē-nun-si-ā-tō-n) *a.* pert. to renunciation.

reverse (ren-vers') *a.* [See *reverse*] reversed; set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural posture [Her.].

reorganize (rē-awr'gā-niz) *v.t.* to organize anew; to reduce again to a regular system.—**reorganization** (rē-awr-gān-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of organizing anew.

rep (rep) *a.* [Prob. corr. fr. *rib*] formed with a surface of cordlike appearance;—*n.* a kind of stuff having a surface as if made of small cords. Also **repp**.

repair (rē-pār) *v.t.* [O.F. *reparer*, fr. L. *re-* and *parare*, to prepare] to restore to a sound or good state; to mend by patching; to rebuild;—*n.* restoration to a sound or good state; reparation; patching; mending.—**repairable**, *a.*—**repairer**, *n.*—**repairment**, *n.*

repair (rē-pār) *v.i.* [O.F. *reparier*, fr. L. *repariare*, to return home again, fr. *patria*, native land] to go; to betake oneself to a place.

reparable (rep'ā-ṛā-bi) *a.* capable of being repaired. — **reparably**, *adv.*

reparation (rep-ā-rā'shun) *n.* act of repairing; restoration to soundness; compensation; amends. — **reparative** (rē-par'ā-tiv) *a.* tending to correct defects, or make good;—*n.* that which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

repartee (rep-ar-tē') *n.* [O.F. fr. (part.) *repartis*, replied; fr. *repartir*, lit. to re-divide, fr. L. *partire*, fr. stem, *part-*

of *pars. part*] a smart, ready, and witty reply.—*Syn.* retort; rejoinder.

repast (rĕ-past') *n.* [O.F. *repast*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *pasce*, to eat, feed] act of taking food, that which is taken as food; a meal; victuals;—*v.t.* and *v.* to feed.

repatriate (rĕ-pā'tri-āt) *v.t.* to restore to one's own country.—**repatriation** (rĕ-pā'tri-ā'shun) *n.* restoration to one's native land.

repay (rĕ-pā') *v.t.* to pay back; to pay anew to refund, to restore; to reward.—**repayable**, *a.*—**repayment**, *n.* act of paying back; the money, or other thing, repaid.—*Syn.* to recompense; reimburse; requite; remunerate.

repeal (rĕ-pēl') *v.t.* [fr. O.F. *repeler*, fr. *re-* and *appeler*, appeal] to recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to revoke; to annul;—*n.* revocation; abrogation.—**repealable**, *a.*—**repealer**, *n.*—*Syn.* to abrogate; rescind; cancel.

repeat (rĕ-pēt') *v.t.* [O.F. *repeter*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *petere*, attack, seek] to go over a second time; to attempt again; to report, as the sayings of another; to recite;—*n.* act of repeating; repetition; [Mus] a mark or notation placed before and after a passage, to indicate that it is to be repeated.—**repeatedly**, *adv.* again and again, often.—**repeating**, *a.* doing or uttering again; striking the hours, as a watch.—**repeater**, *n.* one who recites or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hours; a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; [Arith] a decimal in which the same figure or figures constantly recur.

repel (rĕ-pēl') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re*, back, and *pellere*, to drive] to drive back, to repulse; to oppose;—*v.i.* to cause repugnance to, to shock, to have a negative electrical power.—**repellent**, *a.* driving back; tending to repel;—*n.* that which repels.—**repellency**, **repellence**, *n.* quality of repelling; repulsion.

repent (rĕ-pent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *repenti-*, fr. *repere*, to creep] creeping, as a plant.

repent (rĕ-pent') *v.t.* [F. *repentir*, fr. L. *re-* and *penitere*, make penitent] to remember with sorrow;—*v.i.* to feel regret for something done or left undone.—**repentant**, *a.* sorry for sin; showing sorrow for sin.—*n.* one who repents; a penitent.—**repentantly**, *adv.*—**repentance**, *n.* sorrow or regret for something said or done in the past; penitence.—**repenter**, *n.*

repercuss (rĕ-per-kus') *v.t.* to beat or drive back, as sound or air.—**repercussive**, *a.* having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate.—**repercussion** (rĕ-per-kush'un) *n.* act of driving back; reverberation.

repertoire (rep'er-twar) *n.* [F] a repertory, the aggregate of pieces that an actor, singer, etc., performs.

repertory (rep'er-tō-rĭ) *n.* [L. *repertorium*, inventory, fr. *repertor*, discoverer, fr. *repertire*] a place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner; a treasury; a magazine.

repetition (rep-ē-tush'un) *n.* [L. (part.) *repetitus*, repeated. See re-

peat] act of repeating; act of reading or rehearsing, as a lesson; [Mus] act of playing or singing the same part a second time.—**repetitional**, *a.* consisting in repetition.

repine (rĕ-pīn') *v.i.* to continue pining; to fret or vex oneself; to murmur.—**repiningly**, *adv.*—**repiner**, *n.*

replace (rĕ-plās') *v.t.* to place again, to supply an equivalent for; to supply the want of.—**replaceable**, *a.*—**replacement**, *n.* restoration; substitution.

replenish (rĕ-plen'ish) *v.t.* to fill up again;—*v.i.* to recover former fullness.—**replenisher**, *n.*—**replenishment**, *n.* act of replenishing, supply.

replete (rĕ-plet') *a.* [L. (part) *repletus*, filled full, fr. *re-* and *plere*, fill] filled again; completely filled; full; abounding.—**repletion** (rĕ-plet'shun) *n.* state of being replete; fullness of blood; plethora.

replevin (rĕ-plev'in) *n.* a personal action to recover possession of goods.

replevy (rĕ-plev'i) *v.t.* [F. *re-*, again, and O.F. *plev*, to be surety] to take or get back goods wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law.

replica (rĕp'li-ka) *n.* [It.] an exact copy of a work of art made by the artist that executed the original; an accurate copy.

replication (rep-li-kā'shun) *n.* [L. (part) *replisatus*, lit. folded backwards, fr. *plisare*. See *ply*, *reply*] an answer; a reply; response.—**replicative**, *a.* of the nature of replication.—**replicate**, *a.* folded or plaited; [Bot.] rolled up so as to form a groove or channel, as a leaf.

reply (rĕ-plī') *v.t.* [O.F. *replier*, fr. L. *replisare*, to fold back, fr. *plisare*] to answer; to respond to;—*v.i.* to make a return in words or writing;—*n.* an answer; rejoinder, response.—**replier**, *n.*

repone (rĕ-pōn') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *ponere*, place] to restore; to replace in an office or rank.

report (rĕ-pōrt') *v.t.* [F. *raporter*, fr. L. fr. *re*, back, and *portare*, to bring] to carry back, as an answer; to give an account of; to give a formal account of; to mention as having failed in duty, etc.;—*v.i.* to make an official statement in answer to a remit; to furnish in writing an account of a speech or the proceedings of a public assembly; to betake oneself, as to a superior officer;—*n.* that which is reported; an official statement of facts; a story widely circulated; rumor; noise; reverberation, as of a pistol, gun, etc.; an account of the proceedings, debates, etc., of public bodies.—**reporter**, *n.* one who reports, esp. one who gathers news for the press.—**reportership**, *n.* the office of a reporter.—*Syn.* to promulgate; advertise; publish; describe; relate; charge.

repose (rĕ-pōz') *v.t.* [F. *reposer*, fr. Late L. *reponere*, fr. L. *re-* and *ponere*, pause. See *pose*] to lay at rest; to compose; to lay up;—*v.i.* to lie; to lie for rest or refreshment; to sleep; to rest in confidence;—*n.* a lying at rest; sleep; in the fine arts, that harmony which affords rest for the

eye—**reposal**, *n.* act of reposing or resting.—*Syn.* of *n.* ease; rest; quiet; tranquility; serenity.

reposit (rē-poz'it) *v.t.* to lay up, as for safety or preservation.—**repository** (rē-poz'i-tō-ri) *n.* [O.F. *repositore*, storehouse, fr. L. (part.) *repositus*, stored up, fr. *ponere*, place] a place where things are deposited for safety; a depository; a kind of emporium; bazaar.

repossess (re-pō-zes') *v.t.* to take possession to again.—**repossession**, *n.*—**repossessor**, *n.*

repossé (rē-pōō-zā') *a.* [F.] embossed.

reprehend (rep-rē-hend') *v.t.* [L. *reprehendere*, lit. hold back, check, fr. *prehendere*, seize] to accuse; to charge; to reprove.—**reprehender**, *n.*

reprehensible (rep-rē-hen'si-bl) *a.* worthy of blame.—**reprehensibly**, *adv.*—**reprehensibleness**, *n.*—**reprehension**, *n.* reproof; censure, open blame.—**reprehensive**, *a.* containing reproof.—**reprehensively**, *adv.*

represent (rep-rē-zent') *v.t.* [O.F. fr. L. *representare*] to exhibit by a likeness of; to act the part or character of; to personate; to supply the place of; to bring before the mind; to serve as a sign or symbol of.—**representable**, *a.*—**representation** (rep-rē-zen-tā'shun) *n.* act of describing or showing; that which represents, as a picture; a dramatic performance; a statement of facts, a body of representatives.—**representative** (rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv) *a.* fitted or qualified to represent; exhibiting a likeness; bearing the character or power of another;—*n.* one who, or that which, represents another; a member of the House of Representatives.—**representatively**, *adv.* by delegated power.—*Syn.* to delineate; depict; describe; sketch; mimic; imitate.

repress (rē-pres') *v.t.* to press back or down; to crush down; to quell; to check.—**represser**, *n.*—**repressible**, *a.*—**repressibly**, *adv.*—**repressive**, *a.* tending to repress.—**repressively**, *adv.*—**repression** (rē-presh'un) *n.* check; restraint.—*Syn.* to subdue; restrain; suppress; curb.

reprieve (rē-prēv') *v.t.* [O.F. (pres. indic.) *reprieve*, fr. *reprover*. Doublet of *reprove*] to grant a respite, or delay, of the execution of a sentence; to grant temporary relief;—*n.* temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence; interval of ease or relief.

reprimand (rep'ri-mand) *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *reprimandum*, a thing that ought to be repressed, fr. *reprimere*, to repress] to reprove severely; to chide for a fault;—*n.* reproof for a fault.

reprint (rē-print') *v.t.* to print again; to print a second or any new edition of;—(rē'print) *n.* a second or a new impression or edition of any printed work.

reprisal (rē-prī-zal) *n.* [O.F. *represaille*, a seizing on, through It., fr. L. *reprehendere*, to lay hold of] act of attacking or seizing from an enemy by way of retaliation; retaliation.

reproach (rē-prōch') *v.t.* [F. *reprochar*, through Late L., fr. L. *re-* and *propius*, nearer] to censure with severity; to blame; to rebuke;—*n.* an expression of blame; shame; an object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.—**reproachable**, *a.*—**reproachably**, *adv.*—**reproachableness**, *n.*—**reproachful**, *a.* expressing censure, bringing, or deserving, reproach.—**reproachfully**, *adv.*—**reproachfulness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "reproachful," abusive; scurrilous; opprobrious; censorious.

reprobate (rēp'rō-bāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *reprobatus*, rejected after trial, fr. *re-*, back, and *probare*, try] to disapprove with marks of extreme dislike; to reject;—*a.* disallowed; abandoned in sin; abandoned to error and apostasy;—*n.* a person abandoned; one morally lost.—**reprobation** (rēp'rō-bā'shun) *n.* condition of those finally lost; condemnation, rejection.

reproduce (rē-prō-dūs') *v.t.* to produce again; to renew the production of; to generate.—**reproducer**, *n.*—**reproducible**, *a.*—**reproduction** (rē-prō-duk'shun) *n.* process of reproducing; that which is reproduced.—**reproductive**, *a.* pert. to reproduction.—**reproductiveness**, *n.*

reproof (rē-prōof') *n.* expression of blame; direct and express censure; reproach.

reprove (rē-prōōv') *v.t.* [O.F. *reprover*, fr. L. *reprobare*, reject. See *reprobate*, *reprieve*] to chide as blame-worthy; to charge with a fault; to manifest disapprobation; to rebuke; to scold.—**reprovingly**, *adv.*—**reprover**, *n.*—**reproval**, *n.* reproof.—**reprovable**, *a.*—**reprovably**, *adv.*—**reprovableness**, *n.*—*Syn.* to censure; check; reprimand; admonish.

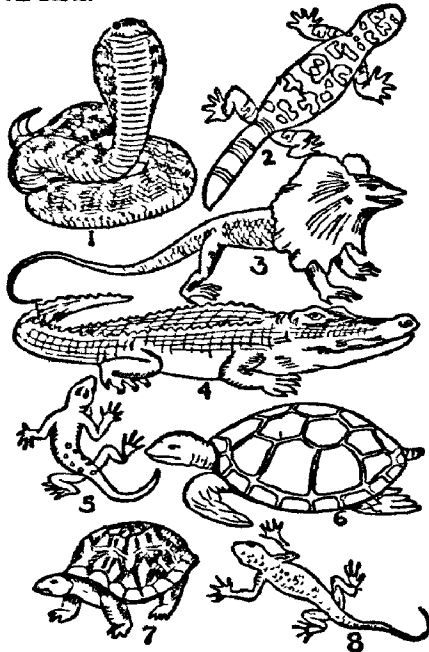
reptile (rep'til) *a.* [F., fr. L. *reptilis*, creeping, fr. (part.) *repius*, fr. *repere*, creep] creeping; groveling; low; vulgar;—*n.* an animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs; a groveling or very mean person.—**Reptilia** (rep-til'i-ā) *n.* [L. (n.pl.)] a class of cold-blooded vertebrates produced from eggs (see *illus.* on next page).—**reptilian**, *a.* belonging to the reptiles;—*n.* an animal of the genus Reptilia.

republic (rē-pub'lik) *n.* [F., fr. L. *rēspública*, fr. *rēs*, a thing, an affair, and *publicus*, public] a state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth.—**republican**, *a.* placing government in the people; [cap.] pert. to the Republican Party;—*n.* one favoring a republican government; [cap.] a member of the Republican Party.—**republicanism**, *n.* a republican system of government; attachment to a republican form of government.—**Republican Party**, the more conservative of the two major U.S. political parties.

republish (rē-pub'lish) *v.t.* to publish anew; to issue a new edition of an old work.—**republishation** (rē-pub-li-kā'shun) *n.* a second issue of something before published; a reprint.

repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *repudiare*, cast off, fr. *re-*

pu diam, divorce, fr. rt. of *pu dor*, shame] to cast off, to disavow; to put away; to divorce; to refuse to pay interest or principal of debts. —**repudiation** (rē-pū-di-ā'shun) *n.* act of disclaiming; disavowal or refusal to pay lawful debts.



Types of Reptiles

(1, Cobra; 2, Arsona poison lizard; 3, Frilled lizard; 4, Alligator; 5, Red-spotted gecko; 6, Green turtle; 7, Indian starred tortoise; 8, Green lizard)

repugnant (rē-pug'nant) *a.* [F. (part.) *repugnant*, fighting against, fr. *repugn*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *pugnare*] contrary; distasteful in a high degree, offensive. —**repugnantly**, *adv.* —**repugnance**, *n.* reluctance; unwillingness, aversion; dislike.

repulse (rē-puls') *n.* [L. (part.) *repulsus*, driven off, fr. *repellere*, repel] condition of being driven back; act of driving back; denial; —*v.t.* to beat or drive back. —**repulsion**, *n.* act of driving back; feeling of aversion or dislike; repugnance. —**repulsive**, *a.* repelling; cold; reserved; forbidding. —**repulsively**, *adv.* —**repulsiveness**, *n.*

repurchase (rē-per'chās) *v.t.* to buy back or again; —*n.* the purchase again of what has been sold.

repute (rē-pūt') *v.t.* [O.F. *reputer*, L. *reputāre*, to count over, to consider, fr. L. *re*, again, and *putāre*, to think] to account; to hold; to reckon; —*n.* character attributed; good character; reputation. —**reputedly**, *adv.* in common opinion; by repute —**reputable** (rē-pū-tā-bl) *a.* honor-

able; creditable; estimable. —**reputably**, *adv.* —**reputableness**, *n.* —**reputation** (rē-pū-tā'shun) *n.* estimation in which one is held; known or reported character, fame; general credit; good name.

request (rē-kwest') *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (part.) *requisitus*, asked again, fr. *re-* and *querere*, seek] expression of desire for something; entreaty; petition; —*v.t.* to ask for earnestly; to beg; to entreat. —*Syn.* of *n.*, to ask; solicit; pray; beseech; crave.

requiem (rē'kwī-em) *n.* [L. (acc.) = *rest*] a hymn or mass sung for the repose of the dead; music performed in honor of the dead.

require (rē'kwīr') *v.t.* [L. *requirere*, to request, fr. *re-* and *querere*] to insist upon having; to claim as by right; to make necessary; to demand satisfaction for; to stand in want of; to need. —**requirement**, *n.* act of requiring; that which is required; an essential condition. —*Syn.* demand; lack; request; exact.

requisite (rē'kwī-zit) *a.* [L. (part.) *requisitus*, requested. See **request**] required; needful, essential; —*n.* something indispensable. —**requisition** (rē-kwī-zish'un) *n.* application made as of right; demand; a written call or invitation; a quota of supplies or necessaries; —*v.t.* to make a demand upon. —**requisitionist**, *n.*

requite (rē'kwīk') *v.t.* [fr. *re-* and *quiti*] to repay; to recompense, to retaliate; to punish. —**requit**, *n.* that which repays, return for any service; compensation; retaliation; punishment.

reredos (rē'dos) *n.* [F] a screen or partition wall behind an altar

reremouse (rēr'mous) *n.* [E.] a bat. Also **rearmouse**.

resale (rē'sāl) *n.* a selling again. —**resalable**, *a.* capable of being resold. —**resalability** (rē-sā-lā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

rescind (rē-sind') *v.t.* [F. *rescindere*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *scindere*, to cut, split] to cut off; to annul or abrogate; to repeal; to reverse. —**rescindable**, *a.* —**rescindment**, *n.* the act of rescinding.

rescission (rē-sizh'un) *n.* act of rescinding. —**rescinding**, *abrogating*, annulling.

rescript (rē'skript) *n.* [O.F. *rescript*, a written reply, fr. L. fr. *re-*, back, and (part.) *scripsit*, written, fr. *scribere*] among the Romans, the answer of an emperor consulted on some question—hence, an edict or decree. —**rescriptive** (rē-skrīp'tiv) *a.* pert. to a rescript. —**rescriptively**, *adv.*

rescue (res'kū) *v.t.* [O.F. *rescourre*, to drive away again, fr. Late L. *rescutere*, to shake] to take or get back; to deliver from any confinement, danger, or evil; —*n.* deliverance; [Law] the forcible liberation of a prisoner from the custody of the police or other officer. —**rescuable**, *a.*

research (rē-serch') *n.* diligent search; inquiry; scrutiny; —*v.t.* to search or examine with care; to search again. —**researchful**, *a.* —**researcher**, *n.*

reset (rē-sēt') *v.t.* to seat or set again.

re seize (rē-sēz') *v.t.* to seize again; to take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been dis seized.

resemble (rē-zem'bl) *v.t.* [O.F. *resembler*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *simulāre*, to make like. See *simulate*] to be like to, to be alike or similar to; to liken; to compare.—**resemblance**, *n.* state of being like; likeness; similarity; something resembling — *Syn.* similitude; representation; image; counterpart; likeness.

resent (rē-zent') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. *re*, again, and *sentire*, to feel] to take ill; to consider as an affront; to be in some degree provoked at.—**resentful**, *a.* easily provoked; irritable; captious.—**resentfully**, *adv.*—**resentive**, *a.* quick to resent; resentful.—**resentment**, *n.* deep sense of affront; anger; indignation.—**resenter**, *n.*

reserve (rē-zerv') *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. fr. *re-* and *servāre*, to keep] to keep in store; to withhold from present use; to keep; to lay up and keep for a future time; —*n.* act of keeping back; that which is reserved; a store kept at hand in case of need; a branch of the army or navy composed of men not in regular service but liable to call in time of emergency, something in the mind withheld from disclosure; restraint in personal behavior; caution in words and actions.—**reserved**, *a.* not free or frank; cold; shy.—**reservedly** (rē-zerv'ed-ly) *adv.*—**reservedness**, *n.*—**reserver**, *n.*—**reservist**, *n.* one who belongs to the army or navy reserve.—**reservation** (rez-er-vā'shun) *n.* reserve; concealment in the mind; something kept back or not given up; state of being treasured up, kept in store; a proviso; a tract of land reserved for some public use, as for Indians, wild life, etc.—**reserve bank**, a bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System.—**mantal reservation**, the intentional withholding of something, in making a statement or promise, which, if disclosed, would change its meaning.—*Syn.* modesty; diffidence; sullenness.

reservoir (rez'er-vwār) *n.* [F.] a place where anything is kept in reserve, esp. a basin where water is stored for use by a city; hence, any additional supply held in store.

reset (rē-set') *v.t.* to set over again, as a page of printed matter; to furnish with a new setting or border.

resettle (rē-set'l) *v.t.* and *i.* to settle again. — **resettlement**, *n.* — **resettlement project**, a government project for removing families from unfavorable rural environments and establishing them in more favorable ones.

reside (rē-zid') *v.t.* [O.F. *resider*, fr. L. fr. *re-*, back, and *sedere*, to sit] to have one's dwelling or home; to lie or be, as an attribute; to settle.—**resident** (rez'i-dent) *a.* dwelling, or having an abode, in a place; residing;—*n.* one who resides in a place; a diplomat who resides at a foreign court.—**residential**, *n.* the station of a resident.—**residential**, *a.* pert. to a resident or residence; adapted for residence.—**residence** (rez'i-dens) *n.* act of dwelling in a place; the place where one resides; dwelling.—**residency**, *n.* a residence, esp. official.

residue (rez'i-dū) *n.* [O.F. fr. *residuum*] that which remains after a part is taken; balance or remainder of a debt or account; balance; residuum.—**residual** (rē-zī'ū-əl) *a.* remaining after a part is taken.—**residuary**, *a.* pert. to the residue or part remaining.—**residuum**, *n.* [L. (neut.)=remaining, fr. *residere*, lit. sit back] that which is left after any process of separation or purification; residue; [Law] the part of an estate of a testator which remains after payment of debts and legacies; the remainder of a bankrupt or trust estate, after payment of preferable debts and claims.—**residuary legatee**, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed, after deducting debts and legacies.

resign (rē-zīn') *v.t.* [O.F. *resigner*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *signare*, to sign] to give up; to surrender in a formal manner; to yield to, as to the judgment or guidance of others; to submit.—**resigned**, *a.* acquiescent; patient.—**resignedly** (rē-zī'ned-ly) *adv.*—**resignation** (rez-ig-nā'shun) *n.* act of giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or place; abdication; patience and endurance; meekness.—*Syn.* to yield; renounce; relinquish; abandon; forego; quit; leave.

resile (rē-zīl') *v.t.* [L. *resilire*, leap back, fr. *salire*, See *salient*] to start back; to draw back from a purpose, etc.—**resilient** (rē-zīl'i-ent) *a.* springing back; rebounding.—**resilience**, *n.* act or capability of springing back or of rebounding; also **resiliency**.

resin (rez'in) *n.* [F., fr. L. *resina*, fr. G. *resinē*, resin] a solid, inflammable substance which exudes from certain trees; the hardening juice of pines; also rosin.—**resinous**, *a.* partaking of the qualities of resin.

resist (rē-zīst') *v.t.* [L. fr. *ve*, back, and *stare*, to stand, fr. *stāri*, stand] to stand against; to withstand; to strive against; to oppose.—**resister**, *n.*—**resistible**, *a.*—**resistibility** (rē-zīs-tī-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of resisting; power of resistance; also **resistableness**.—**resistant**, *n.* one who or that which, resists.—**resistance**, *n.* act of resisting; opposition; hindrance.—**resistless**, *a.*—**resistlessly**, *adv.*—**resistlessness**, *n.*

resolute (rez'ō-lūt) *a.* [L. (part.) *resolutus*, fr. *resolvere*, resolve] having a decided purpose; constant in pursuing a purpose; determined.—**resolutely**, *adv.*—**resoluteness**, *n.*—**resolution** (rez'ō-lū'shun) *n.* act of separating a compound into its elements; analysis; act of clearing difficulties in mental or moral subjects; decided purpose; firmness; the decision of a court, or the vote of an assembly; [Math.] reduction; solution.—*Syn.* firm; decided; steady; bold; steadfast.

resolve (rē-zolv') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *solvere*, to dissolve, to decide] to separate the component parts of; to solve and reduce to a different form; to make clear; to free from doubt; to form by resolution or vote; [Math.] to solve, as a problem; —*v.i.* to be separated into its component parts; to melt; to dissolve; to determine unanimously or by vote;—*n.* act of making

clear; fixed purpose; resolution.—**resolver**, *n.*—**resolvable**, *a.*—**resolvability** (rē-zol-va-bil'i-ti) *n.* the property of being resolvable; also **resolvableness**.—**resolvent**, *a.* having power to resolve;—*n.* that which has the power of resolving; [Med.] that which has power to disperse inflammation.

resonant (rē-zō-nant) *a.* [L. fr. *re-* and *sonāre*, to sound] able to return sound; resounding.—**resonantly**, *adv.*—**resonance**, *n.* a resounding; reverberated sound; also **resonancy**.

resort (rē-zawrt') *v. i.* [O.F. *resortir*, lit. go forth again; fr. L. fr. *re-* and *soritur*, orig. to appeal, fr. L. *sorivā*, to obtain] to go; to betake oneself; to have recourse;—*n.* assembly, frequent meeting; place frequented; haunt.—**resorter**, *n.*—**last resort**, the last resource; final tribunal.

resound (rē-sound') *v. t.* [O.F. *resoner*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *sonāre*, sound] to sound again; to send back sound; to echo;—*v. i.* to sound loudly; to make a loud din; to ring; to echo or reverberate;—*n.* echo; return of sound.

resource (rē-sōrs') *n.* that to which one resorts, or on which one depends, for supply or support;—*pl.* pecuniary means; funds; natural wealth; available means.—**resourceful**, *a.*—**resourcefulness**, *n.*—**resourceless**, *a.*

respect (rē-spekt') *v. t.* [O.F., fr. L. fr. (part.) *respectus*, fr. *respicere*, to look back at, fr. *specere*] to esteem; to reckon worthy; to concern;—*n.* consideration; proper deference; goodwill; high character; reference;—*pl.* expression of esteem.—**respecting**, *ppr.*, commonly used as a *prep.*, regarding; concerning.—**respector**, *n.*—**respectful**, *a.* deferential; civil.—**respectfully**, *adv.*—**respectfulness**, *n.*—**respectable**, *a.* worthy of respect; moderate fair; commonplace.—**respectably**, *adv.*—**respectableness**, *n.*—**respectability** (rē-spek-tabil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being respectable; the quality that deserves respect.—**respective** (rē-spek'tiv) *a.* relative; not absolute; relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own.—**respectively**, *adv.* as relating to each; as each belongs to each; relatively.—*Syn.* of *n.* attention; regard; honor; favor; relation.

respire (rē-spir') *v. t.* and *i.* [F., fr. L. fr. *re-*, back, and *spirare*, to breathe] to breathe.—**respirable**, *a.*—**respirability** (res-pi-rā-bil'i-ti, rē-spi-rā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being respirable; also **respirableness**.—**respiration** (res-pi-rā'shun) *n.* the act of breathing.—**respiratory** (rē-spi-rā-tō-ri, res-pi-rā-tō-ri) *a.* serving for respiration; pert. to respiration.—**respirator** (res-pi-rā-ter) *n.* an instrument covering the mouth, through which a patient in need of it may breathe with greater ease or safety.

respite (res'pit) *n.* [O.F. *respit*, fr. L. (acc) *respectrum*, respect] a delay; suspension of the execution of a capital sentence; reprieve; suspension of labor;—*v. t.* to grant a respite to; to reprieve; to relieve by an interval of rest.

resplendent (rē-splen'dent) *n.* [L. fr. *resplendere*, to glitter,

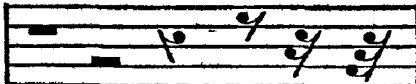
fr. *splendere*, to shine] shining with brilliant luster; very bright.—**resplendently**, *adv.*—**resplendence**, *n.* vivid brightness; splendor; brilliancy; also **resplendency**.

respond (rē-spond') *v. i.* [L. fr. *re-* and *spondere*, to promise] to answer; reply; react;—*n.* a short anthem.—**respondent**, *a.* answering;—*n.* one who answers in certain proceedings; the defendant.—**respondence**, *n.* the quality of being respondent; also **respondency**.

response (rē-spons') *n.* [L. (part.) *responsus*, fr. *respondere*, respond] act of responding; the answer of the people to the priest in the litany and other parts of the Episcopalian service; in the Catholic Church, an anthem after morning lessons, etc.—**responsive** (rē-spon'siv) *a.* able, ready, or inclined to respond.—**responsively**, *adv.*—**responsiveness**, *n.*—**responsory** (rē-spon'sō-ri) *a.* containing or making answer;—*n.* a psalm sung between lessons; the answer of the people to the priest in the church service.

responsible (rē-spon'si-bil) *a.* liable to respond; accountable; answerable.—**responsibly**, *adv.*—**responsibleness**, *n.*—**responsibility** (rē-spon-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* state of being responsible or answerable; that for which anyone is responsible.

rest (rest) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *ruhi*] a state of repose; a cessation from motion or labor; that on which anything rests or leans; a place where one may rest; a pause; in music, a pause with no sound, or the mark indicating it;—*v. t.* to lay at rest;—*v. i.* to cease from action; to be free from whatever wears; to repose; to stand on; to sleep; to remain with, for decision, etc.; to trust.—**restful**, *a.*—**restfully**, *adv.*—**restfulness**, *n.*—**resting place**, *n.* a place for rest.—**restless**, *a.* continually moving; unsettled; anxious.—**restlessly**, *adv.*—**restlessness**, *n.*—**rest cure**, seclusion, quiet, massage, and generous feeding, as the remedial treatment of exhaustion.—*Syn.* slumber; quiet; still; tranquility; peacefulness; peace.



Rests in Musical Notation
(Left to right: Whole, Half, Quarter,
Eighth, Sixteenth, Thirty-second)

rest (rest) *v. i.* [F. *rester*, fr. L. *restāre*, fr. *re-* and *stare*, stand] to remain; to continue to be;—*n.* that which remains after the separation of a part.

restate (rē-stāt') *v. t.* to state again.—**restatement**, *n.*

restaurant (res'tō-rant) *n.* [F.] a place where meals are sold to the public.

restaurateur (res-tō-rā-ter') *n.* the keeper of a restaurant or refreshment room.

restitution (res-ti-tū'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *restitutus*, restored, fr. *re-*, back, and *statuere*, place] the act of restoring, esp. to its rightful owner; repara-

tion; amends.—*Syn.* indemnification; compensation; recompense; atonement; return.

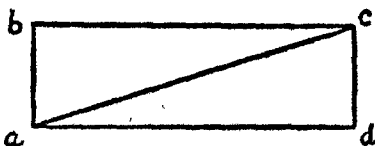
restive (rĕst'iv) *a.* [O.F. *restif*, stubborn, fr. *restes*, rest (2)] impatient; uneasy.—*restively*, *adv.*—*restiveness*, *n.*

restore (rĕ-stōr') *v. t.* [O.F. *restorer*, fr. L. *restaurare*] to return, as property to the owner; to put a thing, or person, into its former place; to recover from ruin or decay; to rebuild; to renew; to heal; to replace; in the fine arts, to retouch, revarnish, as an old statue, painting, etc.—*restorer*, *n.*—*restorable*, *a.*—*restorableness*, *n.*—*restorative*, *a.* having power to renew strength, vigor, etc.;—*n.* a medicine for restoring strength and vigor.—*restoratively*, *adv.*—*restoration* (rĕ-stō-rā'shun) *n.* act of restoring; revival; recovery; re-establishment; the re-establishment of a monarchy in England by the return of Charles II in 1660; [Theol.] universal salvation.

restrain (rĕ-strān') *v. t.* [O.F. *restrindre*, fr. L. fr. *re-*, back, and *stringere*, to bind] to hold from acting or advancing; to check; to hinder from free enjoyment.—*restrainer*, *n.*—*restrainable*, *a.*—*restraint* (rĕ-strānt') *n.* [O.F. (fem. part.) *restrainte*, held back] act of restraining; limitation; prohibition; that which restrains; obstacle or influence.—*Syn.* to repress; to subdue; to limit; to confine; to abridge; to withhold; to forbear.

restrict (rĕ-strīkt') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *restrictus*, held back, fr. *stringere*. See *restraint*] to limit; to confine; to circumscribe.—*restriction*, *n.* confinement within bounds; that which restricts; a restraint.—*restrictive*, *a.* having the power to restrict; imposing restraint.—*restrictively*, *adv.*—*restrictiveness*, *n.*

result (rĕ-zult') *v. t.* [F., fr. L. *resultare*, to rebound again] to issue; to spring as a consequence; to terminate in;—*n.* the end to which any course of things leads; effect.—*resultant*, *n.* a force that is the joint effect of two or more forces;—*a.* following as a result.—*resultless*, *a.*—*Syn.* consequence; issue; event; outcome.



Resultant (ac) of Forces ab and ad

resume (rĕ-zūm') *v. t.* [L. fr. *re-* and *sumere*, to take] to take back; to take up again; to begin again.—*resumé* (rĕ-zū-mā') *n.* [F.] a summing up; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.—*resumable*, *a.*—*resumption* (rĕ-zūmp'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *resumptus*, taken again] act of taking back, or taking again.—*resumptive*, *a.* resuming.

resurge (rĕ-serj') *v. i.* [L.] to rise again.—*resurgent*, *a.* rising again.—*resurgence*, *n.*

resurrection (rĕz-u-rĕk'shun) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. (acc.)

resurrectiōnem, fr. (part.) *resurrectus*, fr. *re-*, again, and *urgere*, rise] a rising again, esp. the rising again from the dead; resumption of life.—*resurrectionist*, *n.* one who disinters and steals bodies from the grave for dissection; one who restores or revives; a believer in resurrection.

resuscitate (rĕ-sus'i-tāt) *v. t.* [L. fr. *re-*, again, and *suscitare*, to revive] to raise, rouse, fr. *citare*, cite] to revivify; to revive, esp. to recover from apparent death;—*v. i.* to come to life again.—*resuscitable*, *a.*—*resuscitation* (rĕ-sus-i-tā'shun) *n.* act of reviving from a state of apparent death.—*resuscitative* (rĕ-sus'i-tā-tiv) *a.* reviving; raising from apparent death.—*resuscitator*, *n.*

retail (rĕ-tāil) *v. t.* [O.F. *retail*, small piece, fr. *re*, again, and *tailer*, to cut. See *tailor*] to sell in small quantities directly to the consumer; to deal out in small portions;—*a.* pert. to sale by small quantities, as opposed to *wholesale*;—*n.* sale in small quantities.—*retailer*, *n.*—*retailment*, *n.* the act of retailing.

retain (rĕ-tān') *v. t.* [F. *retenir*, fr. L. *retinere*, fr. *re* and *tenere*, to hold] to continue to hold; to keep in pay; to keep back.—*retainable*, *a.*—*retainer*, *n.* one who retains; one retained in service; an adherent; a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counsel.—*retaining fee*.—*retaining wall*, a wall erected to support a body of earth.

retake (rĕ-tāk') *v. t.* to take again; to recapture; to photograph again.

retaliate (rĕ-tal'i-āt) *v. t.* [L. fr. *retaliare*, fr. *re-*, back; and stem, *talī-*, of *talīs*, such] to return the like for; to return evil for evil;—*v. i.* to return like for like.—*retaliative*, *retaliatory*, *a.* returning like for like.—*retaliation* (rĕ-tal-i-ā'shun) *n.* act of returning like for like; retribution.

retard (rĕ-tārd') *v. t.* [F. *retarder*, fr. L. fr. *re*, again, back, and *tardus*, slow, tardy] to hinder; to delay.—*retardation* (rĕ-tār-dā'shun) *n.* act of delaying; hindrance; act of diminishing the velocity of a moving body; also *retardment*.—*Syn.* to obstruct; procrastinate; protract.

retch (rĕch) *v. i.* [A.S. *hræcan*] to attempt to vomit.

retention (rĕ-ten'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *retentus*, kept back. See *retain*] act of retaining; custody.—*retentive* *a.* having the power to retain.—*retentively*, *adv.*—*retentiveness*, *n.*

reticent (rĕt'i-sent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *reticens-*, being taciturn, fr. *re-* and *tacere*, be silent] inclined to keep silent; reserved.—*reticence*, *n.* state of being reticent, or observing silence.

reticle (rĕt'i-kl) *n.* a pattern of fine lines in the eyepiece of a telescope, etc.

reticule (rĕt'i-kül) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *reticulum*, small net, fr. *rete*, net] a little bag of network; a lady's handbag.—*reticular* (rĕ-tik'ū-lar) *a.* having the



Reticule

form of a net; formed with interstices.—**reticularly**, *adv.*—**reticulated**, *a.* netted; having veins, or lines crossing like network, as a leaf; also **reticulate**.—**reticulately**, *adv.*—**reticulation** (rē-tik-ū-lā'shun) *n.* state of being reticulated or netlike

reticulum (rē-tik-ū-lum) *n.* [L.] the second stomach of ruminants.

retiform (rē'ti-fawrm) *a.* [L. *rēte*, a net, and *forma*, form] having the form of a net in texture.

retina (rē'tī-nā) *n.* [fr. L. *rēte*, a network] the semi-transparent internal tissue of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in vision.—**retinal**, *a.*

retinue (rē'tī-nū) *n.* [O.F. fr. (part.) *retenu*, retained. See *retain*] a train of attendants; a suite.

retire (rē-tīr') *v.i.* [F. fr. *re-* and *tirer*, to draw] to pay up, as bonds, and withdraw from circulation;—*v.i.* to draw back; to retreat from action; to withdraw from an occupation.—**retiral**, *n.* the act of retiring.—**retiring**, *a.* reserved; modest; assigned to one who withdraws from an occupation to live on a pension, etc.—**retired**, *a.* secluded; private; secret.—**retiredness**, *n.*—**retirement**, *n.* act of withdrawing from notice or an occupation; the place to which anyone retires.—**retirer**, *n.*—**retired list**, list of officers who have withdrawn or been removed from active service.

retort (rē-tawrt') *v.i.* [L. fr. F. (part.) *retort*, twisted back, fr. *retordre*, fr. L. fr. *re-* and *torquere*. See *torture*] to throw back; to return, as an argument, accusation, or incivility;—*v.i.* to make a severe reply;—*n.* the return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; a vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation.



Retort (right) and Receiving Vessel

retouch (rē-tuch') *v.i.* to improve by new touches;—*n.* additional touch to improve.—**retouching**, *n.* the process of correcting defects in negatives and prints [Phot].—**retoucher**, *n.*

retrace (rē-trās') *v.i.* to trace back; to draw or sketch over a former tracing; to go back over a way taken.—**retraceable**, *a.*

retract (rē-trakt') *v.i.* [L. (part.) *retractus*, drawn back, fr. *re-* and *trahere*, to draw] to draw or take back; to withdraw, as a statement or opinion; to recant;—*v.t.* to take back what has been said.—**retractable**, *a.*—**retractability** (rē-trak-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the property of being retractable.—**retractate** (rē-trak'tāt) *v.i.* to recant; to disavow.—**retraction** (rē-trak-tā'shun) *n.* recalling of a statement or opinion.—**retractile**, *a.* capable of being drawn back.—**retraction**, *n.* act of drawing back; disavowal; [Surg.] a drawing up or shortening

of a part.—**retractive**, *a.* ready to retract.—**retractively**, *adv.*—**retractor**, *n.* a muscle that draws back, or retracts, the part on which it acts; a surgical instrument employed in amputation.

retranslate (rē-trans-lāt') *v.t.* to translate back or anew.

retread (rē-tred') *v.i.* to tread again; to put a new tread upon, as an automobile tire.

retreat (rē-trēt') *n.* [O.F. *retrete*, fr. L. (part.) *retractus*, withdrawn, fr. *re-*, back, and *trahere*, to draw] act of withdrawing; the place to which anyone retires; place of seclusion or safety; the retiring of an army from an enemy;—*v.i.* to move back from any position; to withdraw; to go to a place of security; to retire from an enemy.—*Syn.* retirement; solitude; asylum; shelter; refuge.

retrench (rē-trench') *v.t.* [O.F. *re-trencher*=F. *retrencher*, fr. L. *re-*, off, and F. *trancher*, to cut, perh. fr. L. *truncare*, to cut off] to lessen; to abridge; to curtail;—*v.i.* to live at less expense.—**retrenchment**, *n.* diminution of expenditure; saving; [Fort.] a work constructed within another to prolong the defense of the latter.

retribution (rē-tri-bū'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *retribution-em*, fr. *retribuere*, to give back, fr. *re-* and *tribuere*, to give] return; a requital for evil done.—**retributive** (rē-trib'ū-tiv) *a.* rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for evil, requiring according to desert; also **retributory**.

retrieve (rē-trēv') *v.i.* [O.F. *retrower*=F. *retrower*, fr. *re*, again, and *trouwer*, to find, fr. Late L. *tropäre*, fr. *tropus*, a song, fr. G. *tropos*, a troupe] to gain back; to restore from loss or injury; to remedy the evil consequences of.—**retrievable**, *a.*—**retrievably**, *adv.*—**retrieval**, the act of retrieving.—**retrievement**, *n.* retrieval.—**retriever**, *n.* a dog trained to find and bring in birds that are shot—hence, a breed of dog esp. suitable for such work.



Retriever

retroact (ret-rō-akt') *v.i.* [L. (part.) *retroactus*, of *retroagere*, fr. *retro*, backwards, and *agere*, to do] to act backward, or in opposition.—**retroaction**, *n.* action contrary to the preceding action.—**retroactive**, *a.* affecting what is past or opposed.

retrocede (ret-rō-sēd') *v.i.* [F., fr. L. *retrocedere*, fr. *retro*, backward, and *cedere*, to go] to cede back;—*v.i.* to go back.—**retrocession** (ret-rō-sesh'un) *n.* act of retroceding.

retroflex (ret'rō-fleks) *a.* [L. (part.) *retroflexus*, bent back, fr.

retro and *flectere*, to bend] suddenly bent backward.—**retroflexion**, *n.*

retrograde (ret'rō, rē'trō-grād) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *retrogradus*, going backward, fr. *retro* and *gradus*, to go] to go or move backward;—*a.* tending to a backward direction; declining to a worse state.—**retrogradation** (rē'trō-grā-dā'shun) *n.* the apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, that is, from east to west.

retrogress (ret-rō-gres') *v.i.* [L. *retrogressus*, fr. *retrogradus*] to go backward, as to a former state.—**retrogressive**, *a.* moving backward.—**retrogressively**, *adv.*—**retrogression**, *n.*

retorse (rē'traws') *a.* [L. (part.) *retorsus*, for *retroversus*, fr. *retro* and (part.) *versus*, of *vertere*, to turn] turned backwards; bent in a backward direction.

retrospect (ret'rō, rē'trō-spekt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *retrospectus*, of *retrospicere*, fr. *retro* and *specere*, to look] to look back;—*n.* contemplation of something past.—**retrospection** (ret-rō-spek'shun) *n.* an act or faculty of looking back on things past.—**retrospective**, *a.* tending to look back; looking back; having reference to what is past.—**retrospectively**, *adv.*

retroussé (ret-roo-sā') *a.* [F. fr. *retrousser*, to turn up, fr. L. *re*, back, and F. *trousser*, fr. L. (part.) *torvus*, twisted, fr. *torquere*, to twist] turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

retrovert (rē'trō-vert) *v.t.* [L. fr. *retro* and *vertere*, to turn] to turn back;—*n.* one who turns back.—**retroversion**, *n.*

retting (ret'ing) *n.* the process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, etc.

return (rē'tern') *v.t.* [F. fr. *re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn, fr. L. *torndre*, to turn] to bring or send back; to give back in reply;—*v.i.* to go or come again to the same place; to revert; to reply;—*n.* act of coming back to the same place; that which is returned, as a payment; the profit on labor, on an investment, and the like.—**returnable**, *a.*—**returner**, *n.*—**return match**, a second match played by the same opponents.—*Syn.* to restore; repay; requite; convey; transmit.

retuse (rē'tūs') *a.* [L. (part.) *retusus*, of *retundere*, to blunt, fr. *re*, back, and *tundere*, to beat] terminating in a round end, the center of which is indented (of a leaf).

reunion (rē-ūn'yun) *n.* [E., fr. L. (acc.) *reunion-em*, fr. *re*, back, and (acc.) *union-em*, of *unio*, fr. *unus*, one] a second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; an assembling or assembly of familiar friends.

reunite (rē-ū-nīt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *re*, back, and (part.) *unio*, of *unire*, to unite, fr. *unus*, one] to unite again; to join after separation;—*v.i.* to be united again; to join and cohere again.

revalue (rē-val'ū) *v.t.* to value again; to change the value of.—**revaluation**, *n.*

revamp (rē-vamp') *v.t.* to vamp again; to renew.

reveal (rē-vēl') *v.t.* [O.F. *reveles*=F. *révéler*, fr. L. *revelare*, fr. *re* and *velum*, a veil] to make known something unknown (used esp. of divine instruction); to disclose; to show.—**revealable**, *a.*—**revealer**, *n.*—**revelment**, *n.* disclosure.

veille (rē-val'yā, rev-e-lé') *n.* [O.F. *veiel*, fr. *re*, again, and *veiller*, to awake, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *vigilare*, fr. *vigil*, awake, watchful] drumbeats or bugle notes, about break of day, to rouse soldiers.

revel (rev'el) *v.i.* [O.F. *reveiler*=F. *rebeller*, fr. L. *rebellare*, to rebel] to feast in a riotous manner; to carouse;—*n.* a riotous feast; a carousal.—**reveller**, *n.*—**revelry**, *n.* noisy festivity; also revelment.

revelation (rev-e-lā'shun) *n.* a disclosure; [Theol.] the direct manifestation of God and His works to man; the Old and New Testaments; Apocalypse.

revenant (rev'e-nant) *n.* one back after being long away—hence, a ghost.

revenge (rē-venj') *v.t.* [O.F. *revenger*, *revenger*=F. *revancher*, fr. L. *re*, in return, and *vindicare*, to lay claim to] to vindicate by inflicting pain, damage, etc., in return for wrong suffered; to secure satisfaction by avenging;—*n.* act of revenging; infliction of injury, etc., in return for an offense, etc.; passion for vengeance.—**revenger**, *n.*—**revengeful**, *a.*—**revengefully**, *adv.*—**revengfulness**, *n.*—**revengless**, *a.*—*Syn.* to avenge; vindicate; retaliate; requite.

revenue (rev'e-nū) *n.* [F. (part.) *revenu*, of *revenir*, to return, fr. L. *re* and *venire*, to come] that which comes back from an investment; income; annual profits from lands, etc., esp. the annual income of a state derived from taxes, custom and excise duties, etc.—**revenue cutter**, a government vessel cruising on the coasts to prevent smuggling.—**revenue officer**, an officer in the customs or excise.—**internal revenue**, federal income from taxes.

reverberate (rē-verb'er-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *reverberatus*, of *reverberare*, fr. *re* and *verberare*, to beat, fr. *verber*, a lash] to return back, as sound; to echo; to reflect, as light or heat;—*v.i.* to resound; to echo.—**reverberant**, *a.* resounding.—**reverberative**, *a.* tending to reverberate.—**reverberator**, *n.*—**reverberatory**, *a.* producing reverberation; returning or driving back.—**reverberation** (rē-verb'er-ā'shun) *n.* act of reflecting light, heat, or sound.

revere (rē-vēr') *v.t.* [O.F. *reverer*=F. *révéler*, fr. L. *revereri*, fr. *re* (intensive) and *vereri*, to feel awe] to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to adore.—**reverer**, *n.*—**reverent** (rev'er-ent) *a.* expressing reverence; submissive; humble.—**reverently**, *adv.*—**reverential** (rev'er-en'shal) *a.* expressing reverence.—**reverentially**, *adv.*—**reverence**, *n.* veneration; fear mingled with respect; bow; courtesy; a title applied to priests or ministers;—*v.t.* to regard with reverence.—**reverencer**, *n.*—**save**, or **saving**, your reverence, with all due respect to you.—to do reverence, to treat with reverence.

reverend (rev'gr-ənd) *a.* worthy of reverence;—*n.* a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics (abbr. Rev.); a clergyman (*collog.*).

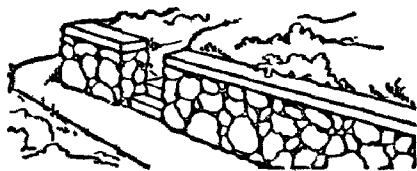
reverie (rev'gr-i) *n.* [O.F. *reverser*=F. *réverie*, fr. *réver*, to dream] a kind of waking dream; loose musing; a romantic vision.—*Syn.* daydream; brown study; chumera; rhapsody.

reverse (rē-vērs') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *reversus*, of *revertere*, to turn back, fr. *re*, back, and *vertere*, to turn] to turn back; to turn end for end, or upside down; to turn to the opposite side; to put each in the place of the other;—*v.s.* to change to the opposite;—*n.* that which appears when anything is reverted; that which is directly opposite to something else; a change from better to worse; misfortune; defeat, the back of a medal or coin;—*a.* turned backward; having a contrary direction.—**reversed**, *a.* [Law] annulled; repealed.—**reversely**, *adv.*—**reverser**, *n.*—**reversal**, *n.* a change; a reversing.—**reversible**, *a.* capable of being reversed; also **reversible**.—**reversibly**, *adv.*—**reversibility** (rē-vēr-ə-bil'i-ti) *n.*—Also **reversability**.

reversion (rē-vēr'zhun) *n.* the act of returning or reverting; in biology, the return in form of a plant or animal toward an ancestral type; in law, the residue of an estate returnable to the grantor when his grant terminates; a deferred annuity; the act of reversing.—**reversional**, **reversionary**, *a.*

revert (rē-vert) *v.t.* [O.F., fr. L. *re*, again, and *vertere*, to turn] to turn back; to reverse;—*v.s.* to return; to go back to an earlier type; to return to the donor.—**reverter**, *n.*—**revertible**, *a.*

revetment (rē-vet'ment) *n.* [F. fr. *revêtir*, to clothe, fr. L. *re*, again, and *vestis*, a garment] a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet [Fort.]; a retaining wall, [Arch.] an ornamental facing of stone, metal, or wood.



Revetment

review (rē-vū') *n.* [F. (part.) *revue*, of *revon*, to see again, fr. L. *re*, again, and *videre*, to see] another view; re-examination with a view to improvement; a critical examination of a new publication; criticism; critique; an inspection of troops; a periodical pamphlet;—*v.t.* to look back on; to reconsider; to consider critically; to make a formal or official examination of, as troops, etc.—**reviewable**, *a.*—**reviewal**, *n.* revision; critique.—**reviewer**, *n.* one who critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

revile (rē-vīl) *v.t.* [O.F. *avilir*, to make vile, fr. *a=ad*, to, and *vilis*, cheap]

to vilify, to calumniate.—**revilement**, *n.* abuse.—**reviler**, *n.*—*Syn.* to asperse; abuse; defame; malign, slander; upbraid.

revise (rē-vīz') *v.t.* [F. *réviser*, fr. L. *revisere*, fr. *re*, back, and *visere*, intensive of *videre*, to see] to look at again; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction; to review, alter, and amend.—*n.* a corrected proof sheet.—**reviser**, *n.*—**revisal**, *n.* revision.—**revision** (rē-vīz'hun) *n.* re-examination for correction.—**revisional**, **revisory**, *a.* reviewing, altering, and amending.—**revisory** (rē-vī'zō-ri) *a.* having power to revise.

revisit (rē-vīz'it) *v.t.* to visit again;—*n.* a second or repeated visit.

revive (rē-vīv') *v.t.* [F. *révivre*, fr. L. *re*, again, and *vivere*, to live] to bring again to life; to reanimate; to quicken; to renew;—*v.s.* to return to life; to become reinvigorated.—**reviver**, *n.*—**revivable**, *a.*—**revivably**, *adv.*—**revivability** (rē-vīv-ə-bil'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being revivable.—**revival** (rē-vī'vəl) *n.* act of reviving; renewed activity, etc.; renewed interest in religion after indifference; renewed flourishing state of, as of arts, letters, etc.; restoration of effect to, as a law; a gathering for exhortation to religious fervor by an evangelist.—**revivalism**, *n.* religious activity which manifests itself in revivals.—**revivalist**, a promoter of revivals.

revivify (rē-vīv'i-fī) *v.t.* to reanimate; to reinvigorate.—**revivification** (rē-vīv-i-fī-kā'shun) *n.* renewal of life.

revocable (rev'ō-kā-bl) *a.*—**revocably**, *adv.*—**revocability**, *n.*—**revocableness** (rev'ō-kā-bl'i-ti, rev'ō-kā-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being revocable.

revocation (rev'ō-kā'shun) *n.* act of calling back; repeal; reversal.—**revocatory** (rē-vō'kā-tō-ri, rev'ō-kā-tō-ri) *a.* [F. *révocatoire*] tending to revoke; revoking; recalling.

revoke (rē-vōk') *v.t.* [O.F. *revocquer*, fr. L. *revocare*, to recall] to annul; to repeal;—*v.s.* in card playing, to fail to follow suit; to renounce;—*n.* act of renouncing, or neglecting to follow suit.—**revoker**, *n.*—**revokement**, *n.* the act of revoking.—*Syn.* to reverse; rescind; abrogate; recall; retract; repeal; cancel; recant.

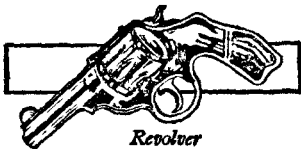
revolt (rē-vōlt') *v.t.* [O.F. *revolte*; It. *risvolta*; fr. L. (part.) *revolutus*, of *revolvere*, fr. *re*, back, and *volvere*, to turn] to do violence to; to shock;—*v.s.* to turn away; to renounce allegiance; to rise in rebellion against the government; to be shocked;—*n.* act of revolting; desertion; a renunciation of allegiance to one's government.—**revolter**, *n.*—*Syn.* of *n.*, rebellion; sedition; insurrection; mutiny.

revolution (rev'ō-lū'shun) *n.* act of revolving or turning round on an axis; circular motion of a body round a center; any great change of ideas, etc.; a radical change in the government of a country, usually implying suddenness, or force, as contrasted with reform; [Astr.] the motion of a planet or satellite in a curved line or orbit until it returns to the same point again; time marked by the regular return of seasons, years, etc.—**revolutionary**, *a.* pert. to a

revolution in government. — **revolutionist**, *n.* one engaged in effecting a change of government. — **revolutionize**, *v.t.* to change completely, as by a revolution.

revolve (rē-volv') *v.t.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* (part.) *revolutus*, of *revolvere*, fr. *re*, back, and *volvere*, to turn] to cause to turn, as upon an axis; to turn over and over; to reflect repeatedly upon; — *v.s.* to turn round on an axis; to round a center.

revolver (rē-vo'ler) *n.* a pistol with a revolving cylinder under that contains several chambers and that revolves, by turning the cylinder into the discharge position each time the pistol is fired.



Revolver

revue (rē-vū') *n.* a kind of theatrical entertainment featuring the burlesquing of current events, interspersed with songs, skits, dances, etc.

revulsion (rē-vul'shun) *n.* [*L.* (acc.) *revulsionem*, of *revulsio*, fr. (part.) *revulsus*, of *revellere*, fr. *re*, away, and *vellere*, to tear] act of holding back; marked repugnance or hostility.

reward (rē-wawrd') *v.t.* [*O.F.* *reswarder* = *F.* *regarder*, fr. *re*, again, and *warder*, *guarder*, to guard, fr. *Teut.*] to requite; to give in return, whether good or evil; to repay; to recompense; to compensate; — *n.* that which is given in return for good or evil received; a token of regard; a gift; a sum offered for taking a criminal, or for finding property lost. — *rewarder*, *n.* — *Syn.* of *n.*; remuneration; guerdon; requital.

rewrite (rē-rit') *v.t.* to write over again.

rex (reks) *n.* [*L.*] the king, esp. so called in English law.

reynard (rē'nard, ren'ard) *n.* [*F.* *renard*, fr. *O.G.* *Resnard*, *Reginhart* — lit. "strong in counsel"]. See *renard*.

rhabdomancy (rab'-dō-man-si) *n.* [*G.* fr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination] divination by means of wands.

Rhadamanthine (rad-a-man'thin) *a.* [*L.* *Rhadamanthus*, a fabled judge of the lower world] judicially strict; severe.

rhapsody (rap'sō-di) *n.* [*F.* *rhapsodie*, fr. *L.*, fr. *G.* *rhapsōida*, fr. *rhaptein*, to sew, and *ōidē*, a song] a collection of verses, esp. one of the books of Homer learned and recited by the rhapsodists — hence, any number of pieces or passages gathered together without natural connection; a wild, rambling composition or discourse. — **rhapsodist**, *n.* one who recites or composes a rhapsody, esp. one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets; one who writes or speaks in a disconnected manner with great excitement. — **rhapsodize**, *v.t.* to sing or recite, as a rhapsodist.

sody; — *v.i.* to recite rhapsodies. — **rhapsodical** (rap-sod'i-kal) *a.* unconnected. — **rhapsodically**, *adv.*

rheostat (rē'ō-stat) *n.* a device that regulates electric current by altering resistances.

rhetoric (ret'ō-rik) *n.* [*F.* *rhetorique*, fr. *L.*, fr. *G.* *rhetorikē* (*technē*), the rhetorical (art), fr. *rhetōr*, a speaker, fr. *evnō*, to speak] science of oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; art of presenting arguments, or stating facts, in an attractive manner; in a bad sense, artificial eloquence; sophistry. — **rhetorical** (rē-tor'i-kal) *a.* pert. to rhetoric. — **rhetorically**, *adv.* — **rhetorician** (ret'ō-rish'an) *n.* one well versed in the principles of rhetoric; an artificial orator; a sophist.

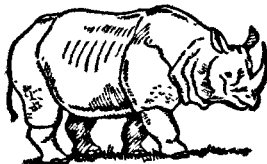
rheum (rōom) *n.* [*F.* *rheume*, fr. *L.*, fr. *G.* *rheuma*, fr. *rheo*, to flow] a thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; tears; saliva. — **rheumy**, *a.* full of watery humor (said esp. of the eye).

rheumatism (rōo'ma-tizm) *n.* a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the body, and attended by local stiffness and swellings. — **rheumatic** (rōo-mat'ik) *a.* [*G.* *rheumatikos*] pert. to rheumatism; suffering from rheumatism.

rhinal (ri'nal) *a.* [*G.* stem, *rhin-*, of *rhis*, nose] pert. to the nose.

rhinitis (ri-ni'tis) *n.* inflammation of the nasal membranes.

rhinoceros (ri-nos'er-us) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G.* *rhinokeros*, fr. stem, *rhin-*, of *rhis*, nose, and *keras*, a horn] a thick-skinned mammal allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, etc., and characterized by having a strong horn (sometimes two) on the nose. — **rhinoceros** bird, a species of hornbill found in the East Indies.



Rhinoceros

rhizome (ri'zōm) *n.* [*G.* *rhizōma*, fr. *rhiza*, root] a rootlike stem growing under the ground [Bot.].

rhododendron (rō-dō-den'dron) *n.* [*G.* *rhodon*, the rose, and *dendron*, tree] a genus of shrubs having evergreen leaves, and rose-colored or purple flowers.

rhodora (rō-dō'ra) *n.* a pink-flowering genus of shrubs related to the rhododendron.

rhombus (rom'bus) *n.* Also **rhomb** [*L.*, fr. *G.* *rhombos*, fr. *rhombōn*, to turn round and round] a parallelogram having its four sides equal, but with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse. — **rhombic**, *a.* having the figure of a rhombus. — **rhomboid** (rom'boid) *n.* [*G.*

rhombus and *oidos*, shape] a parallelogram like a rhombus but having only the opposite sides equal;—*a.* having the shape of a rhomboid; [Bot] diamond-shaped, as a leaf. Also **rhomboidal**.



Rhomboid, left, and Rhombus

rhubarb (rôo'bârb) *n.* [O.F. *rheubarba*, fr. Late L. *rheubarbarum*, fr. G. *rhôon barbaron*, fr. *rhôon*, the rha plant, fr. *Rha*, the Volga] a plant of several species, the stalks of the common species being used in cookery and the roots of several other species being used for a cathartic medicine.



Rhubarb

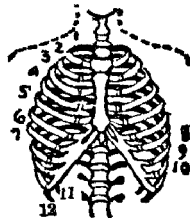
rhyme (rim) *n.* Also **rime** [Properly *rime*, the *hy* being due to the influence of **rhythm**; A.S. *rim*, number] correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses; verses, usually two, in rhyme with each other; a couplet, a word answering in sound to another word;—*v.t.* to put into rhyme;—*v.i.* to make verses; to accord in sound.—**rhymex**, *n.*—**rhythmic**, *a. pert.* to rhyme.—**rhymeless**, *a.*—**rhymester**, *one who makes rhymes*; a poor or mean poet.—**feminine**, or **weak**, rhymes, words rhyming in the two last syllables.—**masculine**, or **strong**, rhymes, words rhyming in the last syllable.—**neither rhyme nor reason**, neither good sound nor good sense.—**without rhyme or reason**, headstrongly.

rhythm (rithm) *n.* [G. *rhythmos*, fr. *rhein*, to flow] a dividing of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, sounds, etc., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, dancing, or the like; movement in musical time; the harmonious flow of vocal sounds.—**rhythmics**, *n.* the science of rhythm.—**rhythmical**, *a.* characterized by rhythm.—**rhythmically**, *adv.*

Rialto (ri-âl'tô) *n.* [L. *rius*, river, and *altus*, deep] a bridge over the Grand Canal at Venice; a market or theater district.

rib (rib) *n.* [A.S. *ribb*; cf. Ger. *rippe*] one of the long bones enclosing the thoracic cavity in many vertebrate animals; a timber

which strengthens the side of a ship, an arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault; also, a projecting piece on the interior of a vault, etc.; any marked vein of a leaf; one of the rods of an umbrella; a prominent line, like a rib in cloth;—*v.t.* to furnish with ribs.



Human Ribs

(1 to 7, True ribs; 8 to 10, False ribs; 11 and 12, Floating ribs)

ribald (rib'ald) *n.* [O.F. = F. *ribaud*, fr. Teut.] a low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow;—*a.* low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.—**ribaldry**, *n.* low, vulgar language; obscenity.

ribbon (rib'on) *n.* [O.F. *riban*=F. *ruban*] a fillet of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin; a piece of silk worn as an ornament by women, as a badge or as part of the insignia of an order of knighthood;—*pl.* the reins by which a horse is guided.—**blue ribbon**, a ribbon awarded the winner in a contest, show, etc.

rice (ris) *n.* [O.F. *ris*, fr. L., fr. G. *oriza*, from O. Pers.] a cereal plant and its seed, which forms an important article of food.—**rice biscuit**, a sweet biscuit made of flour mixed with rice.—**rice paper**, a thin, delicate paper brought from China, used for painting upon and for the manufacture of fancy paper articles.

rich (rich) *a.* [A.S. *rice*, rich; cf. Ger. *reich*] wealthy; abounding in possessions; possessed of a large amount of property—hence, well supplied; productive; composed of valuable materials or ingredients; abounding in nutritive qualities; highly seasoned or flavored; vivid; bright; full of sweet sounds; abounding in humor.—**riches**, *n. pl.* [F. *richesse*, wealth, fr. O.H. Ger. *rihs*, rich] that which makes one rich; abundant treasures; wealth; plenty; abundance.—**richly**, *adv.* plentifully; abundantly; gaily; magnificently; fully; amply.—**richness**, *n.* opulence; wealth; finery; splendor, fruitfulness; fullness; abundance.—**Syn.** opulent; plentiful; fertile; splendid; affluent; abundant; golden.

rick (rik) *n.* [A.S. *hrec*] a heap or pile of grain or hay in the field.—**rick-stand**, a base on which a rick may be built.

rickets (rik'ets) *n. pl.* [M.E. *wricken*, to twist] a disease that affects children, and is characterized by softened bones (technically called **rachitis**—a term coined about 1650 [G. *rhachis*, the spine])—**rickety**, *a.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints.

rickey (rik'i) *n.* a drink made with aerated water, alcoholic liquor, and lime juice.

rickshaw (rik'shaw) *n.* [Corr. of Jap. *riksha*]. See **Junrksha**.

ricochet (rik'ô-shâ, -shet) *n.* [F.] rebound of a body projected obliquely on a flat surface.—*v.i.*

rid (rid) *v.t.* [A.S. *hreddan*, to snatch away; cf. Ger. *retten*] to free; to deliver; to clear; to drive away by violence.—*riddance*, *n.* deliverance; freedom; escape.—*a good riddance*, a welcome relief.

riddle (rid'l) *n.* [A.S. *hrider*] a coarse-meshed strainer; a sieve;—*n.pl.* riddings, siftings;—*v.t.* to separate with a riddle, as grain from the chaff; to perforate.—*riddler*, *n.*

riddle (rid'l) *v.* [M.S. *ræðsel*, fr. *ræðán*, to guess, to read, fr. *ræð*, counsel; cf. Ger. *rath*] a puzzling question; an enigma; anything puzzling;—*v.t.* to solve; to explain.—*riddler*, *n.*

ride (rid) *v.t.* [A.S. *ridan*; cf. Ger. *reiten*] to sit on, so as to be carried; to domineer over;—*v.t.* to be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse; to be borne in a vehicle; to be borne on the water; to practice riding;—*n.* an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; also, a course taken in riding.—*rider*, *n.* one who rides; an addition to a manuscript or other document; an additional clause, as to a bill; a supplement tacked on to the original motion; [Math.] an exercise on some book *problem or theorem*.—*riderless*, *a.*—*riding-hood*, a hood formerly used by women when traveling.—*riding rhyme*, the form of *verse* known as the heroic couplet.—*riding academy*, a school where the art of riding is taught.—*to ride a hobby*, to pursue a favorite notion.—*to ride down*, to drive over and trample upon in riding.—*to ride easy*, said of a ship when she does not strain her cables.—*to ride hard*, said of a ship when she pitches violently at anchor.—*to ride the high horse*, to have grand airs.—*to ride roughshod*, to pursue a violent course, regardless of what may happen to others.—*to ride to hounds*, to take part in a fox hunt.

ridge (rij) *n.* [M.E. *rigge*, A.S. *hrycg*, the back; cf. Ger. *rücken*, back] the back, or top of the back; a protuberance; a hump; any steep elevation; a range of hills or mountains; the top of the roof of a house; the strip of ground standing up between furrows;—*v.t.* to form a ridge of; to make into a ridge or ridges.—*ridgy*, *a.* rising in ridges.—*ridgebone*, *n.* backbone.—*ridgepole*, *n.* the main supporting timber under the ridge of a roof, to which the upper ends of the rafters are joined.

ridicule (rid'ikūl) *n.* [L. *ridiculus*, fr. *ridere*, to laugh] laughter mingled with contempt; mockery; gibe; jeer; sneer;—*v.t.* to deride; to rally; to burlesque; to mock.—*ridiculer*, *n.*—*ridiculous* (ri-dik'ū-lus) *a.* contemptuous and laughable; ludicrous; droll; absurd; preposterous.—*ridiculously*, *adv.*—*ridiculousness*, *n.*—*Syn.* satire; sarcasm; burlesque; irony; banter; derision; railery.

rifacimento (rē-fā-chi-men'tō) *n.* [It.] the recasting of a literary or musical composition.

rife (rif) *a.* [A.S.] prevailing; prevalent; abounding.—*rifely*, *adv.*—*rifeness*, *n.*

riffraff (rif'raf) *n.* [M.E. *rif* and *raf*] sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

rife (rif) *v.t.* [O.F. *rifler*, to spoil, fr. Teut.] to seize by force; to carry off; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.—*rifler*, *n.*

rifle (rif) *n.* [O.F. *rifler*, to scratch, fr. Dan. *rifse*, a groove] a firearm the inside of whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves, esp. one longer than a pistol or carbine;—*v.t.* to groove internally with spiral channels.—*rifeman*, a man armed with a rifle.—*rifing*, *n.* the grooving of the inside of the barrel of a firearm.

rift (rif) *n.* [fr. *riove*, to rend] an opening made by riving; a cleft; a fissure; hence, an estrangement.—*v.t.* to cleave; to split;—*v.i.* to split.

rig (rig) *v.t.* [Scand.] to fit with apparatus of gear; to dress; in finance, to manipulate clandestinely, as prices;—*n.* manner in which the masts and sails of a vessel are rigged; dress; clothing; a turnout for driving; loosely, any apparatus.—*rigger*, *n.*

rig (rig) *v.i.* [Ety. doubtful] to tease; to play the wanton;—*n.* a wanton.

rigging (rig'ing) *n.* tackle; esp. the ropes that support the masts, extend the sails, etc., of a ship.—*lower rigging*, that of the lower masts and their yards.—*running rigging*, braces, sheets, halyards, clewlines, and the like.—*standing rigging*, the shrouds and stays.

right (rit) *a.* [A.S. *riht*; cf. Ger. *recht*, L. *rectus*] straight; most direct; upright; according with truth and duty; not left, but its opposite; being on the same side as the right hand;—*adv.* in a right manner; according to the standard of truth and justice;—*n.* that which is correct; uprightness; a just claim; legal title; that which is on the right side, or opposite to the left; the most finished surface; in politics the conservative groups as opposed to the radical *left*;—*v.t.* to set upright; to make right or straight; to do justice to;—*v.i.* to recover the proper or natural position; to become upright.—*rightly*, *adv.*—*rightness*, *n.*—*righter*, *n.*—*rightful*, *a.* consonant with justice; just; having the right or just claim, as an heir.—*rightfully*, *adv.*—*rightfulness*, *n.*—*rightless*, *a.*—*righteous* (ri'chus) *a.* [A.S. *rihtwis*; fr. *riht*, right, and *wis*, wise] just; upright; honest; doing that which is right; accepted of God, as free from sin; also, merited; equitable; just, as punishment.—*righteously*, *adv.*—*righteousness*, *n.*—*rightist*, *n.* a political conservative, as opposed to a radical, or *leftist*.—*rightward*, *adv.* toward the right hand or right side.—*right angle*,



Right Angles (ab and ac), left, and Right Triangle (with right angle a)

an angle of 90°.—*right-hand*, belonging to the right hand; serving as a right hand.—*right-minded*, well-disposed.—*right tri-*

angle, a triangle with a right angle.—to put, or set, to rights, to arrange in order—to right the helm, to put the helm amidships—that is, in a line with the keel.—Syn. erect; equitable; unswerving; proper; correct, becoming, real; true; orderly;—of *n.*, integrity; truth; equity; propriety.

rigid (rĭj'ĭd) *a.* [L. *rigidus*, fr. *rigēre*, to be stiff with cold] stiff; not easily bent.—**rigidity**, *adv.*—**rigidness**, *n.*—**rigidity** (rĭj'ĭd-i-ti) *n.* want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form; stiffness of appearance or manner; severity.—Syn. severe, inflexible; unyielding; rigorous.

rigmarole (rĭg'ma-rōl) *n.* [Corr. of *vagmarroll*, a list of many names] a succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense.

rigor (rĭg'ĕr) *n.* also **rigour** [L. fr. *rigere*, to be stiff] the state of being rigid; a convulsive shuddering, as in the cold fit of a fever; intense cold; stiffness of temper; severity; austerity.—**rigorous**, *a.* severe; stiff; austere; stern; harsh, strict; exact.—**rigorously**, *adv.*—**rigorouslyness**, *n.*—**rigor mortis** (rĭg'ĕr maw'r'tis) stiffening of the body caused by muscular contraction after death.

Rig-Veda (rĭg-vā'dā) *n.* [Skr] chief of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Hindus.

rile (rĭl) *v.t.* to annoy; to rouse to anger.

rilievo (rĭ-lĭ-ā'vō) *n.* relief, in carving, etc.

rill (rĭl) *n.* [Ger. *rille*, a channel] a small brook; a rulet; a streamlet.

rim (rĭm) *n.* [A.S. *rīma*] the border, or margin, of something circular or curving;—*v.t.* to furnish with a rim.—**rimless**, *a.*

rime (rĭm) *n.* [A.S. *hrīma*] white or hoar frost; frozen dew or vapor.—**rimy**, *a.* frosty.

rime (rĭm) *v.t.* and *i.*, and *n.* See rhyme.

rimose (rĭmōs) *a.* [L. *rima*] with furrows or chinks like those in the bark of trees. Also **rimous**.

rind (rĭnd) *n.* [A.S. *rende*] the skin; the cover of fruit; peel; bark; the external coat of a nut.

rinderpest (rĭn'dĕr-pest) *n.* [Ger. = 'cattle plague'] a malignant, infectious disease of cattle.

ring (rĭng) *n.* [A.S. *hring*] a circle or circular line; a circle of gold, or other substance, worn as an ornament; a circle of persons formed for a dance or other sports; the area within a circle for wrestling, etc.—hence, the ring; pugilism; prizefighting; a combination of persons for the purpose of effecting certain ends;—*v.t.* to surround with a ring; to encircle.—**ringlet**, *n.* [Dun. of *rīng*] a small ring; a circle; a curl, esp. a curl of hair.—**ringless**, *a.*—**ring-leader**, *n.* the leader of a ring, esp. the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law.—**ringdove**, *n.* a species of pigeon (so called from the white upon the neck, which forms a portion of a ring about it); the cushat.—**ringworm**, *n.* an eruption of the skin, forming rings, caused by a parasite.—**ring armor**, chain mail, armor made of metal

rings—ringbolt, an iron bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye.—**ring finger**, finger of the left hand on which the marriage ring is worn; third finger.—**ringmaster**, one who directs the performances in a circus ring.—**ring ouzel**, a bird of the thrush kind.

ring (rĭng) *v.t.* [A.S. *hringan*] to cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body; to produce by ringing,—*v.i.* to sound, as a bell; to chime; to be filled with report,—*n.* a sound, esp. the sound of metals; any loud sound, or sound repeated or reverberated; a chime of many bells.—**ringer**, *n.*—to ring in, to usher in by ringing.—Syn. to resound; tinkle; tintinnabulate; toll.

rink (rĭngk) *n.* [a variant of ring, a circle] a marked field or an enclosure in which hockey or bowls is played; any area, usually enclosed, for ice- or roller-skating; in curling, the ring or circles on the ice to which the stones are played; a piece of ice marked off for curling—about 40 yards by 9; also, a set or opposite side of players in the game.

rinse (rĭns) *v.t.* [O.F. *rinser*=F. *rinser*, fr. Scand.] to cleanse with a second application of water after washing.—**rinser**, *n.*

riot (rĭ'ut) *n.* [O.F. *riote*, brawling, of uncert. etym] unrestrained behavior; noisy festivity; excessive feasting; uproar; any public disturbance of the peace;—*v.i.* to revel, to be highly excited.—**rioter**, *n.*—**riotous**, *a.* tumultuous; unruly; seditious.—**riotously**, *adv.*—**riotousness**, *n.*—to run riot, to behave wildly, without restraint.—Riot Act, an English statute designed to prevent riotous assemblies.—Syn. tumult; brawl; broil; disturbance; affray; row; altercation.

rip (rĭp) *v.t.* [M.E. *ripen*, to search into, fr. Scand. *ripa*, to scratch] to divide by cutting or tearing; to tear off or out;—*n.* a tear; a dissipated person—**ripper**, *n.*—rip cord, a cord that is jerked to open a parachute, or to release gas from a balloon.

riparian (rĭp-ā'rĭ-ān; rĭ-pā'rĭ-ān) *a.* [L. *ripa*, a river bank] pert. to, or situated on, the banks of a river;—*n.* one who dwells on a riverbank.

ripe (rĭp) *a.* [A.S. *ripe*, conn. with *rip*, harvest; cf. Ger. *reif*] ready for reaping; having attained perfection, as grain, etc.; having attained its utmost development; ready for action; prepared; suppurated, as an abscess;—*v.i.* to ripen.—**ripenly**, *adv.*—**ripeness**, *n.*—**ripen**, *v.t.* to make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature;—*v.i.* to grow ripe; to come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared.

riposte (rĭ-pōst') *n.* [F.] in fencing, a lunge following a blow warded off; hence, in conversation, a quick rejoinder.—Also **ripost**.

ripple (rĭp'l) *v.t.* [Variant of *rimple*, for A.S. *hrīmpdan*, to wrinkle] to fret or dimple, as the surface of running water;—*v.i.* to become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water; to be covered with small waves;—*n.* the fretting or dimpling of the surface of water; a little wave.—**ripple grass**, a species of plantain; rib grass.

ripple (rip'l) *n.* [M.E. *rippelen*, fr. *ripple*, a flax comb, fr. A.S. *ripan*, to reap] a kind of comb through which flax plants are passed to remove the seed vessels;—*v.t.* to separate the seed from flax.

riprap (rip'rap) *n.* [Scand.] a foundation of stones loosely piled together, as in deep water.

ripsaw (rip'saw) *n.* a hand saw with coarse but narrow-set teeth (used for cutting wood parallel to the grain).

rise (riz) *v.t.* [A.S. *risan*] to move or pass from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to get up; to get out of bed; to break forth above the horizon; to originate; to swell; to increase in value or price; to increase in power; to close a session; to adjourn;—*n.* source; increase, as of price, fame, etc.; elevation of the voice.—**rising**, *n.* the act of getting up; the appearance of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; resurrection from the dead; cloaking or adjournment of a session.—**riser**, *n.*—to rise to the occasion, to acquit oneself worthily in difficult circumstances.—*Syn.* to arise; mount; climb; scale;—of *n.*, ascent; activity; origin; increase.

risible (riz'i-bl) *a.* [L. *risibilis*, fr. (part.) *risus*, of *ridere*, to laugh] capable of exciting laughter.—**risibly**, *adv.*—**risibleness**, *n.*—**risibility** (riz-i-bl'i-ti) *n.* quality of being risible.—*Syn.* ludicrous; laughable; amusing.

risk (risk) *n.* [F. *risque*, fr. L. *resacra*, to cut off, fr. *re*, off, and *secra*, to cut] danger; peril; exposure to hurt or loss; hazard of loss;—*v.t.* to expose to danger or possible loss; to endanger; to hazard; to venture.—**risky**, *a.* attended with danger; hazardous.—**risker**, *n.*

risqué (ris-kä') *a.* [F.] risking propriety,

rissole (ris'söl) *n.* [F.] fish or meat minced and fried with bread crumbs and eggs.

rite (rit) *n.* [L. *ritus*, a custom] formal act of religion; a religious ceremony; observance; ordinance.

ritual (rich'ü-äl) *a.* [L. *ritualis*, fr. *ritus*] pert. to rites; ceremonial; ceremonious; prescribing rites;—*n.* the manner of performing divine service; a book containing the rites to be observed.—**ritually**, *adv.*—**ritualism**, *n.* prescribed forms of religious worship; strict observance of the rites and ceremonies prescribed by the church, esp. those of the high-church Anglicans who are called Ritualists.—**ritualist**, *n.* one devoted to a ritual.—**ritualistic** (rich'ü-äl'istik) *a.* pert. to the ritual.

rivage (riv'ij) *n.* [F. *rivage*, fr. L. *ripa*, a bank; cf. *river*] a bank or shore.

rival (ri'val) *n.* [L. *riuales*, two neighbors having the same brook in common, fr. *rius*, a stream] one in pursuit of the same object as another; competitor;—*a.* having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority;—*v.t.* to strive to gain some object in opposition to; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate.—**rivalship**, *n.* rivalry.—**rivalry**, *n.* effort to obtain an

object which another is seeking; endeavor to equal or excel another.

rive (riv) *v.t.* [Scand.] to tear asunder; to split; to cleave;—*v.i.* to be split or rent asunder.—**river**, *n.*

rivel (riv'el) *v.t.* [A.S. *rihan*] to wrinkle; to shrink.

river (riv'er) *n.* [O.F. *riviere*, fr. Late L. *riparia*, a shore district, fr. *ripa*, a bank; It. *riviera*, shore, river] a stream of water, larger than a rivulet or brook; a copious flow; abundance.—**riverhead**, *n.* the source of a river.—**riverbank**, *n.* the bank of a river.—**river-god**, the tutelary divinity of a river.—**riverhorse**, the hippopotamus.

rivet (riv'et) *n.* [O.F. *rivet*, fr. Scand.] a pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread;—*v.t.* to fasten with rivets; to clinch—hence, to fasten firmly.—**riveter**, *n.*

rivulet (riv'ü-let) *n.* [L. dim. of *rivulus*, dim. of *rius*, a brook] a small river.

rix-dollar (riks'dol-är) *n.* [D. *rijksdaalder*, fr. Ger. *reichsthaler*, i.e. dollar of the realm] a silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, in value from 60 cents to \$1.08.

roach (röch) *n.* [O.F. *roche*, fr. Teut.] a freshwater fish of the carp family.



Roach

roach (röch) *n.* a cockroach.

road (röd) *n.* [A.S. *rād*, p.t. of *ridan*, to ride] an open way or passage; a public track for traveling; a place where vessels may ride at anchor.—**roadhouse**, *n.* a tavern, esp. one that serves transients on a highway.—**roadstead**, *n.* a place where ships may ride at anchor off the shore.—**roadster**, *n.* a horse fitted for riding or driving on the road; an open automobile usually seating two persons.—**road metal**, the broken stone used in macadamizing roads.—**on the road**, traveling, esp. on business.—**rule of the road**, the custom of the country in passing on a highway.—**to take to the road**, to become a highway robber or wanderer.

roam (röm) *v.t.* [M.E. *romen*, influenced by Rome-*renner*, a pilgrim] to wander over; to ramble;—*v.i.* to move about from place to place without any certain purpose.—**roamer**, *n.*

roan (rön) *a.* [O.F. *roan*, fr. F. *rouan*, fr. Late L. *rufannus*, fr. *rufus*, red] having a bay or dark color, with spots of gray or white; also, having a shade of red;—*n.* a roan horse; grained leather for book-binding, made from sheepskin.

roan tree (rön trē) [fr. *rowan*] the mountain ash; a Eurasian tree producing clusters of pomes of a bright red color and acid taste. Also rowan tree.

roar (rär) *v.t.* [A.S. *varian*; cf. Ger. *röhren*, to cry as a stag] to cry with

a full, loud sound; to squall, as a child; to make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, and the like; to laugh very loudly;—*n.* the sound of roaring; a loud cry; any loud sound or noise; clamor.—*roarer, n.* a broken-winded horse.—the **roaring game**, curling.—**Rearing Forties**, the stormy tract between 49° and 50° N Lat.

roast (rōst) *v.t.* [A.S. *rostian*, fr. O.F. *rosiv*, fr. O.H. Ger. *rost*, a gridiron] to cook by exposure to heat before the fire; to dry and parch by exposure to heat; [colloq.] to jeer; to banter;—*v.i.* to be cooked by exposure to heat; to be roasted;—*n.* that which is roasted; also, that part of an animal which is reckoned fitter for roasting than for broiling, etc.;—*a.* roasted.—**roaster, n.** a contrivance for roasting.—**roasting jack**, a utensil for turning the spit in roasting meat before a fire.

rob (rob) *v.t.* [M.E. *robben*, fr. O.F. *rober*; cf. Ger. *rauben*] to take away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to steal from; to defraud.—**robber, n.**—**robbery, n.** the crime of robbing; spoliation; pillage.—**robbing Peter to pay Paul**, robbing one person to pay another; sacrificing one interest to advance another.—*Syn.* of "robber," depredator, thief, despoiler; plunderer; pillager.

robbins (rob'inz) *n.pl.* [Corr. fr. *rope-bands*] in navigation, small ropes used to tie the upper edges of square sails to the yards. Also *robands*, *robins*.

robe (rōb) *n.* [F., fr. O.H. Ger. *rouf*, booty] an outer garment, esp. one of a flowing style—hence, a dress of state, rank, or office;—*v.t.* to invest with a robe; to array.

robin (rob'in) *n.* [an abbrev. of *Robert*; cf. *Jack-daw*, *Mag-pie*] a singing bird having a reddish breast; in Europe, the ruddock; robin red-breast. Called also *mitigatory thrush*.



Robin

robortant (rob'ō-rant) *a.* [L. stem, *robortant-*, of (part.) *robortans*, fr. *robortare*, to strengthen, fr. *robur*, strength] strengthening;—*n.* a strengthening medicine, a tonic.

robot (rō'bot) *n.* a mechanical man; an automaton.

robust (rō'bust) *a.* [L. *robustus*, fr. *robur*, an oak, strength] strong; muscular; sound; vigorous; rough; rude, lusty, sinewy; sturdy.—**robustly, adv.**—**robustness, n.**—**robustious, a.** strong; vigorous; violent; boisterous; unwieldy (generally used in contempt or ridicule).

roc (rok) *n.* [F., fr. Per.] the monstrous bird well known in the mythology of

the Arabians.—**roc's egg**, something marvelous, but untrue.

rocamboles (rok'am-bōl) *n.* [F.] a plant resembling garlic.

Rochelle salt (rō-shel' sawlt) [discovered in 1672 by an apothecary of *La Rochelle*, in France] the tartrate of soda and potash, used as an aperient.

rochet (roch'et) *n.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *roccus*, fr. O.H. Ger. *roch*, a coat] a garment like a surplice, with tight sleeves, worn by bishops.

rock (rok) *n.* [O.F. *roke*, *rocque*, *roche*] a large mass of stone; any natural deposit of cemented sand, earth, or clay, when in natural beds; that which resembles a rock in firmness; a firm foundation—hence, defense; fortress; strength.—**rocky, a.** full of rocks.—**rockiness, n.**—**rockery, n.** an artificial mound formed of earth, stones, etc., for the cultivation of plants.—**rockless, a.**—**rocking, n.** mass of metal or small stones forming the bed of a road.—**rockfish, n.** a name for several kinds of fish found about rocks.—**rock alum**, pure alum.—**rock crystal**, pure crystals of quartz.—**rock oil**, petroleum.—**rock pigeon**, a pigeon that breeds among rocks.—**rock salt**, chloride of sodium, or common salt, occurring in rocklike masses in mines.

rock (rok) *n.* [Scand.] a distaff once used in spinning.

rock (rok) *v.t.* [M.E. *rokken*, fr. A.S. *roccan*] to move backward and forward; to put to sleep by rocking—hence, to still;—*v.i.* to be moved backward and forward; to reel; to totter.—**rockers, n.** the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.—**rocking chair**, a chair with rockers.



Rocking Chair

rocket (rok'et) *n.* [Old It. *roccetto*] a firework which, being fired, is projected through the air by the force of expanding gases produced by the combustion;—*v.s.* to move swiftly, like a rocket.

rocketer (rok'et-er) *n.* a bird, as a pheasant, that rises straight up when flushed.

rococo (rō-kō'kō) *n.* [F.] a debased kind of ornamentation of the 17th century; bad taste in art or literature.

rod (rod) *n.* [A.S.] the shoot or long twig of any woody plant or shrub; a wand; an instrument of punishment; a scepter or badge of office; a measure of length containing 16½ feet; a perch; a pole; a retinal nerve in the eye, a pistol [slang].

rodent (rō'dent) *a.* [L. stem, *rodent-*, of (part.) *rodens*, of *rodere*, to gnaw] gnawing;—*n.* an animal that gnaws, as a rat.—**rodentia** (rō-den'shū-ā) an order of mammals with two large incisor teeth in each jaw, suitable for gnawing.

rodeo (rō'dē-ō) *n.* a cattle market, a roundup; a show featuring cowboy stunts, as broncho-busting, lassoing, etc.

rodomont (rod'ō-mont) *n.* [*Rodomonte*, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*] a braggart;—*a.* boasting; bragging.—**rodomontade** (rod-ō-mon-tād') *n.* vain boasting; bluster; rant;—*v. i.* to boast; to brag; to bluster.

roe (rō) *n.* [A.S. *rāh*] a species of deer; the female of the hart.—**roebuck**, *n.* the male of the roe, having erect branched horns, forked at the summit; also **roedeer**.

roe (rō) *n.* [Scand.] the spawn of a fish.—**roestone**, oolite.

rogation (rō-gā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *rogationem*, fr. *rogāre*, to ask] in ancient Rome, the demand by the consuls or tribunes for a law to be passed by the people; litany; supplication.—**rogation days**, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication.—**rogation Sunday**, Sunday before Ascension.—**rogation week**, the week in which the rogation days occur.

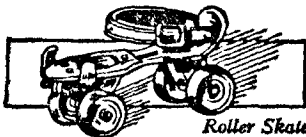
rogue (rōg) *n.* [O.F. *rogue*, proud; uncert. etym.] a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond; a knave; a cheat; a sly fellow; a wag; also, a term of endearment.—**roguish**, *a.* dishonest; **wag-gish**; slightly mischievous.—**roguishly**, *adv.*—**roguishness**, *n.*—**roguey**, *n.* knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; waggery.—**rogue elephant**, an elephant of dangerous temper living apart from the herd.—**rogue's march**, a tune played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

roil (roil) *v. i.* [F.] to render turbid by stirring up the dregs; to annoy.

roister (rois'ter) *v. i.* [O.F. *ruster*, a rough, rude fellow, fr. L. *rusticus*, rustic] to bluster; to swagger.—**roisterer**, *n.* a blustering fellow; also **roister**.

rôle (rōl) *n.* [F.] a part performed by an actor—hence, any conspicuous part or function.

roll (rōl) *v. i.* [M.E. *rollen*, fr. O.F. *roler* = F. *rouler*, fr. Late L. *rotula*, a little wheel, fr. *rota*, a wheel] to turn over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to form into a spherical body; to bind by winding; to drive forward with a swift and easy motion; to level with a roller; to beat with rapid strokes, as a drum;—*v. s.* to move by turning; to revolve upon an axis; to keep falling over and over; to turn; also, to rock from side to side, as a ship; to wallow;—*n.* act of rolling; bread made from dough rolled up; the uniform beating of a drum; an official document; list; register; catalogue; [Archæol.] a book consisting of sheets of parchment, skin, etc., rolled up.—**roller**, *n.* a cylinder of wood



Roller Skate

stone, metal, etc., used in husbandry and the arts; a long, swelling wave; a cylinder which distributes ink over the types in printing.—**rollable**, *a.*—**roller skate**, a skate with four wheels, used for skating on floors and pave-

ments.—**rolling pin**, a cylindrical piece of wood for rolling out paste or dough.—**rolling stock**, the locomotives, cars, etc., of a railroad.—**rolling press**, an engine by which cloth is calendered.

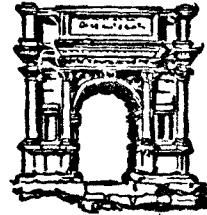
rollick (rol'ik) *v. s.* [fr. *roll*, with dim. suff. *-ick*] to frolic or sport swag-geringly or carelessly.

roly-poly (rō'li-pō-li) *n.* [fr. *roll*] a pudding of layers of paste or dough enclosing fruit or preserves;—*a.* thick and short.

Romaic (rō-mā'ik) *n.* [F. *Romaique*, fr. Mod. G. *Rhomashos*, fr. *Rhōmē*, Rome] the modern Greek language;—*a.* relating to modern Greece or its language.

romaine (rō-mān') *n.* a kind of lettuce with long leaves.

Roman (rō'man) *a.* [L. *Romanus*, fr. *Roma*, Rome] pert. to Rome, or to the Roman people; pert. to the R. C. religion; upright (said of the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic* characters); expressed in letters, not in figures, as I, IV; i, iv, etc. (as distinguished from the Arabic numerals, 1, 4, etc.);—*n.* a native, citizen, or resident of Rome.—**Romanic** (rō-mān'ik) *a.* pert. to Rome or its people; pert. to any of the languages that spring out of the old Roman.—**Romanism** (rō'mān-izm) *n.* the tenets of the Church of Rome.—**Romanist**, *n.* an adherent to the R. C. religion.—**Romanize**, *v. i.* to convert to the R. C. religion; to Latinize; to print in Roman letters;—*v. t.* to conform to R. C. opinions; to use Latin expressions; to print in Roman letters.—**Romanizer**, *n.*—**Romansch** (rō-mānsh') *n.* the language of the Gnsons in Switzerland; a corruption of Latin.—**Roman architecture**, a style marked by the size and boldness of its round arches and vaults.—**Roman cement**, a cement of pozzuolana and lime.—**Roman candle**, a firework that throws out sparks and balls of fire at intervals.—**Roman Catholic**, *n.* a member or adherent of the Church of Rome, of which the Bishop of Rome is the visible head;—*a.* pert. to the Church of Rome.—**Roman Empire**, the ancient empire of Rome, divided in the 4th century into the Eastern and the Western Empire.—**Roman indication**, a cycle of fifteen years.—**Roman law**, civil law.



Roman Arch

romance (rō-mān's) *n.* [O.F. *romans*, a romance, fr. Late L. (adv.) (*loquor*) *romanicus*, (to speak) in the Latin tongue, fr. L. *Romanicus*, Roman] a narrative of knight errantry in the Middle Ages; a ballad of adventures in love and war, composed or recited by the troubadours; any fictitious narrative treating of love, adventure, etc.; such experiences generally; any colorful fiction without any basis in fact; a vain dream; a lie;—*v. i.* to write or tell romances; to deal in extravagant stories.—**romancer**, *n.*; also **romancist**.—ro-

mance language, language in which the early romances were composed, a mixture of corrupt Latin with the language of the Franks, Provençal, also, Latin modified by the native elements so as to form the modern Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages.

romanesque (rō-man-esk') *a.* representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance [Paint.]; resembling the Roman architecture;—*n.* the portrayal of fabulous or fanciful subjects; a style of drawing and coloring in fantastic forms, and not from the life; any of the forms of architecture derived from the Roman, as Byzantine, Lombard, Saxon, etc.

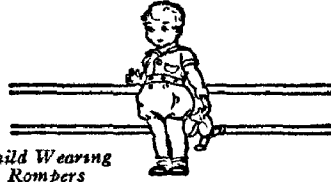
romantic (rō-man'tik) *a.* pert. to romance; fictitious; fanciful; extravagant; wild; chimerical—**romantically**, *adv.*—**romanticism**, *n.* the state of being romantic; a movement in art and literature towards freedom from the restraints of classicism and the treatment of picturesque, imaginary, or subjective material.—**romanticist**, *n.*—**romanticness**, *n.*

Romany (rom'a-ni) also **Rommany**; *n.* [Gypsy *rom*, a man] a gypsy; the language of the gypsies;—*a.* belonging to the gypsies.—**Romany rye**, a person who cultivates the society of gypsies.

Romish (rō'mish) *a.* relating to Rome or to the R.C. church.

romp (romp) *n.* [Variant of *ramp*] a girl or child who indulges in boisterous play; rude frolic;—*v. i.* to play boisterously—**romper**, *n.* one who romps; a child's garment (see *rompers*).—**rompish**, *a.* inclined to romp—**rompishly**, *adv.*—**rompishness**, *n.* frolicsomeness; playfulness.

rompers (rom'perz) *n.* [fr. *romp*] a loose garment for children, made like a blouse at the top and like bloomers at the bottom.



Child Wearing Rompers

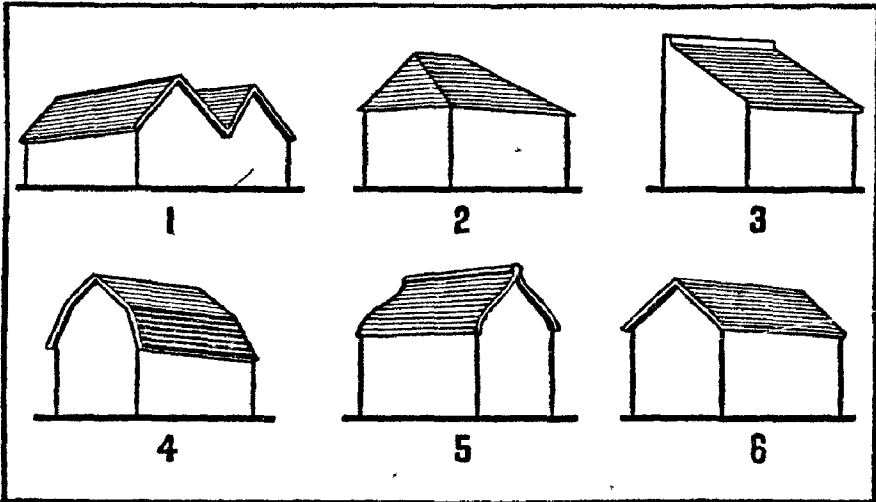
rondeau (ron'dō) *n.* [F., fr. O.F. *rondel*, cf. *roundel*] a poem, usually of thirteen iambic lines of eight or ten syllables, with two rhymes, the opening words recurring additionally, as a burden, after the eighth and thirteenth lines; a *rondo*.

rondel (ron-del') *n.* [O.F.] a poem of thirteen or fourteen iambic lines of eight or ten syllables, with two rhymes, the first line recurring as a closing refrain and the first two as the seventh and eighth.—**rondelet**, *n.* [O.F.] a poem of seven lines, of which two are refrains.

rondo (ron'dō) *n.* the musical setting of a *rondeau*; a musical composition, usually in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains; a game of chance played with small balls.

rone (rōn) *n.* [Variant of *rine*] the gutter that collects the rain from the roof.

Röntgen rays (rent'gen rāz) See *X-rays*.



TYPES OF ROOFS

(1, *M* roof; 2, *Hip* roof; 3, *Pent* roof; 4, *Curb* or *Mansard* roof; 5, *Ogee* roof; 6, *Gable* roof)

KEY: o, not; ô, nôte; u, run; û, cûte; oo, good; ôô, gôôse, th, wrath; th, this

ronyon (run'yun) *n.* [*F. rogneus, fr. rogne, mange*] a mangy animal; a scurvy person.

rod (rood) *n.* [*A.S. rōd, rod, cross*] a representation of the cross with Christ on it; a crucifix; the fourth part of an acre, or 40 square rods; a measure of length equal to a rod ($16\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) or to about 22 ft.—**rod screen**, a screen between the nave and the choir.—**Holy rod**, a crucifix.



Rood

roof (roof) *n.* [*A.S. hrōf*] the cover of any building; a vault; an arch; an overhanging canopy; the upper part of the mouth; the palate;—*v.t.* to cover with a roof; to shelter.—**roofing**, *n.* materials for a roof.—**roofer**, *n.*—**roofless**, *a.*—**roof tree**, the beam in the angle of a roof; the roof itself—hence, house, home (See Types of Roofs, *illus.*, on preceding page.)

rook (rook) *n.* [*O.F. roc, fr. Per.*] in chess, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castrate.

rook (rook) *n.* [*A.S. hrōc*] a European bird of the crow; family, somewhat similar to the American crow; a swindler; a cheat;—*v.t.* to cheat; to outmaneuver (slang).—**rooky**, *a.* inhabited by rooks; dark; gloomy.—**rooker**, *n.* a swindler.—**rookery**, *n.* a place where rooks build their nests; an overcrowded, dilapidated cluster of buildings.

room (room) *n.* [*A.S. rēm*] space set apart to any purpose; an apartment in a house; freedom to act; place or stead left by another.—*pl.* suite of apartments; lodgings;—*adv.* off from the wind [*Naut.*].—**roomy**, *a.* having ample room; spacious; wide.—**roomily**, *adv.*—**roominess**, *n.*—*Syn.* chamber, apartment; lodging; berth; space; scope; range.

roop (roop) *v.i.* [*A.S. hrōpan; cf. Ger. rufen, to cry out*] to cry; to roar;—*n.* a cry; hoarseness.—**roopy**, *a.* hoarse.

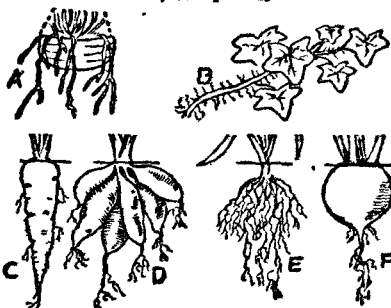
roost (roost) *n.* [*A.S. hrōst*] the pole on which birds rest at night; a perch; a collection of fowls roosting together;—*v.s.* to sit, as birds on a pole; to perch.—**rooster**, *n.* the male of the domestic fowl, considered as the head of the roost; a cock.

root (root) *v.t.* [*A.S. wrōtan, fr. wrōt, a snout*] to turn up with the snout, as swine—hence, to tear up by the root; to extirpate;—*v.i.* to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

root (root) *v.t.* [slang] to cheer or applaud as at an athletic contest.—**rooter**, *n.*

root (root) *n.* [*A.S. wryn, fr. Scand.*] that part of a plant which is usually under ground (see Types of Roots, *illus.*, accompanying); a plant of which the root is edible, as beet-root, etc.; that part of anything which grows like a root, as of a tooth, etc., or out of which anything grows; the bottom of anything; the original cause of anything; the fundamental part of a word; [*Math.*] that factor of a quantity which, when multiplied into itself, will produce that quantity;—*v.t.* to plant and fix in the earth; to impress deeply

in the mind; to establish firmly;—*v.i.* to enter the earth, as roots, to be firmly fixed or established.—**rooty**, *a.* full of roots.—**rootery**, *n.* a mound formed with the roots of trees in which plants are set.—**rootless**, *a.*—**rootlet**, *n.* a radical; a little root.—**root crop**, a crop of esculent roots, as beetroot, carrot, etc.—**root and branch**, completely.



Types of Roots

(A, Aerial; B, Adgentitious; C, Conical; D, Tuberos; E, Fibrous; F, Napiform)

rope (rōp) *n.* [*A.S. rāp*] a stout line or cord, of several strands,—*v.t.* to fasten or catch with a rope;—*v.s.* to be formed into rope.—**ropy**, *a.* stringy; viscous.—**ropiness**, *n.*—**ropery**, *n.* a place where rope is made.—**ropewalk**, a long building or room where ropes are manufactured.—**rope of sand**, tie or union easily broken.—**to give one rope**, to let one go on without hindrance, usually to one's own injury or ruin.—**to rope in**, to inveigle.

Roquefort (rōk'fert) *n.* [*Roquefort, in France*] a cheese, with a bluish mold, made from ewes' milk.

roquelaure (rōk'e-lōr) *n.* [*F.*] a kind of short cloak.

rorqual (rōr'kwāl) *n.* [*Scand.*] any of several varieties of large whales; specifically, the finback.

rosaceous (rō-zā'shus) *a.* [*L. rosaceus*] rose-like; belonging to the large family of plants known as the Rosaceae, including the roses, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, etc.; having five petals (of a flower).

rosarium (rō-zār'i-um) *n.* a rose garden.

rosary (rō-zā-ri) *n.* a bed of roses; a series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted.



Wild Rose

rose (rōz) *n.* [*L. rosa, fr. G. rhodon*] a well-known spiny-stemmed plant of many varieties, bearing showy, popular flowers;

a rosette; a delicate pink; a perforated nozzle; erysipelas.—rosy, *a.* resembling a rose; blooming; red; blushing; charming.—rosily, *adv.*—rosiness, *n.*—rosery (rō'zer-i) *n.* a nursery for rose bushes.—rosebud, a bud of a rosetree.—rose cold, a kind of hay fever caused by the pollen of roses.—rose-colored, having the color of a rose; extravagantly praised (also rose-hued).—rosewater, *n.* water tintured with roses by distillation;—*a.* having the odor of rosewater—hence, affectedly delicate.—rose window, a circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the center (also called Catherine wheel and marigold window).—rosewood, the wood of several kinds of trees, much used in cabinet work.—under the rose [*L. sub rosa*] in secret, privately.

rose (rōz) past tense of the verb *to rise*.

roseate (rō'zē-āt) *a.* [*L. rosens*, prepared from roses] full of roses, rosy; of a rose color; blooming.

rosemary (rōz'mā-rī) *n.* [*L. ros, dew, and marinus, marine*] a plant with a fragrant smell and a bitterish taste, known as a symbol of fidelity.

roseola (rō-zē'ō-lā) *n.* a rash occurring in certain febrile diseases.

Rosetta stone (rō-zet'a-stōn) *n.* a stone found at Rosetta in 1799, which furnished a key to Egyptian hieroglyphics.

rosette (rō-zet') *n.* [*F. dim. of rose, a rose made of ribbon or other material; [Arch.] an ornament in the form of a rose.*]

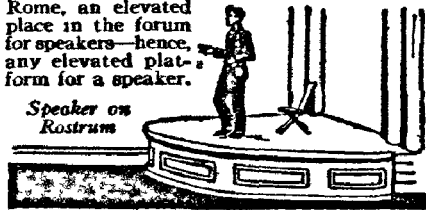
rosin (roz'in) *n.* [*F. resine*] resin in a solid state; the resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine.—*v.t.* to rub with rosin.—rosiny, *a.*

roster (ros'ter) *n.* [*D. rooster, a corruption of register*] a list of officers, etc. with their duties and hours of service.

rostral (ros'tral) *a.* pert. to a rostrum; pert. to the beak.—rostral column, a column in honor of a naval triumph (so called because it was decorated with the prows of ships).

rostrate (ros'trāt) *a.* having a process resembling the beak of a bird; beaked [*Bot. and Conch.*].

rostrum (ros'trum) *n.*; *pl. rostra* [*L. rostrum, a beak, fr. rodere, to gnaw*] the beak or bill of a bird; the beak of a ship; in ancient Rome, an elevated place in the forum for speakers—hence, any elevated platform for a speaker.



rosulate (roz'ū-lāt, rōzū-lāt) *a.* having the leaves arranged in rosetlike clusters [*Bot.*].

rot (rot) *v.t.* [*A.S. rotian*] to make putrid;—*v.i.* to decompose; to decay;—*n.* the process of rotting; decay; putrefaction; a fatal distemper of sheep; a form of decay which attacks timber (usually called dry rot); a disease injurious to the potato; nonsense.—*Syn.* to putrefy; corrupt, decay.

rotary (rō'tar-i) *a.* turning, as a wheel; rotatory.

rotate (rō-tāt') *v.t.* [*L. rota, wheel*] to cause to revolve;—*v.i.* to revolve or move round a center; to go in rotation;—(rō'tāt) *a.* wheel-shaped, as a calyx [*Bot.*].—

rotation, *n.* act of turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis; any return in a series; course or time of succession by which officials or others relieve each other in turn.—rotatable, *a.*—rotatably, *adv.*—rotative, *a.* turning, as a wheel, rotary.—rotatively, *adv.*—rotatory, *a.* turning on an axis, as a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession.—rotator (rō-tā'ter) *n.* [*L.*] a muscle causing rotation.—rotation of crops, a recurring series of different crops on the same ground.

rote (rōt) *n.* [*O.F. rote, track, fr. rupa, a road, fr. (part.) rupius, of rumpere, to break*] a constant routine, hence, the practice of thoughtless memorizing through frequent repetition.

Rotifera (rō-tif'e-ra) *n. pl.* [*L. rota*] a class of animalcules (so named from their seemingly rotary movement).—rotifer (rō'ti-fer) *n.* one of the Rotifera.

rotogravure (rō-tō-grā-vūre) *n.* the process of printing from cylindrical plates on a rotary press by photogravure engraving, or anything so printed.

rotor (rō'ter) *n.* a rotating part in any mechanism, esp. a part that rotates within a stationary part.

rotten (rot'en) *a.* putrid; decayed; not to be trusted; feid.—rottenly, *adv.*—rotteness, *n.*

rotund (rō-tund') *a.* [*L. rotundus, fr. rota, a wheel*] round; circular; spherical.—rotundity, *n.* globular form.—rotunda, rotundo, *n.* [*It., fr. L.*] any building that is round both on the outside and on the inside, as the Pantheon at Rome.

rouble (roo'bl) *n.* [*Russ.*] a coin of Russia. See ruble.

roué (roo'ā) *n.* [*F.*—one broken on the wheel, part. of rouer, fr. *L. rota, a wheel*] a debauchee.

rouge (roozh) *n.* [*F., fr. L. rubens, red*] a cosmetic used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips;—*v.t.* to tinge with rouge.—*v.i.* to paint with rouge.—rouge et noir (roozh-ā-nwār') *n.* [*F., red and black*] a game at cards, in which persons play against the owner of the table, or banker.

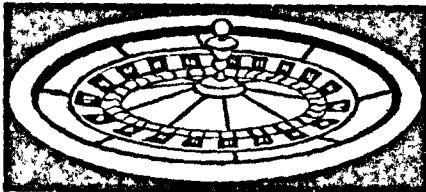
rough (ruf) *a.* [*A.S. rāb, rough, hairy; cf. Ger. rauh, rough*] rugged; stony, as land or road; not finished; coarse; uncut, as a diamond; grating; jarring; boisterous; tempestuous, as wind, weather, etc.; shaggy; rude; uncivil; having the aspirated sound of *k*;—*n.* a rude, coarse fellow;—*v.t.* to render rough; to roughen; to treat roughly;—*v.i.* to act roughly—roughage, any coarse material, esp. as contained in indigestible

form in food.—**roughing**, *n.* act of plastering with a thin or first coat of plaster.—**roughly**, *adv.*—**roughness**, *n.*—**roughen**, *v.t.* to make rough;—*v.i.* to become rough.—**roughcast**, *v.t.* to mold rudely; to plaster with a mixture of lime and gravel;—*n.* a rude model.—**rough diamond**, an uncut diamond; a person possessing real ability and worth, but uncultivated.—**rough draft**, first drawing or delineation; first copy of a writing, speech, deed, etc.—**roughhew**, to hew coarsely; to give the first form or shape to a thing.—**roughrider**, one who breaks horses, or rides unbroken horses; a member of Col. Roosevelt's volunteer cavalry in the Spanish-American War.—**roughshod**, shod with shoes armed with points.—to ride roughshod, to carry things with a high hand.—*Syn.* unpolished; harsh; discordant; stormy; brutal; terrible.

roulade (rôô-lád') *n.* [F. fr. *rouler*, to roll] an embellishment; a flourish [Mus.].

rouleau (rôô-lô') *n.* [F. dim. of O.F. *role*, a roll] a little roll, a roll of coins in paper; a large piping or trimming.

roulette (rôô-lev') *n.* [F. dim. of O.F. *roule*, wheel] a game of chance, in which a small ball is made to roll around on a wheel in the center of a table divided into red or black spaces; a small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over the surface of a plate to produce dots.



Roulette Wheel

round (round) *a.* [O.F. *roûnd*=F. *ronde*, fr. L. *rotundus*, fr. *rota*, a wheel] having every portion of the surface or circumference equally distant from the center; globular; spherical; circular; decided, as an assertion; plump;—*n.* a circular body or circle in motion; revolution; a series of events ending where it began; a cycle; walk by a guard to visit the posts, sentries, etc.; the beat of a policeman, watchman, etc.; a circular dance; succession; the step of a ladder; a short vocal piece, in which three or four parts follow each other in unison; a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once;—*adv.* on all sides; circularly; back to the starting point;—*prep.* on every side of; about;—*v.t.* to make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to encompass; to remove the angles of anything; to smooth; to polish; to make full, smooth, and flowing, as words in speech or writing;—*v.i.* to grow or become round or full in form.—**roundly**, *adv.*—**roundness**, *n.*—**roundish**, *a.* somewhat round.—**roundlet**, *n.* a little circle.—**rounders**, *n.pl.* a game played with a bat and a small, soft ball.—**roundabout**, *a.* in-

direct; going round; encompassing;—*n.* a merry-go-round; a round dance.—**Round-head**, *n.* a British Puritan (so called from the practice of cropping the hair close round), a republican in the time of Oliver Cromwell.—**roundhouse**, *n.* guardroom; in the merchant marine, formerly a cabin in the after part of the quarterdeck; a building in which locomotives are housed.—**round hand**, a style of penmanship in which the letters are made full and round; a kind of bowling in cricket.—**round-robin**, a petition having the signatures arranged in a circular form.—**Round Table**, a huge, circular table, round which King Arthur and his knights sat; hence [not cap.] a conference.—**round trip**, a trip to and from a place.—**roundup**, *n.* an assembling of cattle by cowboys on the western ranges.—**all-round**, in every direction; in all respects.—in round numbers, approximately.

round (round) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *rûnian*, to whisper] to whisper;—to round on, to inform against; to scold.

roundel (roun-del') *n.* [O.F. *rondelet*, dim. of *ronde*, round] a round figure; a kind of dance; a roundel.

roundelay (roun-de-lâ') *n.* [O.F. *rondelet*, fr. *ronde*, round] a sort of ancient poem in which certain parts are repeated, if possible, in an equivocal sense; also, an air or tune in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated in the others; a kind of round or country dance.

roup (roop) *n.* [fr. *roup*, to cry] a disease of domestic fowls;—[form of *roop*] the common cold.

rouse (rouz) *v.t.* [Scand.] to wake from sleep; to excite to action; to agitate; to startle or surprise;—*v.i.* to awake from sleep or repose; to be excited to thought or action.—**rouser**, *n.*

roust (roust) *v.t.* to rouse; to disturb;—*v.i.* to stir about.

rouse (rouz) *n.* [Dan. *rusus*] a carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic.

rout (rout) *n.* [O.F. *route*, a band, fr. Late L. *rupta*, thing broken, fr. (part.) *ruptus*, of *rumpere*, to break] a fashionable assembly; a tumultuous crowd, a rabble; defeat of an army, or the confusion of troops put to flight;—*v.t.* to defeat and throw into confusion.

route (rôôt) *n.* [F., fr. L. *rupta* (vis), a broken way, fr. *rumpere*, to break] the course or way which is traveled or to be passed; a course; a march;—*v.t.* to send on a certain course.

routine (rôô-tên') *n.* [F.] a round of business, amusements, or pleasure, frequently pursued; a regular system of performing duties.

rove (rôv) *n.* a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted.

rove (rôv) *v.t.* [Variant of *reeve*] to draw through an eye, as a rope; to draw out into thread; to card.

rove (rôv) *v.t.* [fr. *rover*, a robber] to wander over;—*v.i.* to wander; to roam.—**rover**, *n.* a wanderer; a freebooter; in croquet, a ball that, having passed through all the hoops, must still touch the stake.

ROW (rō) *n.* [A.S. *rāw*] a series of persons or things in a continued line; a line; a rank.

row (rō) *v.t.* [A.S. *rōwan*] to impel, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water by oars; to transport, by rowing;—*v.i.* to labor with the oar;—*n.* an excursion taken in a boat with oars.—**rower**, *n.*—**rowports**, holes for oars near the waterline of small vessels.

row (rou) *n.* [Scand.] a riotous, noisy disturbance.

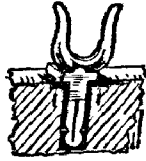
rowan (rou'an) *n.* also roan [Scand.] the mountain ash. See Roan Tree.

rowboat (rō'bōt) *n.* a boat propelled by rowing.

rowdy (rou'di) *n.* one who engages in rows or riots; a riotous, turbulent fellow.—**rowdysun**, *n.* riotous conduct.

rowel (rou'el) *n.* [O.F. *romelle*, a little wheel, fr. Late L. *rotella*, dim. of *rota*, a wheel] the wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points;—*v.t.* to insert a rowel in; to apply the spur to.

rowlock (rul'uk, rō'lok) *n.* [Perh. fr. A.S. *ārocc*] the part of a boat's gunwale on which the oars rest in rowing;—*pl.* wooden or metallic pins between which the oars work.



Rowlock

royal (roi'al) *a.* [F., fr. O.F. *roial*, fr. L. *regalis*; cf. *regal*] kingly; pert. to the crown; becoming a king or queen; magnificent;—*n.* a large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches; a small sail above the topgallant sail; the third shoot of a stag's head.—**royally**, *adv.*—**royals**, *n.* a card game, resembling bridge, played with five 13-card suits.—**royalty**, *n.* state of being royal; kingship; kingly office; the person of a king or sovereign; royal prerogative; royal domain; a duty or share paid by one who uses the work of another, as an invention, literary work, etc.—**royalist**, *n.* an adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.—**royal mast**, the 4th mast from the deck.

roysterer See roisterer.

rub (rub) *v.t.* [M.E. *rubben*, perh. fr. Celt.] to move over with pressure or friction; to clean; to spread thinly over the surface of;—*v.i.* to move along the surface with pressure; to pass with difficulty;—*n.* act of rubbing; friction; a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; inequality of the ground which hinders the motion of a bowl; sarcasm; joke.—**rub-a-dub**, the roll of a drum.

rubber (rub'er) *n.* one who, or that which, rubs; a coarse file; a whetstone; a part of a contest in some games, as the two or three games constituting a rubber of bridge.

rubber (rub'er) *n.* an elastic substance obtained from several tropical plants, known also as India rubber and caoutchouc;—*s.*

rubbish (rub'ish) *n.* [O.F. *robbeus*, *pl.* of *robel*, dim. of *robe*, trash] waste matter; anything worthless; frag-

ments; ruins; debris; absurdity.—**rubbishy**, *a.* worthless; trashy.

rubble (rub'l) *n.* [O.F. *robel*, dim. of *robe*, *robbe*, trash] water-worn or rough stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill between walls.—**rubble stone**, rubble; a kind of conglomerate rock.

rubescence (rōo-bes'ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *rubescens*, of *rubescere*, to grow red, fr. *ruber*, red] growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.—**rubescence**, *n.* a reddening; a flush.

Rubicon (rōo'bi-kon) *n.* a stream in Central Italy, which formed the boundary between Gallia Cisalpina and Italy proper.—to cross the Rubicon, to take a decisive step, as Julius Cæsar did when, by crossing, he virtually declared war against the republic.

rubicund (rōo'bi-kund) *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere*, to be red, fr. *ruber*, red] inclining to redness.—**rubicundity** (rōo'bi-kun'di-ti) *n.* state of being red; redness; floridness.

rubigo (rōo'bi'gō) *n.* [L. *rubigo*, rust of metals, mildew on grain] a kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.—**rubiginous** (rōo'bi'jī-nus) *a.* having a rusty or brownish-red color; mildewed.

ruble (rōo'bl) *n.* [Russ.] formerly, a Russian silver coin worth about 50 cents.—Also rowble.

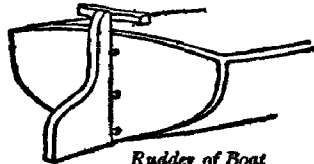
rubric (rōo'brīk) *n.* [L. *rubrica*, red earth, fr. *ruber*, red] that part of any work which, in the early manuscripts, was colored red—hence, the title of a statute (anciently written in red letters); the direction and rules for the conduct of the church service, formerly printed in red; something authoritatively established.

ruby (rōo'bi) *n.* [O.F. *rubī*, fr. L. *rubeus*, red, fr. *ruber*, red] a precious stone, next to the diamond in hardness and value; red color; a carbuncle; a size of printing type smaller than nonpareil (in the U.S., usually agate);—*s.* having the color of the ruby; red.—**rock ruby**, a red garnet.

ruche (roosh) *n.* [F.] a kind of plaited or goffered quilling. Also rouche.

ruck (ruk) *v.t.* [Scand.] to draw into wrinkles; to crease;—*v.i.* to be drawn into folds;—*n.* a fold or plait; the crowd; the common run.

rudd (rud) *n.* [A.S. *rudu*, redness] a freshwater fish of the carp family.



Rudder of Boat

rudder (rud'er) *n.* [A.S. *rōther*; cf. Ger. *ruder*, an oar] the instrument by which a craft is steered; that which governs the course.—**rudder-wheel**, a small wheel on a plow, to help in guiding it.

ruddle (rud'1) *n.* [A.S. *rudu*, redness] a species of red earth; earth colored by sesqui-oxide of iron; red ochre.

ruddock (rud'ok) *n.* [A.S.] a European robin.

ruddy (rud'i) *a.* [A.S. *rudig*] of a red color; of a flesh color.—**ruddiness**, *n.*

rude (rôod) *a.* [F., fr. L. *rudis*, rough] rough; uneven; rugged; coarse in manners; uncivil; clownish; rustic.—**rudely**, *adv.*—**rudeness**, *n.*—*Syn.* violent; boisterous; tumultuous; ignorant; untaught; barbarous; shapeless; unformed; inelegant; clumsy.

rudiment (rôo'di-ment) *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis*, rude] an element or first principle of any art or science; that which is to be first learned; the beginning of anything—usually in *pl.*; an imperfect organ.—**rudimental**, **rudimentary** (rôo-di-men'tal, -ta-ri) *a.* pert. to rudiments, or consisting in first principles; imperfectly developed.

rue (rôo) *v. i.* [A.S. *hræwan*, to be sorry for] to lament; to regret; to grieve for;—*v. t.* to feel compassion; to repent.—*n.* sorrow; repentance.—**rueful**, *a.* weepful; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; lugubrious.—**ruefully**, *adv.*—**ruefulness**, *n.*—the knight of the rueful countenance, Don Quixote.

rue (rôo) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ruta*, fr. G. *rhyte*] a plant having a strong, heavy odor, and a bitter taste.

ruff (ruf) *n.* [fr. *ruffie*] a collar plaited, crimped, or fluted; something formed

in plaits, or puckered; a European bird allied to the sandpiper;—*v. t.* to pucker; to ruffle; to applaud by stamping the feet.

ruffed grouse, a game bird of the eastern U.S., generally known as the partridge or pheasant.



Man Wearing Ruff

ruff (ruf) *n.* [It.] the act of trumping when one cannot follow suit;—*v. t.* to trump instead of following suit.

ruffian (ruf'i-an) *n.* [O.F.=F. *rufien*, fr. It. *ruffano*] a brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime;—*a.* brutal.—**ruffianly**, *a.*—**ruffianish**, *a.* having the manners of a ruffian.—**ruffianism**, *n.* conduct of a ruffian.

ruffle (ruf'1) *n.* [Imit.] a low, vibrating beat of a drum, used as a military salute to general officers.—*v. t.* to beat the ruffle of a drum.—**ruffler**, *n.* a bully.

ruffle (ruf'1) *v. t.* to make into a ruff; to draw into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds; to furnish with ruffles; to roughen the surface of; to discompose.—*v. i.* to flutter; to jar; to be at variance;—*n.* a strip of plaited cloth, attached to a garment; a frill; agitation; commotion.

rug (rug) *n.* [Scand.] a coarse woolen fabric, used for a carpet; a coverlet for a bed; a traveling wrap, etc.

Rugby (rug'bi) *n.* [fr. *Rugby* football] a form of football of English origin, in which the ball may be seized and run with, played on a field 110 by 75 yds.

rugged (rug'ed) *a.* rough; jagged; uneven; shaggy; rough with bristles or hair; frowning, as looks.—**ruggedly**, *adv.*—**ruggedness**, *n.*

rugose (roo'gôe) *a.* also **rugous** [L. *rugosus*, *ruqa*, a wrinkle] wrinkled; full of wrinkles.—**rugosely**, *adv.*—**rugosity** (roo-gos'i-ti) *n.* state of being wrinkled.

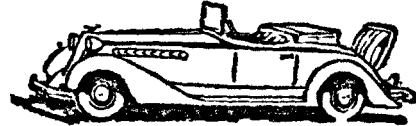
ruin (roo'in) *n.* [F., fr. L. *rusina*, fr. *ruere*, to fall down] that change of anything which destroys it; the remains of a decayed building, etc.; the state of being decayed;—*v. t.* to bring to ruin; to injure; to spoil; to mar.—**ruiner**, *n.*—**ruinous**, *a.* fallen to ruin; destructive; baneful; consisting in ruins.—**ruinously**, *adv.*—**ruinousness**, *n.*—**ruination** (roo-i-nâ'shun) *n.* subversion; overthrow; demolition.—*Syn.* fall; overthrow; defeat; mischief; bane; destruction; loss.

rule (rool) *n.* [O.F. *regula*=*regle*, fr. L. *regula*, fr. *regere*, to govern] government; sway; control; a prescribed law or ordinance; a canon; established principle or mode of action; regulation; habitual practice; that by which a thing is to be judged; a standard; an instrument by which straight lines are drawn; ruler; [Arith.] mode of making a calculation;—*v. t.* to exercise authority over; to govern; to keep in check; to enter a rule against; to mark with lines by a ruler;—*v. i.* to have command; to exercise supreme authority; to order by rule; to maintain a level, as prices in the commercial market.—**ruler**, *n.* an instrument with straight edges, either flat or cylindrical, for drawing lines; a rule; one who rules; a governor.—**rulable**, *a.* accordant or conformable to rule; capable of being ruled.—**ruleless**, *a.*—**rulelessness**, *n.*—**ruling machine**, a machine for ruling lines.—**rule of three**, proportion.—**rule of thumb**, any rough method of measurement or judgment.

rum (rum) *n.* [Contr. fr. *rumbullion*, of *rumbling*, a sailor's name for grog] a kind of spirit distilled from cane juice, or from molasses—hence, loosely, any alcoholic beverage.

rum (rum) *a.* [Hind.] old-fashioned; queer; odd.

rumble (rum'bl) *v. i.* [Teut.] to make a low, heavy, continued sound;—*n.* a low, heavy, continuous sound, an open, folding seat in the rear of an automobile, exposed to the weather even when the main seat is closed in.—**rumbler**, *n.*



Roadster with Rumble Seat

ruminant (rôo'mi-nât) *v. i.* [L. (part.) *ruminatus*, of *ruminare*, fr. *rumen*, the gullet] to chew over again; to muse on; to meditate;—*v. i.* to chew the cud;

to muse; to meditate; to ponder.—**rumi-**
native, *a.* given to meditation.—**ruminator**,
n. one who ruminates or muses.—**rumina-**
tion (roo-mi-nā'shun) *n.* act of chewing the
cud; deliberate meditation.—**ruminant**
(roo'mi-nant) *a.* chewing the cud; thoughtful;
—*n.* an animal that chews the cud, as the
cow, camel, deer, goat, and ox.—**rumin-**
antly, *adv.*—**Ruminantia** (roo-mi-nan'-
shu-ā) *n. pl.* [L.] the ruminants.

rummage (rum'ij) *v. t.* [for *roo-mage*,
from *room*] to search thor-
oughly; to ransack;—*v. i.* to search a place
narrowly;—*n.* the act of rummaging.—
rummage, *n.*—**rummage sale**, a sale of
odds and ends, esp. discarded articles, for
charity.

rummer (rum'er) [D. *roemer*, a wine-
glass] a large drinking glass.
rummy (rum'i) *a.* [fr. *rum*] like rum;
—*n.* a drunkard

rummy (rum'i) *n.* a card game in which
the purpose is to match cards
in groups of three or more.

rumor (roo'mer) *n.* [F., fr. L. *rumor*, a
noise] current report; story
passing from one person to another without
any authority for the truth of it; fame;
reputation;—*v. t.* to circulate a story.

rump (rump) *n.* [Scand.] the end of the
backbone of an animal, with the
parts adjacent; the buttocks; the rag-end or
remnant of anything—**rump steak**, a
choice quality of beefsteak cut from the rump.
rumple (rum'pl) *v. t.* [A.S. *hrumpan*]
to make uneven; to crease; to
crumple;—*n.* an irregular fold or plait.

rumpus (rum'pus) *n.* a disturbance;
noise and confusion.

rumrunner (rum'run-er) *n.* a person
engaged in rumrunning; a
fast motorboat used in rumrunning.—**rum-**
running, *n.* the smuggling of liquors.

run (run) *v. t.* [A.S. *runnan*; cf. Ger.
rennen] to cause to run; to drive; to
melt; to fuse; to cause to be drawn; to keep
going or sailing between places, to pour forth;
to snuggle; to hazard; to sew by passing the
needle through cloth back and forth in a
continuous line;—*v. i.* to go with a more rapid
gait than by walking; to retreat; to contend
in a race; to press for payment, as upon a
bank with numerous demands; to flow; to
extend; to move on wheels or runners; to
continue in operation; to continue without
falling due, as a promissory note or bill;—
n. act of running; flow; unconstrained liberty;
state of being current; currency; pressure on
a bank or treasury for payment of its notes;
a range of ground for feeding stock; the dis-
tance sailed by a ship.—to **run down**, *v. t.*
to run over or against;—*v. t.* to have the motive
power exhausted, as a clock.—to **run hard**,
to press hard, especially in a race or com-
petition.—to **run riot**, to give way to excess.
—to **run to seed**, to shoot up and yield
flowers and seeds, instead of developing the
parts for which they are valued (said of
herbaceous plants).

runabout (run'a-bout) *n.* a gadabout;
a small angle-seated auto-
mobile or motorboat.

runagate (run'a-gāt) *n.* [Corr. of
renegade, modified by run]
a fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a rene-
gade.

runaway (run'a-wā) *n.* one who flees
from danger; a fugitive; a deserter;—*a.* fleeing from danger.

rundle (run'dl) *n.* [fr. *round*] a round;
a step of a ladder; the drum of
a capstan.

rundlet (rund'let) *n.* also **runlet** [F.]
a small barrel; a unit of capa-
city equal to about 18 gallons.

run (roon) *n.* [A.S. *run*, a secret; cf.
Ger. *runo*, a secret] one of the letters
or characters of the old Teutonic and Scandi-
navian alphabets; a mystery;—*pl.* words or
sentences in Teutonic or Scandinavian
characters inscribed on sepulchral stones.—
runic, *a.* pert. to the runes, or the alpha-
betic characters of the old northern peoples
of Europe.

rung (rung) *n.* [A.S. *hrung*, a beam] a
floor timber in a ship; one of the
steps of a ladder; one of the stakes of a cart;
a round, heavy staff; a cudgel.

runlet (run'let) *n.* [Dim. of *run*] a little
run or stream; a brook.

runnel (run'el) *n.* [A.S. *rynel*, dim. of
ryne, a stream, fr. *rinnan*, to
run] a small brook or rivulet.

runner (run'er) *n.* a racer; a messenger;
a letter-carrier; a slender branch
running along the ground, and forming roots
and a young plant; one of the curved pieces
on which a sleigh rides; a rope to increase the
mechanical power of a tackle.

running (run'ing) *n.* the act of going
with speed; the discharge of
an ulcer or other sore;—*a.* flowing; entered
for a race, as a horse; still going on; current.
—**running hand**, the style of handwriting
in which the letters are formed without
lifting the pen—**running knot**, a knot
made so as to tighten when the rope is pulled.
—**running title**, or **head**, a title that is put
at the top of every page [Print].—in the
running, competing in a contest; likely to
win—**out of the running**, not competing;
not likely to win.—to **make the running**,
to force the pace.

runrig (run'ing) *n.* the ownership of
alternate ridges in a field.

runt (runt) *n.* [A.S. *hrsther*, ox] any
animal less than the usual size of
the species; a variety of pigeon; the stem of
a cabbage.

runway (run'wā) *n.* a course along
which anything moves, esp. a
course on which airplanes land and take off.

rupee (roo-pē) *n.* [Hind.] a silver coin
in the East Indies, nominally
worth 48 cents.

rupture (rup'chür) *n.* [F., fr. Late L.
ruptura, fr. (part.) *ruptus*, of
rumper, to break] act of breaking or burst-
ing; state of being violently parted; breach
of concord between nations; open hostility
or war; hernia; breach;—*v. t.* to part by
violence; to break.

rural (roo'ral) *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr.
stem, *rus*, of *rus*, the country]

pert. to the country; pert. to farming or agriculture—*rurally*, *adv*—*ruralness*, *n*.—*ruralist*, *n*. one who leads a rural life.—*ruralize*, *v.i.* to make rural.

ruse (róoz) *n* [O.F. fr. *reuser*, to get out of the way, from *recusare*, to decline] artifice; trick; stratagem; wile

rush (rush) *n*. [A.S. *risce*] a plant of the genus *Juncus*, growing in wet ground, and used for making mats, etc.; the merest trifle; a straw—*rushy*, *a* abounding with, or made of, rushes.—*rushiness*, *n*.—*rush light*, a rush candle or its light—hence, a small, feeble light.

rush (rush) *v.t.* [M.E. *ruschen*] to push forward violently;—*v.i.* to drive forward with rapidity; to enter with eagerness;—*n*. an impetuous onset; a heavy current of water, wind, etc.—*Syn.* to urge; hurry; run; expedite.

rusk (rusk) *n*. [Sp. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusks, a biscuit, fr. *rosca*, a roll of bread] a light biscuit; a kind of light, hard bread.

Russ (rus) *n*. a Russian; the language of the Russians.

russet (rus'et) *a*. [O.F. *rousset*, fr. L. *ruscus*, red] of a reddish-brown color; rustic, —*n* a kind of apple of a russet color; a dress, homespun and dyed red.

Russian (rush'an) *a*. pert. to Russia;—*n*. a native or inhabitant of Russia.—*Russia leather* (rush'a-leth'er) *n*. a soft kind of leather impregnated with an oil obtained from birch bark.—*Russian bank*, a card game played by two persons building cards in sequences, etc.

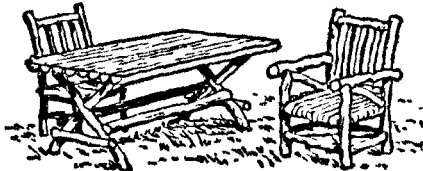
Russophile (rus'ôfil) *n*. [Russ. and G. *philos*, loving] one who favors Russia;—*a*. favorable to Russia.

Russophobia (rus-ô-fô'bi-ô) *n*. [Russ. and G. *phobos*, fear] dread of, or strong feeling against, Russia and the Russians.

rust (rust) *n*. [A.S. *räst*, rust, redness; cf. Ger. *rost*] an oxide of iron which forms a reddish coat on the surface of that metal; oxide; mildew; dullness through inaction; a dustlike parasitic fungus which forms on the leaves and stalks of grain;—*v.t.* to corrode with rust; to impair by inactivity;—*v.i.* to be oxidized and contract a roughness on the surface; to become dull by inaction.

rustic (rus'tik) *a*. [F. *rustique*, fr. L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, the country] pert. to the country; rural, —*n*. an inhabitant of the country; peasant; husbandman; bumpkin; swain; hind.—*rustically*, *adv*.—*rusticity* (rus-tis'i-ti) *n*. state of being rustic; rustic manners; simplicity; artlessness.—

rusticate (rus'ti-kät) *v.t.* to compel to reside in the country; to banish from college for a time;—*v.i.* to dwell in the country.—*rustication* (rus-ti-kä'shun) *n*. residence in the country; in universities, punishment of an undergraduate by banishing him for a term from his hall or college.—*rustic furniture*, furniture made of cuttings of branches—*Syn.* rude; unpolished; coarse; plain; simple.



Rustic Furniture

rustle (rus'l) *v.i.* [Scand.] to move quickly; to make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves, —*v.t.* to steal, as cattle or horses, —*n*. a quick succession of small sounds made by rubbing.—*rustler*, *n*. one who or that which rustles; a cattle or horse thief.

rustre (rus'ter) *n*. [F.] a lozenge having a circular opening [Her.].

rusty (rus'ti) *a*. covered with rust; impaired by neglect of use; dull.—*rustily*, *adv*—*rustiness*, *a*.

rut (rut) *n*. [O.F., fr. L. *rugire*, to roar] the time of sexual excitement of animals, esp. of deer;—*v.i.* to be in heat, as deer.

rut (rut) *n*. [O.F. *rouis*, fr. Late L. *rupta*, a way, fr. (part.) *ruptus*, of *rumper*, to break] a track worn by a wheel; a groove;—*v.t.* to cut in ruts.

rutabaga (róô-tâ-bâ'gâ) [fr. Sw. *rotabagge*] the yellow turnip.

ruth (róôth) *n*. [A.S. *hreoð*, pity] sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness.—*ruthful*, *a*.—*ruthfully*, *adv*.—*ruthless*, *a*. merciless.—*ruthlessly*, *adv*.

rutter (rut'er) *n*. [O.F. *rousser*, fr. Late L. *ruptarius*, fr. *rupta*, a way] a trooper; a man of fashion; a marine chart.

ruttyish (rut'ish) *a*. lustful.

rutty (rut'i) *a*. full of ruts.

rye (ri) *n*. [A.S. *ryge*] a hardy plant closely allied to wheat; also, its fruit.

ryot (ri'ot) *n*. [Hind., fr. A. = a tenant] a cultivator of the soil; a peasant in Hindustan.

S

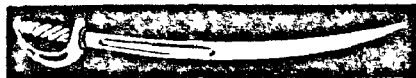
S, s, The 19th letter of the English alphabet, and 15th consonant. It has two distinct articulations—a sharp hissing sound, as in *sand*, *sun*, *thus*; and a harsher sibilant sound, as in *mouse*, *wise*, pronounced like *s*, *mūs*, *wīs*. In some words it is silent, as *isle* (ll).

Sabaoth (sâ-bâ'oth) *n.pl.* [H] armies; hosts (used only in the phrase, *Lord of Sabaoth*).

Sabbath (sab'ath) *n*. [L. *Sabbatum*, fr. G. *Sabbaton*, fr. H. *Shabbath*, rest] the seventh or last day of the week,

a day of rest enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue; among Christians, the first day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead; Sunday; the Lord's Day.—**Sabbatarian** (sab-a-tar'i-an) *n.* a strict observer of the Sabbath.—*v.* pert. to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.—**Sabbatarianism**, *n.* rigid observance of the Sabbath.—**Sabbathless** (sab'ath-less) *a.*—**Sabbatic**, **Sabbatical** (sa-bat'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pert. to the Sabbath.—**Sabbatically**, *adv.*—**Sabbatical year**, in the Jewish ritual, every seventh year, in which the lands were left untilled, etc.; a year for rest, recreation, travel, etc., given every seventh year to professors in certain colleges.

saber (sā'ber) *n.* also **sabre** [F.] a sword with a broad and heavy blade, slightly curved toward the point; a cavalry sword.—*v.* to strike, or kill, with a saber.—**sabretache** (sā'ber-tash) *n.* a leather case suspended from the sword belt, worn by cavalry.



Saber

Sabian (sā'bi-an) *a.* relating to the religion of Saba in Arabia, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies;—*n.* a worshiper of the heavenly bodies.—**Sabaeism**, **Sabaism** (sā'be-izm, sā'bā-izm) *n.* idolatry of the sun, moon, and stars.

sable (sā'bl) *n.* [O.F.] an animal of the weasel family; the fur of the sable; [Her] the tincture or color black (represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other); mourning garments;—*a.* of the color of the sable's fur; black; made of sable.—**sable-stoled**, wearing a black vestment.

sabot (sā-bō') *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *sabatum*, a shoe] a wooden shoe worn by the peasants in some European countries.

sabotage (sab-ō-tāzh', sab'ō-tij) *n.* [F.] wilful destruction of industrial property by employees or other agents;—*v.* and *t.*

sac (sak) *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus*, a bag] a bag or receptacle for a liquid; cyst.

saccharine (sak'a-rin, -rin) *n.* [F. *saccharum*, fr. G.] pert. to sugar; having the qualities of sugar;—**saccharin**, *n.* a substance of great sweetness obtained from coal tar.—**saccharic** (sa-kar'ik) *a.* pert. to sugar.—**saccharous** (sak'a-rus) *a.* pert. to sugar.—**saccharometer** (sak-a-rom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *sakcharon* and *metron*, meter] an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution, esp. in brewers' and distillers' wort.—**saccharic acid**, an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on sugar, starch, etc.

sacerdotal (sas-er-dō'tal) *a.* [L. stem, *sacerdot-*, of *sacerdos*, a priest, fr. *sacer*, sacred, and *dare*, to give] pert. to priests, or to the order of priests; priestly.—**sacerdotally**, *adv.*—**sacerdotalism**, *n.* the system, spirit, or character of the priesthood.

sachem (sā'chem) *n.* a chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore.

sachet (sa-shā') *n.* [F.] a scent bag or perfume cushion.

sack (sak) *n.* [A. S. *sacc*, fr. L. *saccus*, fr. G. *sakkos*, fr. N. *sag*, a coarse cloth] a bag for goods of any kind, usually a large, strong, and coarse bag; a loose garment or cloak, esp. the loose-fitting coat of a man's business suit;—*v.* to put into sacks; to dismiss from office.—**sacking**, *n.* coarse cloth or canvas.—**sacker**, *n.*—**sackful**, *n.*—**sack-cloth**, *n.* cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; in Scripture, a cloth or garment worn in mourning or distress.

sack (sak) *n.* [F. *sec*, dry, fr. L. *siccus*, dry] any dry wine; sherry; canary; a beverage, warmed and spiced, made of sherry, etc.

sack (sak) *n.* [F. *sac*, a bag, fr. L. *saccus*, a sack] the pillage of a town; devastation;—*v.* to plunder or pillage a town; to ravage.

sackbut (sak'but) *n.* [F. *saquebute*, fr. Sp. *sacar*, to draw out, and *buche*, the stomach] an early instrument like the trombone; in Scripture, a harp.



Sackbut

sacque (sak) *n.* a loosely hanging garment for men or women.

sacrament (sak'ra-ment) *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, an oath, fr. *sacere*, to consecrate, fr. *sacer*, sacred] a solemn oath; a sacred obligation; specifically, one of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ to be observed by His followers; baptism; the Lord's Supper.—**sacramental** (sak-ra-men'tal) *a.* belonging to a sacrament.—**sacramentalism**, *adv.*—**sacramentarian** (sak-ra-men-tar'i-an) *n.* one who believes in the efficacy of sacraments to confer grace and salvation.

sacred (sā'kred) *a.* [M. E. *sacren*, pp. L. *sacrare*, to consecrate, fr. *sacer*, holy] holy; pert. to the worship or service of God; consecrated to God; divine; religious, as writings, history, etc.; dedicated to.—**sacredly**, *adv.*—**sacredness**, *n.*—**Syn.** hallowed; righteous; venerable; inviolable; solemn.

sacrifice (sak'ri-fis) *v.* [F., fr. L. *sacrificium*, fr. *sacer*, holy, and *facere*, make] to make an offering of; to consecrate to some divinity; to surrender for the sake of obtaining something;—*v.* to make offerings to God of things consumed on the altar;—*n.* the offering of anything to God, or to a god; anything offered to a divinity; surrender of anything for the sake of something else.—**sacrificial** (sak-ri-fish'al) *a.* relating to sacrifice; performing sacrifice.—**sacrificially**, *adv.*—**sacrificer** (sak-ri-'i-fer) *n.*—**sacrifice hit**, in baseball, a hit on which the batter is put out but which enables a base runner to advance.

sacrilege (sak'ri-lej) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacer*, sacred, and *legere*, gather, to steal] the crime of profaning sacred things; church robbery.—**sacrilegious** (sak-ri-lé'jus) *a.* violating sacred things.—**sacrilegiously**, *adv.*—**sacrilegiousness**, *n.*

sacring (sá'kring) *n.* consecration.—**sacring bell**, a bell rung at intervals during the celebration of the mass; also sanctus bell.

sacrist (sak'rist) *n.* a sacristan.—**sacristan** (sak'ris-tan) *n.* [O.F. *sacristain*, fr. L. *sacer*] an officer of the church who has the care of its sacred articles.—**sacristy**, *n.* an apartment in a church for the sacred articles; a vestry.

sacrosanct (sak'rō-sangkt) *a.* [L. fr. *sacer* and (part.) *sanctus*, of *sanctus*, to hallow] sacred and inviolable.

sacrum (sá'krum) *n.* [L. *sacrum* (os), sacred (bone)] five vertebrae forming a compound bone at the base of the spinal column.

sad (sad) *a.* [A.S. *sād*, sated, weary; cf. Ger. *satt*] sorrowful; affected with grief; gloomy; grave.—**sadly**, *adv.*—**sadness**, *n.*—**sadden**, *v.t.* to make sad; to make sorrowful.—*v.i.* to become sorrowful; to be downcast.—*Syn.* rejected; downcast; distressing; somber; heavy.

saddle (sad'l) *n.* [A.S. *saddol*; cf. Ger. *sattel*] a seat on a horse's back for the rider; a piece of meat containing a part of the backbone with the ribs on each side;—*v.t.* to put a saddle upon; to fix as a charge or burden upon.—**saddler**, *n.* one who makes saddles and harness for horses.—**saddlery**, *n.* materials for making saddles and harness; the articles for sale in a saddler's shop.—**saddlebag**, *n.* a kind of bag fixed to the side of a saddle.—**saddlebow**, *n.* the bow or arch in front of a saddle.—**saddlecloth**, *n.* a cloth under the saddle; the housing.—**saddletree**, *n.* the frame of a saddle.—to put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is deserved.



Parts of a Saddle

(1, horn; 2, seat; 3, cantle; 4, concha; 5, latigo tie strings; 6, fender; 7, skirt; 8, stirrup; 9, cinch; 10, tree)

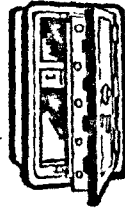
Sadducee (sad'ū-sē) *n.* [H., fr. their reputed founder *Zadok*, or fr. the *Zadokites*, a race of priests] one of a sect among the ancient Jews who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels.—**Sadducean** (sad'ū-sē'an) *a.* pert. to the Sadducees; skeptical; irreligious.

sadism (sad'izm) *n.* the gratification of sexual desire through cruelty.

sadist, *n.* one who practices sadism.—**sadistic** (sa-dis'tik) *a.*—**sadistically**, *adv.*

safari (saf'a-ri) *n.* [A.] an expedition or caravan, as in Africa.

safe (sāf) *a.* [O.F. *sauf*, fr. L. *salvus*] free from harm; secure; no longer dangerous;—*n.* a fireproof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like; a case with wire gauze panels to keep meat, butter, etc. fresh and cool.—**safely**, *adv.*—**safeness**, *n.*—**safeblower**, *n.* a robber who uses explosives to break open safes.—**safeguard**, *n.* anything protective; a precaution;—*v.t.* to protect.—**safekeeping**, *n.* a keeping or holding in safety.



Safe

safety (sai'ti) *n.* state of being safe; freedom from danger; close custody; in football, the downing of the ball in play by a player behind his own goal line.—**safety belt**, a belt to enable a person to float in water.—**safety glass**, shatterproof glass composed of two sheets of ordinary glass held together by a transparent adhesive substance between them.—**safety lamp**, a lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.—**safety match**, a match that must be rubbed on a special surface before it will ignite.—**safety pin**, a pin in which the point is protected.—**safety razor**, a razor fitted with a guard designed to prevent the blade from cutting the face.—**safety valve**, a valve which opens and relieves the pressure, as in a boiler, when the pressure becomes unsafe.

saffron (sā'fron) *n.* [O.F. *safran*, fr. A. fr. *safrā*, yellow] a bulbous plant of the genus *Crocus*, having flowers of a yellow color.—*a.* deep yellow.

sag (sag) *v.t.* [M.E. *saggen*; cf. Ger. *sachen*, to sink] to cause to give way; to burden;—*v.i.* to give way; to yield.

saga (sā'gā, sā'gā) *n.* [Icel., a tale; cf. *saga*] an ancient Scandinavian legend; any similar epic narrative.

sagacious (sā-gā'shūs) *a.* [L. stem, *sagax*, of *sagax*, fr. *sagere*, to perceive quickly] quick of thought; acute in judgment; shrewd.—**sagaciously**, *adv.*—**sagaciousness**, *a.*—**sagacity** (sā-gas'i-ti) *n.*

sagamore (sag'ā-mōr) *n.* the head of a tribe among North American Indians.



Sagebrush

sage (sāj) *n.* [O.F. *savage*, fr. L. *salvia* (fr. its supposed power of healing).

fr. *salvus*, safe] a plant much employed in cookery as a condiment.—**sagebrush**, *n.* any of several gray shrubs of western N. America, bearing tubular, radiate flowers.—**sage-green**, a gray mixed slightly with green.
sage (sā) *a.* [F., fr. L. *sapius* (in *re-sapere*), wise, fr. *sapere*, to be wise] wise; grave, sober, as a counsellor; judicious, as counsel;—*n.* a wise man; a man of sound judgment; a philosopher venerable for his years.—**sagely**, *adv.*—**sageness**, *n.*

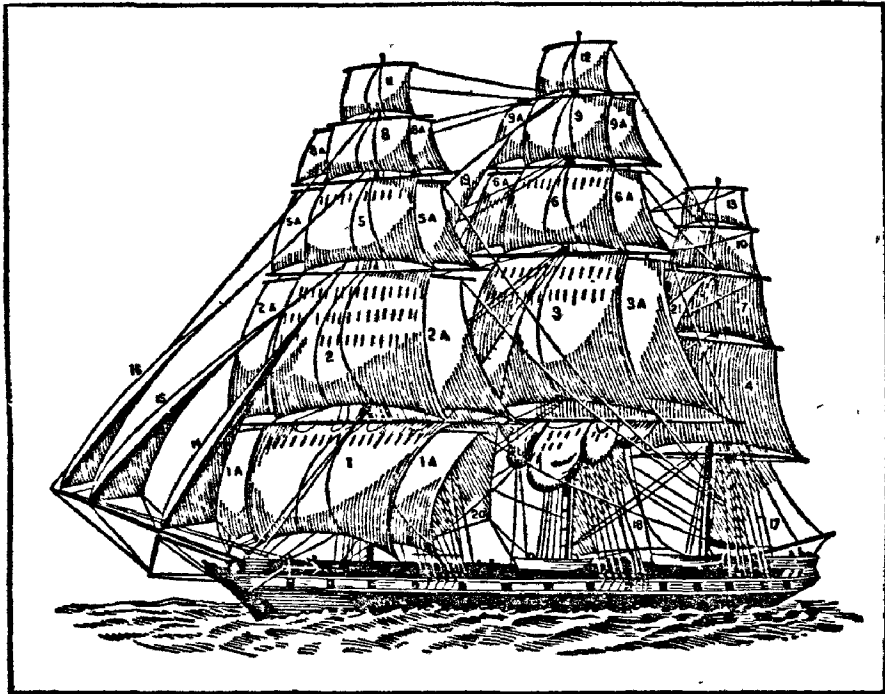
Sagittarius (say-i-tā'ri-us) *n.* [L. *sagitta*, an arrow] the Archer, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

sago (sā'gō) *n.* [Malay] a dry, granulated starch, prepared from the pith of several palms, and much used as an article of diet.

sahib (sā'ib) *n.* [Hind., fr. A. *sāhib*, lord, master] a term of respect used by natives of India and Persia in addressing Europeans.

said (sed) *pp.* before-mentioned; already specified; aforesaid (used chiefly in legal style);—*past tense of say*.

sail (sāl) *n.* [A S. *segel*; cf. Ger. *segel*] a sheet of canvas placed to catch the wind and thus propel a boat or a ship; a sailing vessel; a ship of any kind; a journey upon the water;—*v.t.* to go in a ship by means of sails; to navigate the sea; to fly through;—*v.i.* to be driven forward by the action of wind upon sails; to set sail; to move smoothly through the air, as a bird—**sailer**, *n.* a ship or other vessel.—**sailable**, *a.* navigable.—**sailboat**, *n.* a boat equipped with a sail.—**sailcloth**, *n.* cloth used in making sails.—**sailfish**, *n.* a large sea fish resembling the swordfish but having a high, long sail-like dorsal fin.—**sailmaker**, *n.* one who makes or repairs sails.—**sail yard**, the yard or spar on which sails are extended.—**sailing master**, an officer in a ship of war who superintended the navigation of the vessel.—**sailing orders**, orders directing a ship or fleet



FULL-RIGGED SAILING SHIP

(1, forecourse; 1A, fore-studding sails; 2, fore-topsail; 2A, fore-topsail-studding sails; 3, main-topsail; 3A, main-topsail-studding sails; 4, mizzen-topsail; 5, fore-topgallant sail; 5A, fore-topgallant-studding sails; 6, main-topgallant sail; 6A, main-topgallant-studding sail; 7, mizzen-topgallant sail; 8, fore-royal; 8A, fore-royal-studding sail; 9, main-royal; 9A, main-royal-studding sails; 10, fore-skysail; 11, fore-skysail; 12, main-skysail; 13, mizzen-skysail; 14, fore-topmast-staysail; 15, jib; 16, flying jib; 17, spanker; 18, spenser; 19, main-royal-staysail; 20, main-topgallant-staysail; 21, mizzen-royal-staysail)

KEY: o, not; ö, öte; u, run, ü, cüte; oo, good; oo, goose; th, wrath; th, this

to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.—**full sail**, with all sails set.—**to sail close to the wind**, to run great risks.—**to shorten sail**, to reduce the extent of sail.—**to strike sail**, to lower the sails suddenly.—**to take the wind out of one's sails**, to deprive one of an advantage.—**under sail**, to have the sails spread.

sailor (sā'ler) *n.* mariner; seaman; tar.

sainfoin (sān'foin) *n.* [*F. sain*, whole some, and *foin*, hay, fr. *L. sanum fenum*] a leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

saint (sānt) *n.* [*O.F. seint*, fr. *L. sanctus*] a holy or godly person; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonized by the Catholic Church.—**sainted**, *a.* sacred; holy; gone to heaven.—**saintly**, *a.* like a saint.—**saintliness**, *n.*—**sainthood**, *n.* the qualities of a saint.—**saintlike**, *a.*—**Saint's day**, festival of a saint.—**All Saints' day**, festival of all the saints.—**Latter Day Saints**, the Mormons.—**patron saint**, a saint who is held to be a protector.—**St. George's Day**, 23d April; **St. Andrew's Day**, 30th November; **St. David's Day**, 1st March; **St. Patrick's Day**, 17th March; **St. Crispin's Day**, 25th October; **St. John's Day**, 27th December; **St. Swifth's Day**, 15th July; **St. Valentine's Day**, 14th February.—**St. Bernard**, a large, heavy-coated dog of the kind bred at the St. Bernard hospice in the Alps.—**St. Vitus' dance**, a nervous ailment marked by muscular spasms, occurring especially in children; chorea.

saith (seth) *obso.* 3rd pers. sing., pres. tense of say.

sake (sāk) *n.* [*A.S. sacon*, strife] final cause; purpose; reason; regard.

saker (sā'ker) *n.* [*F.*] a bird of the falcon genus; a hawk; a small piece of artillery.

sal (sal) *n.* [*L.*] salt (a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy).—**sal ammoniac**, ammonium chloride.—**sal volatile**, a mixture of the carbonate and bicarbonate of ammonia.

salaam (sa-lām') *n.* [*A.*=peace] a salutation of ceremony or respect in the East.—*v. i.* to salute; to greet.

salable (sāl'ā-bl) *a.* capable of being sold.—**salability**, *n.*

salacious (sa-lā'shūs) *a.* [*L. salax*, fr. *salire*, to leap] lustful; obscene.

salad (sāl'ad) *n.* [*F. salade*; fr. *salire*, to salt, fr. *L. sal*, salt] uncooked vegetables or fruits dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish.—**salad days**, days of youthful inexperience.—**salad oil**, olive oil used in dressing salads.



Salamander

salamander (sāl-q-man'der) *n.* [*F. salamandre*, fr. *L.*, fr. *G. salamandra*] a small, smooth skinned

amphibian resembling the lizard (it was formerly supposed able to live in fire).

salary (sāl'g-rī) *n.* [*O.F. salarie*=*F. salare*, fr. *L. salarium*, salt money, fr. *sal*, salt] recompense paid for services; stipend; wages; hire; allowance;—*v. i.* to pay a salary to one.

sale (sāl) *n.* [*Scand.*] act of selling; demand; public exposition of goods; auction.—**salable**, *a.*—**salably**, *adv.*—**salableness**, *n.*—**salesgirl**, **saleslady**, **salesman**, **salesclerk**, one whose occupation it is to sell goods or services.

Salic (sāl'ik) *n.* [*F. Salique*, belonging to the Salic tribe] designating a law by which only males can inherit a throne.

salicin (sāl'i-sin) *n.* [*L. stem, salice*, of *salix*, a willow] a bitter substance obtained from the bark and leaves of willows and poplars.

salicylic (sāl-i-sil'ik) *a.* pert. to salicylic acid, a colorless acid used medicinally for its antiseptic properties.

salient (sāl'i-ent) *a.* [*L. (part.) stem, salient*, of *salire*, to leap] moving by leaps; projecting outwardly, as an angle; [*Her.*] represented in a leaping position,—*n.* a projecting angle, as in an offensive.—**saliently**, *adv.*—**salience**, *n.* the condition of being salient.

salina (sāl'īnā) *n.* [*Sp.*] a salt marsh; salt works.

saline (sāl'in) *a.* [*F. salin*, fr. *L. salinus*, fr. *sal*, salt] consisting of salt; salt,—*n.* a salt spring.—**salinity** (sāl'īn'i-tū) *n.* salty quality; degree of saltiness.

saliva (sāl'ī-vā) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.*=a spittle] the liquid secreted by certain glands in the mouth.—**salivant** (sāl'i-vant) *a.* exciting salivation.—*n.* medicine which excites salivation.—**salivary**, *a.* pert. to saliva.—**salivate**, *v. t.* [*L. salivare*] to produce an excessive secretion of saliva.—**salivation** (sāl-i-vā'shun) *n.* process of producing an excessive secretion of saliva.

salet (sāl'et) *n.* [*O.F. salade*, fr. *L. calata*, figured, fr. *calare*, to engrave] a kind of light helmet.

sallow (sāl'ō) *n.* [*A.S. sealh*] a European tree or shrub allied to the willow.—**sallowy**, *a.* abounding in willows.

sallow (sāl'ō) *a.* [*A.S. salu*] yellowish; of a pale, sickly color; tinged with a dark yellow.—**sallowish**, **sallowy**, *a.* rather sallow.—**sallowness**, *n.*

sally (sāl'i) *n.* [*F. sallah*, to issue forth, fr. *L. salire*, leap] an issuing of troops from a place beseged to attack the besiegers; a flight of fancy or wit;—*v. t.* to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place.

salmagundi (sāl-mā-gun'di) *n.* [*F. salmigondis*, fr. *It. salame*, salt meat, fr. *L. sal*, salt, and (*part.*) *conditus*, of condire, to pickle] a dish of salted or highly spiced ingredients.

salmi (sāl'mē) *n.* also **salmis** [*F.*] a ragout of game stewed with wine, bread, etc.

salmon (sāl'mun) *n.* [*O.F. saumon*, fr. *L. salmo*, fr. *salire*, to leap] a large fish of a yellowish-red color, found in the

northern seas and rivers, and highly esteemed for food.—**salmon fly**, artificial fly for catching salmon.—**salmon-fry**, salmon under two years old.—**salmon ladder**, a series of steps, for helping salmon to ascend a river.—**salmon leap**, a waterfall that salmon reach the top of by leaping.—**kippered salmon**, salmon salted and smoked.



Salmon

salon (sá-lon') *n.* [F.] an apartment for the reception of guests; — *pl.* fashionable parties; the annual exhibition of works by living artists at the Palais des Champs Elysées in Paris.

saloon (sá-loon') *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. *salle*, fr. O Ger. *sal*, a dwelling] a lofty, spacious hall; a stateroom, a public reception room; a public dining room; principal cabin in a steamer; a barroom.

salse (sals) *n.* [F., fr. L. *salsus*, fr. *salvare*, to salt] a mud volcano.

salsify (sál'si-fi) *n.* [F., fr. It. *sassifraga*, goat's beard; fr. L. *saxum*, a rock, and *fricare*, to rub] a European herb cultivated for its edible root.

salt (sawit) *n.* [A.S. *sealt*; cf. Ger. *sals*, L. *sal*, G. *heiß*] the chloride of sodium; a substance used for seasoning food, and for the preservation of meat, etc.; savor; piquancy; a saltcellar; an old salter; a combination of an acid with a base, *in pl.*, any of various combinations of acids with bases used as an aperient or a cathartic;—*a.* containing salt; bitter; [colloq.] dear; costly;—*v. t.* to season with salt.—**salter**, *n.*—**salty**, *a.* saltish; full of dry wit.—**saltly**, *adv.*—**saltiness**, *n.*—**saltless**, *a.*—**saltish**, *a.* somewhat salt; **salty**—**saltishly**, *adv.*—**saltishness**, *n.*—**salt junk**, salt beef for use at sea.—**salt-lick**, a salt spring to which animals resort for the salt there deposited.—**salt marsh**, grass-land liable to be overflowed by the sea.—**salt pan**, a large, shallow pan in which seawater brine is evaporated to obtain salt.—**above the salt**, to be near the head of the table.—**Attic salt**, wit.—**to lay salt on the tail of, to capture**.—**to take with a grain of salt**, to behave with some reserve.

saltant (sál'tant) *a.* [L. (part.) *stem*, *saltant-*, of *salvare*, to dance, fr. *salvare*, to leap] leaping; bounding, dancing.—**salatory**, *a.* leaping or dancing.—**salutation** (sál-tá'shun) *n.* a leaping or jumping.

saltcellar (sawit'sel-er) *n.* [for salt-sellar; *sellar*, an old word for salt-holder] a small container for salt at table.

saltier (sál'tēr) *n.* also saltire [O.F. *saultour*, fr. Late L. *saltatorum*, a stirrup, fr. *salvare*, to leap] an ordinary in the form of a St Andrew's cross, formed by two bands crossing each other [Her.].

saltpeter (sawit pē'ter) *n.* [O.F. *salpêtre*, fr. Late L. *sal petra*, fr. L.

sal petra, salt of the rock] the nitrate of either potassium or sodium.

salubrious (sá-lū'brī-us) *a.* [L. *salūbrīus*, fr. *salus*, health] favorable to health; wholesome; healthful.—**salubriously**, *adv.*—**salubrioness**, *n.*—**salubrity**, *n.* wholesomeness; healthfulness; mildness, as of the air, season, etc.

salutary (sál'ū-ter-i) *a.* [L. *salūtārus*, fr. *salus*, health] wholesome; healthful; promotive of public safety.—**salutarily**, *adv.*—**salutariness**, *n.*

salutation (sál-ū-tā'shun) *n.* act of saluting; that which is uttered in saluting or greeting, esp at the beginning of a letter (as "Dear Madam").

salutatory (sá-lū'tá-tō-ri) *a.* pert. to salutation; giving welcome;—*n.* a speech of greeting or welcome, esp. at graduation exercises.—**salutatorian** (sá-lū'tá-tō'n-ān) *n.* one who delivers a salutatory.

salute (sá-lūt') *v. t.* [L. *salutare*, to wish health to, fr. *salus*, health] to address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet; to kiss; to honor, by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, etc.;—*n.* salutation; greeting; a kiss; a discharge of cannon or small arms.—**saluter**, *n.*

salvable (sál'vā-bl) *a.* capable of being saved, salvaged, or reclaimed.—**salvability** (sál'vā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

salvage (sál'vū) *n.* [O.F. a saving, fr. *salver*, fr. L. *salvare*, to save] the compensation allowed to persons who assist in saving a ship or her cargo, or other property, from peril; the property saved.

salvation (sál-vā'shun) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *salvare*, pp. *salvatus*, to save] preservation from destruction; redemption of man from sin; gift of eternal life; the gospel.—**salvationist**, *n.* a member of the Salvation Army.—**Salvation Army**, an organization formed upon a military pattern for the extension of charity and revival of religion among the masses.

salve (sav) *n.* [A.S. *sealf*] a substance to be applied to wounds or sores; plaster;—*v. t.* to heal by using ointments; to apply salve to.—**salver**, *n.*

salve (sálv) *v. t.* [L. *salvo*, hail imper. of *salvare*, to be well] to save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction.—**salver**, *salvor*, *n.*—**salvable**, *a.* [L. *salvus*, safe] capable of being saved.—**salvably**, *adv.*—**salvableness**, *n.*

salver (sál'ver) *n.* [Sp. *salva*, fr. *salvar*, to taste a person's food to save him from poison, fr. L. *salvare*, to save] a plate or waiter on which anything is presented.

salvo (sál'vō) *n.* [It. *salvo*=a salute, fr. L. *salve*, hail!] a general discharge of guns as a salute.

Samaritan (sá-mar'i-tan) *a.* pert. to Samaria in Palestine;—*n.* native or inhabitant of Samaria; a benevolent person (fr. Luke x. 30-37).

sambo (sam'bō) *n.* [Sp. *zambo*, fr. L., fr. G. *skambos*, bowlegged] the offspring of a negro and a mulatto or Indian.

same (sām) *a.* [A.S.] not different; identical; of like kind; similar; just mentioned before; aforesaid.—**sameness**, *n.*

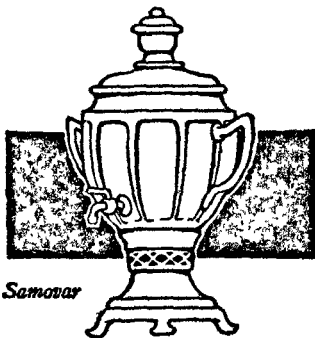
samiel (sā'mi-el) *n.* [Turk.] a hot wind that blows in Arabia.

samite (sam'it) *n.* [O.F. *samit*, fr. Late L. *examitum*, fr. G. *hexamiton*, a cloth woven with six kinds of thread; *hex*, six, and *mitos*, thread] a rich silk material; any lustrous silk stuff.

samlet (sam'let) *n.* [Perh. dim. of *salmon*] young of the salmon before it takes to the sea; parr.

Samnite (sam'nit) *a.* pert. to the Sabines, a people of ancient Italy;—*n.* a Roman gladiator.

samovar (sam'ō-vār) *n.* [Russ.] a copper tea urn used in Russia, etc., in which water is kept boiling by live charcoal, and with a faucet for table service.



Samovar

Samoyed (sq-mō'yed) *n.* [Russ.] one of a race inhabiting the extreme north of Europe and Asia.

samp (somp) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] hominy.

sampan (sam'pan) *n.* [Malay, fr. Chin.] a small Chinese flat-bottomed boat.



Sampan

samphire (sam'fir) *n.* [Corr. fr. F. fr. *herbe de Saint Pierre*] an herb that grows on rocks by the seashore; St. Peter's wort; sea fennel.

sample (sam'pl) *n.* [O.F. *essample*, fr. L. *exemplum*, example] a part presented as typical of the whole; specimen; example;—*v.i.* to select; to try; to test.—*sampler*, *n.* [fr. L. *exemplar*] one who samples; a pattern work; a piece of needlework executed as a specimen of skill; any apparatus designed for sampling.

samurai (sam'oo-ri) [Jap.] formerly, in Japan, one of the military, or lesser, nobility.

sanable (san'a-bl) *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, fr. *sanare*, heal] capable of being healed or cured.—*sanableness*, *n.*

sanative (san'a-tiv) *a.* having the power to cure or heal.—*sanatively*, *adv.*

sanatorium (san-a-tō'ri-um) *n.* an institution for the sick, esp. one in the mountains for persons suffering from chronic diseases, as tuberculosis;—also *sanitarium*.—*sanatory*, *a.* conducive to health; healing.

sanbenito (san-be-nē'tō) *n.* [Sp. *San Benito*, St. Benedict] a cloak painted over with flames and figures of devils, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition on their way to the stake.

sanctify (sangk'ti-fi) *v.i.* [L. *sanctificare*, fr. *sanctus*, holy, and *facere*, make] to make sacred or holy; to hallow; to consecrate.—*sanctifier*, *n.* the Holy Spirit.—*sanctification* (sangk'ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of sanctifying or making holy; consecration.

sanctimony (sangk'ti-mō-ni) *n.* [L. *sanctus*, holy] holiness; artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.—*sanctimonious* (sangk'ti-mō'ni-us) *a.* making a show of sanctity; hypocritically pious.—*sanctimoniously*, *adv.*—*sanctimoniousness*, *n.*

sanction (sangk'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *sanctus*, of *sanctus*, to render sacred] solemn ratification; countenance; support; an ethical or legal compulsion—hence, compulsion exerted by economic measures;—*v.t.* and *i.* to give authority to; to confirm; to authorize; to countenance.—*sanctionable*, *a.*

sanctity (sangk'ti-ti) *n.* quality of being sacred; state of being pure and devout; state of being solemnly binding.

sanctuary (sangk'chū-er-i) *n.* [O.F. *saintuarie*, a shrine, fr. L. *sanctus*, holy] the most sacred part of the Jewish tabernacle and temple; a church; place of protection for fugitives from justice—hence, shelter.

sanctum (sangk'tum) *n.* [L.] a private retreat or room.—*sanctum sanctorum*, the holy of holies in the Jewish temple; a specially private place.

sanctus (sangk'tus) *n.* [L.] a part of the Roman mass, and of the Anglican communion service; the ascription, "Holy, holy, holy," from Isa. vi.

sand (sand) *n.* [A.S.] fine particles of stone, esp. of silicious stone;—*pl.* tracts of land consisting of sand.—*v.t.* to sprinkle or cover with sand.—*sandy*, *a.* abounding with sand; not firm or stable; resembling sand in color.—*sandiness*, *n.*—*sand blast*, *sand jet*, sand driven by a blast of air or steam, for engraving glass, cleaning stone, etc.—*sand-blind* [*sam, hali*] having a defective vision, so that motes float before the eyes.—*sand dune*, a ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind.—*sand eel*, a small eel-like fish, which buries itself in the moist sand.

sandal (san'dal) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *sandalon*] a simple shoe consisting of a sole of leather, rubber, cloth, etc.,

fastened to the foot by straps; any low slipper held to the foot by straps; a low overshoe.



Sandals

sandalwood (san'dal-wood) *n.* [*F. sandalogue, fr. L., fr. G. sandarakē, fr. Skr.*]=the sandal tree] the wood of a tree having a resemblance to the privet.

sanderling (san'der-ling) *n.* a small wading bird found on rocky shores.

sandiver (san'di-ver) *n.* [*O.F. sains de verre, scum of glass*] a scum which rises to the surface of fused glass in the pot.

sandix (san'diks) *n.* [*G.=vermilion*] red lead prepared by calcining lead carbonate.

sandman (sand'man) *n.* a fabulous person, supposed to make children sleepy, the children rubbing their eyes as if to get rid of sand in them.

sandpaper (sand'pā-per) *n.* stout paper coated with glue and then sprinkled with sand, and used for smoothing wood, etc.;—*v.t.* to smooth with sandpaper.

sandpiper (sand'pi-per) *n.* a small wading bird with a long bill, found on the shores of ponds and streams.



Sandpiper

sandstone (sand'stōn) *n.* a rock formed by the consolidation of sand.

sandwich (sand'wich) *n.* [after British Earl of Sandwich, d. 1792] two thin pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of meat, cheese, etc., between them;—*v.t.* to make into a sandwich; to form of alternating layers of different nature.—**sandwich man**, a man carrying two advertising boards, one slung before and one behind him.

sane (sān) *a.* [*L. sanus*] sound; healthy; in one's right mind.—**sanely, adv.**—**saneness, n.**

sangaree (sang-ga-re') *n.* [*Sp.*] wine and water sweetened and spiced.

sang-froid (sān-frwa') *n.* [*F. sang, blood, and froid, cold*] freedom from agitation; coolness; indifference.

sangraal (sang-grāf) *n.* also **sangreal** [*cf. grail*] in legends, the holy vessel used at the Last Supper; also called the *Holy Grail*.

sanguine (sang'win) *a.* [*F. sanguis, fr. L. sanguis, fr. sanguis, fr. sanguis, blood*] having the color of blood; red; warm; expecting the best; full of hope; lively;—*n.* blood color;—*v.t.* to stain with blood; to dye red.—**sanguinely, adv.**—**sanguineness, n.**—**sanguinary, a.** bloody; attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty.—**sanguinarily, adv.**—**sanguinarity, n.**—**sanguineous (sang-gwin'e-us) a.** abounding with blood; pert. to blood—*Syn.* plethoric; full-blooded; cheerful; hopeful; ardent; confident.

Sanhedrin (san'hē-drin) *n.* also **sanhedrim** [*H.; G. syn, together, and hedro, a seat*] the great council of the Jews.

sanicle (san'ī-kl) *n.* [*F., fr. L. sanāre* heal] an herb of the carrot family once believed to have healing properties.

sanies (sā'ni-ēz) *n.* [*L.*] a thin, reddish discharge from wounds or sores.

sanitarium (san-i-tār'i-um) *n.* See sanatorium.

sanitary (san'ī-ter-i) *a.* [*L. sanitas, health*] pert. to health; hygienic.—**sanitarily, adv.** as regards health, or its preservation.—**sanitarian (san-i-ter-i-an) n.** a promoter of sanitary measures.—**sanitation, n.** the carrying out of sanitary measures.—**sanitary science, the science that deals with the preservation of health and the prevention of disease.**

sanity (san'ī-ti) *n.* soundness of mind!

sank (sangk) past tense of the verb *sink*.

sans (sanz) *prep.* without.

sans-culotte (sanz-kū-lot') *n.* [*F. fr. sans, without, and culotte, breeches, fr. L. sine and culus, the breech*] a ragged fellow; a name given in the first French Revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as a badge peculiar to the upper classes—hence, an extreme republican; a Jacobin.

Sanskrit (san'skrit) *n.* also **Sanscrit** [*Skr.=perfected*] the ancient language of Hindustan.

Santa Claus (san'ta-klawz) [*St. Nicholas*] a jolly fellow in nursery lore who brings presents to good children on Christmas Eve.

santonin (san'tō-nin) *n.* [*F., fr. the Santones, in Gaul*] a bitter substance, the active principle of wormseed.

sap (sap) *n.* [*A.S.*] the juice of plants; sap-wood; a soft, stupid fellow (also **sap-head**);—**sapful, a.** full of sap.—**sapless, a.**

sap (sap) *v.t.* [*O.F. sapper, fr. Late L. sappa, a pick, fr. G. skaptein, dig*] to undermine; to weaken; to pierce with saps;—*v.i.* to proceed by secretly undermining;—*n.* an approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover.

sapid (sap'id) *a.* [*F., fr. L. sapius, fr. sapere, taste*] possessing savor or flavor; palatable; savory.—**sapidness, n.**—

sapidless, *a.*—sapidity (sə-pid'ŭ-ti) *n.* taste-fulness; relish.

sapiënt (sə'pi-ent) *a.* [L. (part.) stem, *sapient-*, of *sapere*, to be wise] having wisdom; wise; sage; in an ironical sense, knowing; would-be wise.—sapiëntly, *adv.*—sapiëntice, *n.* wisdom.

sapling (səp'liŋ) *n.* a young tree; a young man.

saponaceous (səp-ŏ-nā'shūs) *a.* [L. stem, *sapon-*=of *sapo*, soap] resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.

saponify (sə-pon'ŭ-fi) *v.t.* [L. *sapo* and *facere*, to make] to convert into soap.—saponification, *n.* act of converting into soap.

Sapphic (səf'ik) *a.* pert. to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; noting a kind of verse in which three lines of five feet each are followed by a line of two feet;—*a.* Sapphic verse.

sapphire (səf'ŭr) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *sappheiros*, fr. H.] pure, crystallized alumina—a precious stone of several colors (as carmine red, *ruby*; purple, *amethyst*; yellow, *topaz*; green, *emerald*, and blue, *sapphire* proper);—*a.* a deep, greenish blue.



Sapsucker

sappy (səp'ŭ) *a.* abounding with sap; juicy.—sappiness, *n.*

sapsucker (səp'suk-ŭr) *n.* a small American woodpecker.

sapwood (səp'wud) *n.* alburnum, or the exterior part of the wood of a tree next to the bark.

saraband (sar'a-band) *n.* [Sp. *sarabanda*, fr. Pers. = a fillet for the hair] a stately Spanish dance, derived from an earlier *huelier* dance.

Saracen (sar'a-sen) *n.* [O.F. *sarrasin*, fr. *Saracenus*, fr. G. *Sarakēnos*, fr. A. = "Eastern people," as opposed to the "Western people," of Morocco] an Arabian; a Moslem; an adherent of Mohammedanism in countries farther west than Arabia.—Saracenic (sar'a-sen'ik) *a.* pert. to the Saracens; noting a kind of architecture; Moorish arabesque.

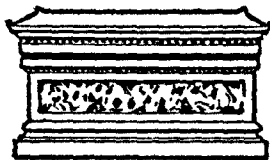
sarcasm (sar'ka-sm) *n.* [F., fr. L. *sarcasmus*, fr. G. fr. *sarkasmos*, to tear flesh like dogs, to sneer, fr. stem, *sark-*, of *sarx*, flesh] a satirical remark, uttered with scorn or contempt; taunt; scoffing gibe.—sarcastic (sar-kas'tik) *a.* bitterly satirical; scornfully severe.—sarcastically, *adv.*—Syn. of "sarcasm," irony; ridicule; satire; gibing.

sarcenet (sar'net) *a.* also sarcenet [O.F., fr. Late L. *Saracēnus*, fr. *Saracenus*] a fine silk, used for ribbons, etc.

sarcode (sar'kōd) *n.* [G. *sarkōdēs*, fr. stem, *sark-*, of *sarx*, flesh, and *eidōs*, resemblance] animal protoplasm.—sarcodeic (sar-kōd'ik) *a.* pert. to sarcode.—sarcodeid, (sar'koid) *a.* resembling flesh.

sarcoma (sar-kō'ma) *n.* a kind of cancer that forms in connective tissue, cartilage, etc., of the body.

sarcophagus (sar-kof'a-gus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *sarkophagos*, fr. *sarx*, flesh, and *phagein*, eat] a limestone used for coffins by the Greeks (it quickly decomposed flesh); a monumental chest or vase for holding a dead body.



Sarcophagus

sard (sərd) *n.* [*Sardis*, the ancient capital of Lydia] a precious stone; a variety of chalcedony.

sardine (sar-dēn') *n.* [It. *sardina*, fr. the island of Sardinia] a fish of the herring family.

sardine (sar'din) *n.* also sard and sardius [fr. G. *sardios* (*lithos*), the Sardinian stone], fr. *Sardis*, Sardinia, in Asia Minor] a precious stone, of which one was set in Aaron's breastplate.

sardonic (sar-don'ik) *a.* [F. *sardonique*, fr. L., fr. G. *sardanos*, perh. fr. G. *sardonion*, a plant of *Sardis*, which was said to screw up the face of the eater] forced, heartless (laugh or smile); mocking.—sardonically, *adv.*

sardonyx (sar-don'iks) *n.* [G. *sardonys*, Sardinian onyx] a silicious stone or gem; a variety of chalcedony.

Sargassum (sar-gas'um) *n.* a genus of seaweeds.—Sargasso (sar-gas'sō) *n.* [Pg.] the gulfweed.—Sargasso sea, the part of the Atlantic covered by the gulfweed.

sark (sərk) *n.* [A.S. *syrc*] a shirt; a chemise.

Sarmatian (sar-mā'ān) relating to Sarmatia (Poland) or its inhabitants;—*a.* one of the Sarmatian people.

sarmentum (sar-men'tum) *n.* [L. *sarmentum*, a twig, fr. *sarpare*, to prune]; *pl.* sarmenta, a runner [Bot.].—sarmentose, sarmentous, having runners [Bot.].

sarong (sar-rawng') *n.* [Malay] a garment consisting of a strip of cloth wound about the body.

sarsaparilla (sar-sə-pə-ril'la) *n.* [Sp.] a plant whose rhizome is valued for its demulcent qualities; a beverage flavored with sarsaparilla.

sartorial (sar-tō'ri-əl) *a.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor] pert. to a tailor or tailors.

sash (səsh) *n.* [Pers.] a silken band; a belt or band;—*v.t.* to dress or ornament with a sash.

sash (səsh) *n.* [F. *châsse*, fr. L. *capsa*, chest] the frame of a window;—*v.t.* to furnish with frames for glass.

sasin (sə'sin) *n.* [fr. Nepalese] the ante-lope of India.

sassafras (sas'a-fra-s) *n.* [F., fr. L. *saxifraga*, fr. *saxum*, a stone, and

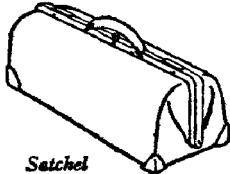
frangere, to break] a tree of the laurel family, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sassenach (sas'e-nak) *n.* [Gael.] a Saxon or Englishman.

sat, sate (sat) past tense of the verb *sit*.

Satan (sā'tan) *n.* [O.F. *Sathanas*, fr. Late L. *Satanas*, fr. H. = the enemy] the grand adversary of man; the devil.—**satanic**, **satanical** (sā-tan'ik, -i-kal) *a.* devilish; infernal.—**satanically**, *adv.*—**satanicalness**, *n.*

satchel (sach'-el) *n.* [O.F. *sachel*, fr. L. *sacellus*, dim. of *saccus*, sack] a little sack or bag, a schoolboy's bag.



Satchel

sate (sāt) *v.t.* [L. *satis*, enough] to satisfy the appetite of, to surfeit.

sateen (sa-tēn') *n.* a kind of cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

satellite (sat'e-lit) *n.* [F., fr. L. stem, *satellit-*, of *satelles*, an attendant] a small planet revolving round a larger; a moon; an obsequious follower.

satiate (sā'shi-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *satiatus*, satisfied, fr. *saturare*] to satisfy the appetite of; to feed to the full; to cloy; to gorge; to overfill; to surfeit; to glut.—*a.* filled to satiety.—**satisable**, *a.*—**satiability** (sā-shi-ā-bil'i-ti) *n.* the character of being satiable.—**satiation** (sā-shi-ā'shun) *n.* state of being satiated.

satiety (sā'ti'e-ti) *n.* the state of being satiated, fullness of gratification; repelion; surfeit.

satin (sat'in) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *serinus*, fr. *sera*, hair] a glossy silk cloth of a thick; close texture and overshot woof.—*a.* made of satin;—*v.t.* to give a satin finish to.—**satiny**, *a.* like satin.—**satinet** (sat-i-net') *n.* a thin species of satin; a kind of cloth made of cotton warp, with wool filling.—**satinwood**, a cabinet wood from the East and West Indies.

satire (sat'ir) *n.* [F., fr. L. *satira*, fr. *satura* (*laux*, a dish), a full dish, a medley] a composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem, essay, or discourse; ridicule.—**satiric**, **satirical** (sā-tir'ik, -i-kal) *a.* of the nature of satire; censorious; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful.—**satirically**, *adv.*—**satiricalness**, *n.*—**satirize** (sat'ir-iz) *v.t.* to make the object of satire; to censure with keenness.—**satirist**, *n.* one who writes satire.—*Syn.* irony; sarcasm; wit; burlesque.

satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shun) *n.* complete enjoyment; contentment; state of assurance; amends; recompense; indemnification; payment; discharge, as of a debt, etc.; a meeting or duel.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak'tō-rī) *a.* giving satisfaction; yielding content; agreeable; pleasing to both parties.—**satisfactorily**, *adv.*—**satisfactoriness**, *n.*—*Syn.* satisfying; pleasant; adequate; compensatory; gratifying.

satisfy (sat'is-fi) *v.t.* [F. *satisfaire*, fr. L. *satisfacere*, fr. *satis*, enough, and *facere*, make] to gratify fully the desire of; to comply with the rightful demands of;—*a.t.* to give content; to supply to the full; to make payment.—**satisfier**, *n.*—**satisfiable**, *a.*

satrap (sā'trap, sat'rap) *n.* [G. *satrapēs*, fr. O. Pers.] the ruler of a region; the governor of a province in Persia.

saturate (sach'ü-rät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *saturatus*, soaked, of *saturare*] to permeate completely; to cause to become soaked.—**saturable**, *a.*—**saturater**, *n.*—**saturation** (sach-ü-rä'shun) *n.* act of saturating; complete penetration; [Chem.] the union of one body with another, till the receiving body can assimilate no more; the solution of a body in a solvent, until the solvent can absorb no more of it.—*Syn.* of "saturate," soak; drench; permeate; imbue.

Saturday (sat'er-dā) *n.* [A.S. *Sæterdæg*, day of Saturn, L. *Saturanus* the seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn (sat'ern) *n.* [L.] one of the old deities, the father of Jupiter; one of the planets.—**saturnine** (sat'er-nin) *a.* born under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; heavy; grave.—**saturnalia** (sat'er-nā'l-i-ā) *n. pl.* [L.] the festival of Saturn; a period of general license or excess.—**saturnalian**, *a.* pert. to the saturnalia; notoriously merry.—**saturnian** (sā-ter'n-i-an) *a.* pert. to the epoch of Saturn; primitive; golden; distinguished for simplicity and peacefulness.—**Saturn's rings**, arrays of satellites surrounding the planet Saturn.

Satyr (sat'er, sät'er) *n.* [L., fr. G. *satyros*] one of a class of sylvan deities, part man and part goat, and characterized by their riotous merriment.—**satyriasis** (sat-er-i-ā-sis) *n.* in the male, excessive sexual desire.



Satyr

sauce (saws) *n.* [F., fr. L. *salsa*, neut. pl. of (part.) *salsus*, of *saltire*, to salt, fr. *sal*, salt] a substance eaten with food for improving its relish;—*v.t.* to accompany with something to give a higher relish; to give flavor or interest to, to be saucy to.—**saucy**, *a.* bold to excess; pert; forward.—**saucily**, *adv.*—**sauciness**, *n.*—**saucer**, *n.* formerly a round basin in which sauce was served; a flat dish in which a cup is set, something resembling a saucer.—**saucepan**, *n.* a small metallic pot for frying and stewing.—**sauceboat**, a dish in which sauce is served.

sauerkraut (sour'krout) *n.* [Ger.] a German dish of chopped cabbage which has been fermented in brine.

saunter (sawn'ter) *n.* [M.E. *saunteren*, fr. O.F. *s'auenturer*, to risk one-

self. See *adventure*; some give *F. sansie terre*, Holy Land, from pilgrimages] a loitering walk; a stroll;—*v.t.* to stroll.—*sauterter*, *n.*

saurian (saw'r-i-an) *a.* [*G. sauros*, a lizard] pert. to a saurian;—*n.* one of the order of reptiles, as the alligator, etc.

sauropod (saw'ro-pod) *n.* [*fr. G. sauros*, lizard, and *-pod*] one of several lizardlike dinosaurs with a long neck and tail and five-toed feet.

sausage (saw'sij) *n.* [*F. saucisse*, *fr. Late L. salcisus*, *fr. (part.) sal-sus*, salted] meat minced and seasoned, and enclosed in a skin.—**sausage roll**, meat minced and seasoned, enveloped in flour paste, and cooked.

sauté (sô-tâ') *n.* [*F.*] a food that has been fried briefly and turned over repeatedly while being fried.

Sauterne (sô-tern') *n.* a kind of French wine, from *Sauterne*, in the Gironde.

savage (sav'ij) *a.* [*O.F. sauvage*, *fr. L. silvaticus*, pert. to the woods, *fr. silva*, a wood] pert. to the forest; remote from human residence; wild; untamed; uncivilized;—*n.* a human being in his native state of rudeness; a man of brutal cruelty; a barbarian.—*savagely*, *adv.*—*savageness*, *n.*—**savagery** (sav'ij-ri) *n.* condition of being savage; barbarism; an act of cruelty; barbarity.—**savagedom**, *n.* a savage state; savages collectively.—*Syn.* unpolished; cruel; inhuman; fierce; barbarous.

savanna (sa-van'a) *n.* also *savannah* [*Sp.*, *fr. L.*, *fr. G. sabanon*, a linen cloth] an extensive open plain destitute of trees and covered with grass.

savant (sa-von', sav'ant) *n.* [*F.*] a man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

save (säv) *v.t.* [*F. sauver*, *fr. L. salvare*, *fr. salvus*, safe] to make safe; to keep from being spent or lost; to lay up; to catch; to preserve from eternal death; to deliver from the dominion of sin; to maintain, as appearances; to except.—*v.i.* to reduce expense; to be economical;—*prep.* except.—*saver*, *n.*—*savable*, *a.*—*savableness*, *n.*

saveloy (sav'e-loi) *n.* [*F. cervelat*, *fr. It. L. cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain] a highly seasoned dried sausage, made of salted pork.

savin (sav'in) *n.* also *savine* [*O.F. sabina*, *fr. L. sabina* (*herba*), *sabina* (*herb*)] a tree or shrub of the juniper family.

saving (säv'ing) *a.* frugal; economical; delivering from sin;—*prep.* excepting;—*n.* economy; frugality;—*pl.* earnings or gains gathered by industry;—*savingness*, *n.*—**savings bank**, a bank in which small savings are put to interest.

savior (säv'yer) *n.* also *saviour* [*L. salvare*, *save*] one who saves or delivers from destruction or danger; [*cap.*] Jesus Christ.

savoir faire (sä-vvär-fär) [*F.*, to know how to do] knowl- ingness; aptitude, esp. in social intercourse.

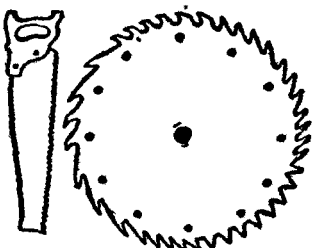
savor (sä'ver) *n.* also *savour* [*F. savor*, *fr. L. sapor*, taste, *fr. sapere*, to

taste] taste; odor; that which pleases the appetite; relish; in Scripture, character; reputation;—*v.t.* to like; to taste or smell with pleasure; to relish;—*v.i.* to have a particular smell or taste; to resemble.—**savory**, *a.* pleasing to the organs of taste or smell; a European mint.—**savorily**, *adv.*—**savori-ness**, *n.*—**savorless**, *a.*

savoy (sa-vo'i) *n.* [*Savoy*, in France, since 1860] a variety of cabbage with ridged leaves and a closely packed head.

Savoyard (sa-vo'erd) *n.* a native of Savoy (often one who travels with a hurdy-gurdy); an enthusiast for Gilbert and Sullivan operettas (first offered to the public, usually, at the Savoy Theatre in London).

SAW (saw) *n.* [*A.S. saga*; cf. *Ger. säge*] an instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade of steel with sharp teeth;—*v.t.* and *i.* to cut with a saw;—*v.s.* to make gures, as if sawing.—**sawyer** (saw'yer) *n.* one who saws.—**sawmill**, *n.* a mill for sawing timber.—**sawdust**, *n.* small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, made by the action of a saw.—**sawbone**, *n.* a surgeon.—**sawfish**, *n.* a fish allied to the sharks, with the upper jaw prolonged into a beak, with teeth along both edges.—**sawhorse**, **sawbuck**, *n.* a rack on which wood is sawed.—**sawpit**, *n.* a pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.



Hand Saw, left, and Circular Saw

saw (saw) *n.* [*A.S. saga*] a saying; maxim; proverb.

saw (saw) past tense of the verb *see*.

sawder (saw'der) *n.* [*fr. solder*] flat- tery; blarney.

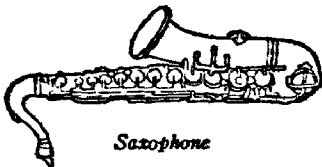
saxhorn (saks'hawrn) *n.* a musical in- strument of the trumpet class, invented by Adolphe Sax, 1840.

saxifrage (sak'si-fräj) *n.* [*L. saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, break] a plant growing naturally on or among rocks.

Saxon (sak'son) *n.* [*A.S. Seaxa*, *Seaxan*, *fr. seax*, a knife] one of a people that formerly dwelt in Germany, and who invaded England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an Anglo-Saxon; a native of Saxony; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon;—*a.* pert. to the Saxons, their country, or their language; Anglo-Saxon.—**Saxonic**, *a.*—**Saxonish**, *a.*—**Saxonism**, *n.*

saxony (sak'sô-ni) *n.* a fine cloth made of Saxony wool; flannel.

saxophone (sak'sō-fōn) *n.* a wind instrument with a bent metal tube, a reed mouthpiece, and finger keys.

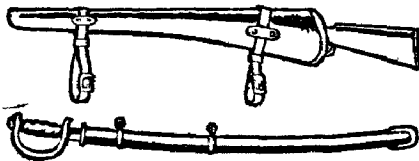


Saxophone

say (sā) *v.t.* [A.S. *secgan*; cf. Ger. *sagen*] to utter in words; to speak; to tell; to allege by way of argument; to assert; *n.* a speech; something said.—**saying**, *n.* a verbal utterance; spoken or written expression of thought; a proverbial expression; adage; maxim; proverb; byword.

scab (skab) *n.* [A.S. *scab*, fr. Scand.] an incrustation over a sore or wound; a disease of sheep; the mange among horses; a strikebreaker;—*v.t.* to form a scab; to heal over—**scabby**, *a.* affected with scabs; diseased with the scab or mange.—**scabbiness**, *n.*

scabbard (skab'erd) *n.* [M.E. *scawberk*, perh. fr. O.F. *escabere*, fr. Teut.] a sheath for a sword, rifle, etc.



Rifle, above, and Sword in Scabbards

scabies (skā'bi-ēr) *n.* [L.] the itch, a contagious disease of the skin.—**scabious**, *a.* pert. to scabs or scabies.

scabrous (skā'brus, skab'rus) *a.* [L. *scaber*] rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical.—**scabrousness**, *n.*

scaffold (skal'oid) *n.* [O.F. *escafaut*=F. *échafaud*, fr. L. *captare*, to try to seize, and *falca*, a scaffold. Doublet of catalafque] a gallery erected for exhibitions, a temporary structure for supporting workmen when building, etc.; a platform for the execution of a criminal;—*v.t.* to furnish with a scaffold; to prop up—**scaffolding**, *n.* a frame for temporary support; materials for scaffolds.

scagliola (skal-yō'lä) *n.* [It.] an imitation of marble, formed by studding the surface of gypsum with stone of different colors.

scalable (skal'lä-bl) *a.* capable of having the scales removed; capable of being climbed.

scalage (skā'lij) *n.* that which is scaled off; an allowance, as of weight or quantity, for loss in weight or shrinkage.

scalawag (skal'a-wag) *n.* also **scal-lawag** [Scalloway, Shetland] an undersized, scraggy animal; a white Southern Republican after the Civil War; a worthless fellow; a scapegrace.

scald (skawld) *v.t.* [O.F. *escaldier*=F. *échauder*, fr. Late L. *excaldare*, to bathe in warm water, fr. *ex*, from, and *calidus*, warm] to burn with hot liquid, to expose to violent heat;—*n.* a burn of the skin, esp. by some hot liquid or by steam.

scald (skawld) *n.* also **skald** [Scand.] a singer of heroic poems, eulogies, etc., among the Norsemen.

scale (skäl) *n.* [Scand.] the dish of a balance—hence, the balance itself;

a machine for weighing, chiefly in the *pl.*; Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac;—*v.t.* to weigh.—**scale beam**, the lever or beam of a balance.—**on the scales**, under consideration.



Scale

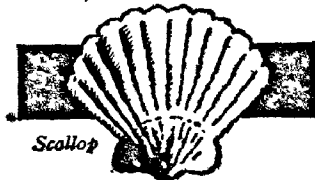
scale (skäl) *n.* [A.S. *scale*, the scale of a fish; cf. Ger. *schale*, shell] one of the thin membranous pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles; any thin layer;—*v.t.* to deprive of scales; to peel;—*v.t.* to separate.—**scaled**, *a.* having scales like a fish.—**scaleless**, *a.*—**scalliness**, *n.*—**scaling**, *n.* the process of removing incrustations from boilers; the act of removing the scales of fish.—**scale armor**, armor consisting of scales of metal secured so as to overlap one another.—**scale insect**, any of various tiny lice or bugs which resemble scales on trees because of a substance excreted by the female.

scale (skäl) *n.* [L. *scala*, a ladder, fr. *scandere*, to mount] a ladder; series of steps; escalade; a mathematical instrument marked by lines or degrees; rule; measure; [Mus.] gamut, or graduating series of all the tones, from the key tone to its octave; scheme of rank or order;—*v.t.* to climb by a ladder; to clamber up.—**scalable** (skal'lä-bl) *a.*—**scalar**, *a.*

scalene (scā-lēn') *a.* [L. *scalēnus*, fr. G. *skalēnos*, uneven] having the sides and angles unequal.—**scalene triangle**, a triangle having its sides and angles unequal.

scall (skawl) *n.* [Scand.] scab; scabbiness; leprosy;—*a.* mean; paltry; low—**scalled**, **scald**, *a.* scabby; affected with scald; scurvy; wretched.

scallion (skal'yun) *n.* [L. (*cepo*) *Ascalonia* (onion) of Ascalon] a kind of onion; a shallot.



Scallop

scallop (skal'op) *n.* [O.F. *escalope*, fr. Teut. Doublet of *scalp*] a shellfish or bivalve mollusk, often used for food (the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land); a curving of the edge of anything;—*v.t.* to cut the edge of into rounded lobes.—**scalloped oysters**, oysters baked

with bread crumbs, cream, etc., orig. in a scallop shell.

scalp (skalp) *n.* [Scand. Doublet of scallop] that external part of the head which is covered with hair; the skin and hair torn off by North American Indian warriors as a token of victory;—*v.t.* to deprive of the scalp.—**scalper**, *n.* a trader who profits by buying up and selling tickets, etc., speculatively.—**scalpless**, *a.*

scalpel (skal'pel) *n.* [L. *scalpellum*] a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

scaly (skā'li) *a.* covered with scales; scabby.

scammony (skam'ō-ni) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. G. *skammōnia*] a plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, growing abundantly in Syria, and used as an ingredient in medicines, as colocyth pills, etc.

scamp (skamp) *n.* [O.F. *escamper*, to flee, fr. It., fr. L. *ex* and *campus*, field] a scoundrel; a mean villain;—*v.t.* [Icel.] to execute work in a careless manner.—**scampish**, *a.* like a scamp.

scamper (skam'per) *v.i.* [fr. **scamp**] to run with speed;—*a.* a run; a hasty flight.

scan (skan) *v.t.* [*scander*, fr. L. *scandere*, climb] to mark the feet of which a verse is composed; to scrutinize; to look at hastily (of reading); to contemplate.

scandal (skan'dal) *n.* [F. *scandale*, fr. L., fr. *skandalon*, a stumbling block] reproach called forth by what is regarded as wrong; defamatory report; slander; calumny; shame; disgrace;—*v.t.* to defame; to traduce.—**scandalous**, *a.* giving offense; bringing shame; defamatory; libelous; disgraceful; base; shameful.—**scandalously**, *adv.*—**scandalousness**, *n.*—**scandalize**, *v.t.* to give offense to; to reproach; to defame; to disgrace; to vilify; to traduce.—**scandalmonger**, *n.* a scandal bearer.

scandent (skan'dent) *a.* [L. (part.) stem. *scandent-*, of *scandere*, climb] climbing, either with tendrils or by fiber. *a* stalk.

Scandinavian (skan-di-nā'vi-an) *a.* pert. to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, their language or literature;—*n.* a native of Scandinavia.

scandium (skan'di-um) *n.* [L.] a rare trivalent metal.

scansion (skan'shun) *n.* the act of scanning.

Scansores (skan-sō'rēz) *n. pl.* [Late L. *scansores*, climbers, fr. L. *scandere*, climb] birds having the feet arranged to facilitate climbing, as the woodpeckers, parrots, etc.—**scansorial**, *a.* climbing, or adapted for climbing.

scarce (skant) *v.t.* [Scand.] to stint; to limit; to make scanty;—*v.i.* to become less;—*a.* scarcely sufficient; parsimonious; saving or sparing;—*adv.* scarcely; not quite.—**scanty**, *a.* wanting extent; small; poor; hardly sufficient.—**scantily**, *adv.*—**scantiness**, *n.*—**scantly**, *adv.* sparingly; scarcely; barely.—**scantiness**, *n.*

scantle (skan'tli) *v.t.* [O.F. *eschantillon*, a small cantle or fragment, fr.

L. *ex*, out, and *cantel*, *chantel*, a cantel] to cut into small pieces;—*v.t.* [fr. **scant**] to cut short;—*a.s.* to become less.—**scantling**, *n.* a small quantity; in carpentry, the dimensions of a piece of timber; a piece of timber used for studding.

scape (skāp) *v.t.* and *f.* [Corr. of **escape**] to escape;—*n.* escape; escapade.—**scapegrace**, *n.* a graceless, harebrained fellow.—**scapegoat**, *n.* in the Mosaic ritual, a goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness.—**scape wheel**, the wheel in an escapement, as of a clock, which drives the pendulum.

scape (skāp) *n.* [G. *skapos*, shaft] the spring of a column [Arch.]; a leafless radical stem bearing the fructification [Bot.].

scapula (skap'ū-lā) *n.* [L. *scapula*, the shoulderblade] the shoulderblade.—**scapular**, *a.* pert to the scapula;—*n.* a part of the habit of certain religious orders in the R.C. church, consisting of two bands of woolen stuff, of which one crosses the back and the other the stomach.

scar (skār) *n.* [O.F. *escare*, fr. L., fr. G. *eschara*, a scar produced by burning] a mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix;—*v.t.* to mark with scars.

scar (skār) *n.* [Scand.] a bare and broken place on the side of a mountain; a cliff; a precipice.

Scarabæus (skar-ā-bæ'us) *n.* [L. fr. G.] a genus of insects, of which the beetle is the type.—**scarab**, **scarabee** (skar'ab, skar'ā-be) *n.* a beetle; a scarabæus; a gem cut in the shape of a beetle, worn as an amulet by the Egyptians.



Scarab

scaramouch (skar'ā-mouch) *n.* [Scaramuccia, a famous Italian zany of the 17th century] a buffoon in motley dress; a personage in the old Italian comedy characterized by boastfulness and poltroonery.

scarce (skārs) *a.* [O.F. *escars*=F. *échars*, *escarpus*, for L. (part.) *escerpius*, of *escerpere*, fr. *ex*, out of, and *carpere*, to pick] not plentiful; few in number; uncommon;—*adv.* hardly; scarcely.—**scarcely**, *adv.* with difficulty; hardly; barely; but just.—**scarceness**, *n.*—**scarcity**, *n.* deficiency; lack; want.—**to make oneself scarce**, to go away.

scare (skār) *v.t.* [Scand.] to make afraid; to alarm; to terrify;—*n.* a sudden fright; a panic.—**scarecrow**, *n.* anything set up to frighten birds from crops; anything terrifying without danger; a miserable-looking person.

scarf (skārf) *n.* [Scand.] the joint made by chamfering, notching, etc., two pieces of material correspondingly, and then fitting them together;—*v.t.*

scarf (skārf) *n.* [A.S. *scarfe*, a piece] a light article of dress worn over the shoulders or about the neck; a narrow

shawl;—*v.t.* to put on like a scarf.—**scarf-skin**, *n.* the outer thin integument of the body; the cuticle, the epidermis.



Girl Wearing Scarf

scarify (skar'i-fi) *v.t.* [F. *scarifier*, fr. L. *scarificare*, fr. G. *skarsphos*, an etching tool] to scratch the skin of; to make small incisions in by means of a lancet, to stir the surface soil of.—**scarifier**, *n.*—**scarification** (skar-i-fī-kā'shun) *n.* incision of the skin with a lancet for the purpose of bloodletting; in dentistry, separating the gum from the tooth.

scarlatina (skār-lā-tē'nā) *n.* [It.] scarlet fever.

scarlet (skār'let) *n.* [O.F. *escarlate*=F. *escarlate*, through Late L. *scarlatum*, fr. Pers.=scarlet cloth] a bright red color of many hues and shades; cloth of a scarlet color;—*a.* of a bright red color.—**scarlet bean**, **scarlet runner**, a climbing plant.—**scarlet fever**, a contagious febrile disease.—**scarlet hat**, a cardinal's hat.—**scarlet lake**, a red paint prepared from cochineal.—**the scarlet woman**, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5.

scarp (skarp) *n.* [F. *escarpe*; cf. *scarf*] a steep slope; the slope of a ditch that lies nearest the parapet of a fort;—*v.t.* to cut steeply.

scat (skat) *n.* [A.S. *scat*, a coin, money] a tax; tribute paid to a landlord.

scathe (skāth) *n.* [A.S. *scathu*; cf. Ger. *schade*, injury] damage; injury; waste; harm;—*v.t.* to do harm to; to damage; to waste; to destroy.—**scatheless**, *a.*—**scatheful**, **scathing**, *a.*—**scathefulness**, *n.*

scatter (skat'er) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *scateran*, form of *shatter*] to strew about; to sprinkle around; to disperse; to spread thinly, as seed; to dissipate.—**scatterer**, *n.*—**scatterbrain**, a giddy or thoughtless person.

scaup (skawp) *n.* [Scand.] a bed of shellfish, a duck found in Europe and North America.

scavenge (skav'enj) *v.t.* and *i.* [fr. M.E. *scavager*, an inspector of goods and of street-cleaning] to clean fields, streets, etc.; to force burned gases out of the cylinder of an internal combustion engine, to clean molten metal by skimming off or otherwise removing foreign matter.—**scavenger**, *n.* anything that scavenges; a carnion-eater, as the buzzard.

scenario (sē-nā'rī-ō) *n.* the story and directions for the performance of a play, opera, or, esp. a motion picture.

scene (sēn) *n.* [L. *scena*, fr. G. *skēnē*, a tent or stage] the structure on which a play is exhibited; one of the hangings

or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; a division of a play subordinate to an act; place, time, etc., in which anything is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, etc., is laid; spectacle; show; a dramatic exhibition of passionate feeling.—**scenery**, *n.* the paintings, etc., representing the scenes of a play; the representation of the place in which any action is supposed to have occurred; the appearance of a locality; the prominent features of a landscape; representation of a landscape, in historical, genre, or portrait painting.—**scenic** (sē'nik, sen'ik) *a.* pert. to scenery, esp. the scenery of a theater; theatrical; dramatic; also **scenical**.—**scenically**, *adv.*—**behind the scenes**, out of sight of the audience; having knowledge of affairs not apparent to the public.—**to make a scene**, to make an unpleasant exhibition of feeling.

scenography (sē-nog'ra-fī) *n.* [G. *skēnē* and *graphos*, write] the representation of a body on a perspective plane, or a description of it, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye.—**scenographic** (sē-nō-graf'ik) *a.* drawn in perspective.

Scent (sent) *v.t.* [For *senti*; F. *sentir*, to feel, fr. L. *sentire*, to perceive] to perceive by smell; to smell; to fill with odor; to perfume;—*n.* odor; smell; power of smelling; chase followed by the scent; track.—**scentless**, *a.*—**scent bag**, the bag of an animal which secretes an odoriferous substance, as those of deer, beavers, skunks, etc.

scepter (sep'ter) *n.* also **aceptre** [F. fr. L., fr. G. *skēptron*, leaning staff, fr. *skēptom*, to prop] a staff borne by kings as a badge of authority; a royal mace; royal power.—**scepterless**, *a.*

schedule (skei'ul) *n.* [O.F.=F. *cédule*, fr. L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus] a written or printed scroll of paper; a smaller document forming part of the principal document, deed, bill, etc.; an official list of goods and chattels, a time table of events, plans, etc.;—*v.t.* to note and enter in a list.—*Syn.* list; inventory; table.

scheme (skēm) *n.* [L. *schēma*, fr. G. *schēma*, form, fr. *schēsein*, to hold] a combination of things connected by design; a system; a plan;—*v.t.* to plan; to contrive;—*a.* to form a plan or project.—**schemer**, *n.*—**schematic**, *a.*—**schematically**, *adv.*—*Syn.* a project; a design; a contrivance; a plot.

scherzo (sker'tsō) *n.* [It.=a jest] a light, lively movement or part of a sonata or symphony.

schism (sizm) *n.* [L. *schisma*, fr. G. *schissein*, to split] division; division in a church of Christians.—**schismatic**, **schismatical** (siz-mat'ik, -i-kəl) *a.* pert. to schism; tending to schism;—*n.* one who separates from a church.—**schismatically**, *adv.*

schist (shist) *n.* [F. *schiste*, fr. G. *schistos*, easily cleft, fr. *schissem*, divide] a rock having a slaty structure.

schizophrenia (skiz-ō-frē'nī-ā) *n.* [fr. G. *schissein*, split, and

phýn, mind] a kind of insanity marked by disorganization of the personality and extreme introversion.—**schizophrenic**, *a.*—**schizophrenia** (skiz'ô-frên) *n.* one suffering with schizophrenia.

schnapps (shnaps) *n.* [Ger.] Holland gin.

scholar (skol'ar) *n.* one who attends a school; a man of letters; one who receives a learned education; in English universities, one who receives a portion of the revenues of his college during his curriculum; a bursar; an adept.—**scholarly**, *a.*—**scholarship**, *n.* attainments in science or literature; a foundation for the support of a student.

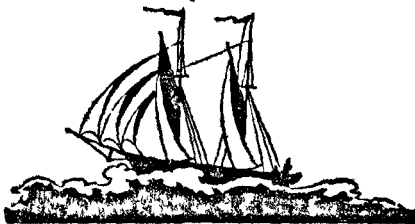
scholastic (skô-las'tik) *a.* pert. to scholasticism; pert. to a scholar or schools.—*n.* an adherent of scholasticism.—**scholastically**, *adv.*—**scholasticism**, *n.* medieval Christian philosophy, esp. that of Thomas Aquinas.

scholiast (skô'h-ast) *n.* a commentator or annotator.—**scholastic** (skô-li-as'tik) *a.*

scholium (skô'li-um) *n.* [G. *scholion*, interpretation] a marginal annotation; note; comment; usually a grammatical or philological note; [Math.] a remark accompanying but not necessary to a demonstration.

school (skôol) *n.* [L. *schola*, fr. G. *scholê*, leisure, a school] a building for instruction; an institution for teaching and learning; a degree examination; the body of persons under instruction; place of elementary instruction; a college; a university; the disciples or followers of a teacher; a system, habit, or practice (usually with *old* or *new*);—*v.t.* to train in an institution of learning; to tutor.—**school board**, a public body elected to provide for the primary instruction of every child in their district.—**school dame**, a schoolmistress.—**schoolfellow**, one at the same school, and at the same time, as another.—**schoolhouse**, a building in which school is held.—**schoolman**, *n.* a dialectician; a writer or commentator on scholastic philosophy or divinity.—**schoolmaster**, *n.*—**schoolmistress**, *n.*

school (skôol) *n.* [D., a shoal. Doublet of shoal] a shoal of fish.



Schooner

schooner (skôo'ner) *n.* [Orig. *scooner*, fr. Prov. E. *scoom*, to make a flat stone skip along the surface of water; A.S. *scuman*] a small, narrow-built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore-and-aft sails.

schooner (skôo'ner) *n.* a large beer glass.

schottish (sho-têsh') *n.* also **schottische** [Ger.] a dance, being a variation of the polka in common time; the music appropriate to the dance.

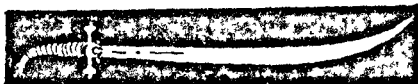
sciagraphy (si-ag'ra-fi) *n.* [G. fr. *skia*, a shadow, and *graphein*, write] the art or science of projecting or delineating shadows; [Arch.] the profile or vertical section of a building; the art of finding the hour by the shadow of the sun, moon, etc.

sciatica (si-at'i-ka) *n.* [Late L., fr. G. *ischion*, hip joint] neuralgia of the sciatic nerve; a rheumatic affection of the hip joint, or of the parts surrounding it.—**sciatic**, **sciatical** (si-at'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pert. to, or affecting, the hip.—**sciatically**, *adv.*

science (si'ens) *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia*, fr. (part.) stem, *sciens*, of *scire*, know] knowledge; truth ascertained by observation, experiment and induction; systematic arrangement of the facts known.—**sciential** (si-en'shal) *a.* pert. to science or knowledge; skilful; knowing.—**scientific** (si-en-tif'ik) *a.* [L. *scientia* and *facere*, make] agreeing with the principles of science; well instructed in science.—**scientifically**, *adv.*—**scientist** (si'en-tist) *n.* a person versed in science; a savant.—**applied science**, science as applied in everyday affairs.—**natural science**, science which investigates the nature and properties of material bodies and natural phenomena.

scilicet (sil'i-set) *adv.* [L.] to wit; videlicet; namely (generally contr. to *scil.* or *sc.*).

scimitar (sim'i-tar) *n.* [O.F. *cimeterre*, fr. Pers.] a short one-edged sword, with a curved point.



Scimitar

scintilla (sin-til'a) *n.* [L., a spark] a spark; a gleam; the least particle; an atom.—**scintillate** (sin'ti-lät) *v.i.* to emit sparks; to sparkle, as the fixed stars.—**scintillation** (sin-ti-lä'shun) *n.* act of emitting sparks, or of twinkling; a spark; the tremulous beam of light from the larger fixed stars.

sciagraphy (si-ag'ra-fi) *n.* See **sciagraphy**.

sciolism (si'ô-lizm) *n.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing, fr. L. *scire*, to know] superficial science.—**sciolist**, *n.* one who knows anything superficially.

sciomachy (si-om'a-ki) *n.* [fr. G. *skia*, a shadow, and *machê*, a battle] imaginary or futile combat.

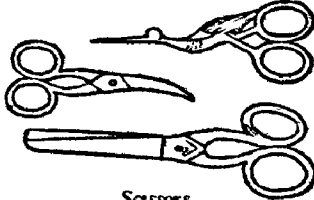
scion (si'on) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *sectiō-em*, a shoot or twig of a plant; a descendant; an heir of aristocratic lineage.

scirrhus (skir'us) *n.* [L., fr. G. *skirros*, a hard swelling] a hard, cancerous growth.—**scirrhous**, *a.*

scissile (sis'il) *a.* [fr. *L. scindere*, cut] capable of being cut or divided.

scission (saz'h'un) *n.* act of cutting or dividing; state of being cut or divided.

scissors (siz'ers) *n. pl.* [M.E. *sisores*, fr. O.F. *sisores*, shears, fr. *L.* (part.) *caesus*, of *caedere*, to cut] a cutting instrument, consisting of two blades, small shears, in wrestling, a hold in which one wrestler grips the other between crossed legs.



SCISSORS
(Embroidery scissors, top, Nail scissors, and Tailor's scissors)

Sclav (sklav). **Slavic** (sklav'ik). See Slav, Slavic, etc.

sclerosis (skle-rō'sus) *n.* [G. *sklēros*, hard] a hardening; the hardening of a tissue or cell wall.—**scleroma**, *n.* sclerosia.—**sclerotic** (skle-rō't'ik) *a.* hard; firm;—*n.* the firm, white, outer coat of the eye.

scoff (skof) *v.t.* [Scand.] to treat with scorn;—*v.i.* to jeer;—*n.* expression of scorn.—**scoffingly**, *adv.*—**scoffer**, *n.*

scold (sköld) [D.] to chide with rudeness; to reprove with severity;—*v.i.* to chide sharply;—*n.* one who scolds; a rude; clamorous woman.—**scolder**, *n.*

scolex (skō'leks) *n.*; *pl.* **scolices** (skō'li-sēs) [G., a worm] the larva of the tapeworm.

scollop (skol'op) *n.* See scallop.

scolopendra (skol-ō-pen'dra) *n.* [G.] a genus of articulate animals, containing the centipedes.—**scelopendrium**, *n.* a genus of ferns, containing the hart's tongue.

sconce (skons) *n.* [O.F. *escouse*, a hiding place, also a dark lantern, fr. *L.* (part.) *abscondus*, of *abscondere*, to hide; cf. *abscend*] a fortification; a helmet; the head; the skull, a protection for a light; a fixed hanging candlestick; the circular tube in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted;—*v.t.* to fortify or defend with a sconce.

score (skōn) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a thin, flat cake of barley meal or flour [Scot.]; a short biscuit containing currants.

scoop (skoop) *n.* [Scand.] a vessel with a long handle, used to throw out fluid, a scooping motion; an advantage gained; a basin-like cavity; a swoop;—*v.t.* to empty by ladling; to make hollow, as a scoop; to gain by force or fraud; in newspaper parlance, to get an advantage over.—**scooper**, *n.* a tool used by engravers.—**scoop net**, a net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

scoot (skōot) *v.* to move quickly.—**scooter**, *n.* a small flat-bottomed

sailboat; a small two-wheeled vehicle with a low platform and a long steering handle, used by children.

scope (sköp) *n.* [It., fr. *G. skōpos*, to view] a mark, fr. *skōpos*, to view] that at which one aims; room for free outlook; range.—**scopeless**, *a.*—**Syn.** length; extent; sweep; object; tendency; drift.



Child Riding Scooter

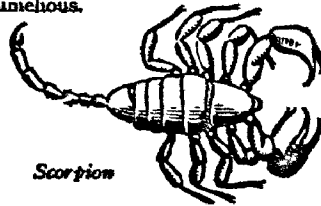
scorbutic (skawr-bū'tik) *a.* [Late *L. scorbutus*, scurvy, fr. Teut.] pert. to, or affected with, scurvy; also **scorbatical**.—**scorbatically**, *adv.*

scorch (skawrch) *v.t.* [O.F. *eschorcher*, to flay, fr. *L. ex*, off, and stem, *coris*, of *corice*, bark] to burn superficially; to shrivel the surface of by heat;—*v.i.* to be burned on the surface; to be parched; to ride at excessive speed.—**scorcher**, *n.* that which scorches; a hot day; a fast driver [Colloq.].

score (skōr) *n.* [M.E., fr. Scand.; cf. *shear*] a notch; a mark made for the purpose of keeping account of something; a tally mark; an account or reckoning; the number of twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; the original or entire draft of a musical composition;—*v.t.* to mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to cut; to write down, as music, in proper order and arrangement;—*v.i.* to make or get marks by strokes or hits, as in baseball, etc.; to mark a game won, or a number toward game.—**scoreboard**, *n.* a board for posting scores.—**scorer**, *n.*—*in score*, having the parts in proper order, and methodically arranged [Mus.];—*to pay off old scores*, to repay old grudges.

scoria (skō'ri-ā) *n.* [L., fr. *G. skōria*, dross, scum] the refuse of metals in fusion; slag; dross; the cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano.—**scoriaceous** (skō'ri-ā'shus) *a.* pert. to dross, or scoria.—**scorify** (skō'ri-fī) *v.t.* to reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCORN (skawrn) *n.* [O.F. *escorner*, to mock at] extreme contempt; an object of extreme disdain; derision; contumely;—*v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt; to deride; to mock;—*v.i.* to scoff; to jeer.—**scorner**, *n.*—**scornful**, *a.*—**scornfully**, *adv.*—**scornfulness**, *n.*—*to laugh to scorn*, to deride.—**Syn.** of "scornful," contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious.



Scorpion

scorpion (skawr'pi-up) *n.* [F., fr. *L. fr. G. skorpios*] an arachnid with an elongated body, terminated by a long,

slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in a poisonous sting; [cap] eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 23.

scot (skot) *n.* [O.F. *escot*, payment, fr. Icel. *skot*, a contribution; cf. *shoot*] a portion of money assessed or paid, a tax; a mulct; a fine.—**scot-free**, untaxed; unhurt.

Scot (skot) *n.* [A.S. *Scottas*, the Scots] a native or inhabitant of Scotland.—**Scotsman**, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot.—**Scots**, *a. pert.* to the Scottish; —*n.* the Scottish dialect.

Scotch (skoch) *a. pert.* to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish; —*n.* the people of Scotland; the Scottish dialect; **Scotch whiskey**, made from malted barley.—**Scotchman**, *n.*

scotch (skoch) *v.i.* to support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling; —*n.* a prop placed before or behind a wheel.

scotch (skoch) *n.* [Scand.] a slight cut; —*v.t.* to hack; to wound slightly.

scotia (skō'shi-ə) *n.* [G., fr. *skotos*, darkness] a molding at the base of an Ionic column.

Scottice (skot'i-sē) *adv.* in the Scotch dialect of English.

Scottish (skot'ish) *a. pert.* to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, or language.—**Scotticize**, *v.i.* to render Scottish in character or form.—**Scotticism**, *n.* an idiom peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

scoundrel (skoun'drel) *n.* [Lowland Scots *scunner*, to disgust, fr. *scunian*, to shun, lit. one who shrinks, a loathsome fellow] a mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain; —*a.* low; base; mean; unprincipled.—**scoundrelly**, *a.* rascally.—**scoundrelism**, *n.* rascality.

SCOUR (skour) *v.t.* [O.F. *escurer*, fr. L. *ex* and *curare*, to take care of] to rub hard for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc.; to purge violently; —*v.i.* to clean by rubbing; to be purged to excess; —*n.* a kind of dysentery in cattle; the cleaning action of a strong, swift current.

SCOUR (skour) *v.t.* [O.F. *escurer*, fr. L. *excurare*, to take great care of] to pass swiftly over; to search painstakingly.

scourge (skerj) *n.* [O.F. *escorge*, fr. L. (part.) *excorsus*-us, of *excorsidre*, to flay off, fr. *corsum*, leather] a lash; a strap or cord used to inflict punishment; continued calamity; —*v.t.* to lash; to chastise; to punish.—**scourger**, *n.*—*Syn.* evil; calamity; plague.

scout (skout) *n.* [O.F. *escoute*, a spy, fr. L. *auscultare*, listen, fr. *auris*, the ear] a person sent out to gain tidings of an enemy; a lookout; —*v.t.* to spy out; to reconnoiter; —*v.i.* to act as a scout.—**boy scout**, a member of an international youths' scouting organization.

scout (skout) *v.t.* [Icel.] to sneer at; to reject with scorn.—**scoutingly**, *adv.*

šcow (skou) *n.* [D.] a large, flat-bottomed boat; —*v.t.* to transport in a scow.

šcowl (skoul) *v.t.* [Scand.] to repel with gloomy looks; —*v.t.* to wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; —*n.* frowning; gloom.

scrabble (skrab'l) *v.t.* [Variant of *scrapple*, freq. of *scrape*] to write over with irregular letters; to scribble; to scratch with the hands.

scrag (skrag) *n.* [Scand.] something thin or lean, with roughness; a thin, raw-boned person.—**scraggy**, *a.* rough, with irregular points; lean and rough.—**scraggily**, *adv.*—**scragginess**, *n.*—**scrag of mutton**, the lean end of a neck of mutton.

scramble (skram'bi) *v.t.* [Prov. E., allied to *scrabble*] to stir together in a random fashion; to mix and cook in a confused mass; —*v.i.* to clamber with hands and knees; to struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground; —*n.* clambering; scrambling.—**scrambler**, *n.*

scran (skran) *n.* [Scand.] scraps; broken victuals; food in general.

scranrel (skran'el) *a.* [Prov. E. *scranrel*, lean] slight; slender; thin; squeaking.

scrap (skrap) *n.* [Scand.] something scraped off; a fragment; —*pl.* the skinny substance that remains after melting animal fat; —*v.t.* to discard as worthless.—**scrappy**, *a.* made up of odds and ends.—**scrapbook**, a blank book for extracts from books and papers, or prints and engravings.

scrap (skrap) *n.* a quarrel or fight.

scrape (skrāp) *v.t.* [Scand.] to rub the surface of with a hard instrument; to abrade; to remove by rubbing; to move the feet along the floor; —*v.t.* to rub over the surface of anything with something rough; to make a harsh, grating noise, to scratch in the earth, as fowls; —*n.* a rubbing over with something harsh; awkward predicament.—**scrapper**, *n.*—to scrape acquaintance with, to insinuate oneself into acquaintance with a person.—*Syn.* to abrade; rasp; grate.

scratch (skrach) *v.t.* [Scand.] to rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to dig with the claws; to abrade the skin; to tear with the nails, to eliminate, as a name from a list; —*v.i.* to use the claws in tearing or digging; —*n.* break made by scratching; a slight wound; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight—hence, test or proof of courage; —*a.* taken at random, as a "scratch team."—**scratchy**, *u.* consisting of mere scratches.—**scratcher**, *n.*—**scratch wig**, a wig that covers only a part of the head.—to come up to the scratch, to toe the scratch, to be ready when wanted; to stand the test.

scrawl (skrawl) *v.t.* [Contr. of *scrabble*] to draw or write irregularly; to scribble; —*v.t.* to write unskillfully; —*n.* a piece of hasty, bad writing.—**scrawler**, *n.*

screek (skrēk) *v.t.* [Variant of *screech*] to scream; to creak; —*n.* a creaking noise; a screech.

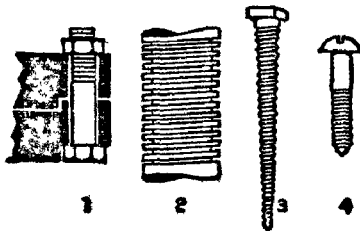
scream (skrēm) *v.t.* [Scand.] to utter a sudden, sharp outcry; to shriek; —*n.* a shrill cry.

scree (skrē) *n.* [Scand.] a pile of debris at the base of a cliff; a talus. Also *screea*.

screech (skrēch) *v. i.* [Scand.; cf. shriek] to utter a harsh, shrill cry; to scream, to shriek;—*n.* a harsh, shrill cry—**screech owl**, an owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry—**screecher**, *n.*—**screechy**, *a.*
screed (skrēd) *n.* [A. S. *scraede*, a shred] a wooden rule for running moldings, the sound made by rending cloth; a piece that is rent off; a long piece, as of a speech, sermon, etc.;—*v. t.* to rend; to tear; to utter glibly

screen (skrēn) *n.* [O.F. *escren*=F. *écran*, fr. Teut.] anything that protects from danger, shuts off view, etc.; a partition; a curtain, the curtains on which moving pictures are reproduced—hence, moving pictures in general; a coarse riddle or sieve;—*v. t.* to provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to conceal; to pass through a screen; to sift; to riddle.—**scrainer**, *n.*—**screenings**, *n. pl.* matter left after sifting

screw (skroo) *n.* [O.F. *escroue*] a cylinder, or a cylinder perforation, having a continuous thread winding round it spirally, used for various purposes; one of the six mechanical powers; a turn of a screw; a screw propeller; a steam vessel propelled by a screw; pressure;—*v. t.* to make firm by a screw; to use violent means toward; to extort;—*v. i.* to assume a spiral motion.—**screwable**, *a.*—**screwy**, *a.* tortuous, like the thread or motion of a screw.—**screwbolt**, an iron bolt with a flat head at one end, and a screw at the other, used for fastening timbers together.—**screwdriver**, an implement for turning screw nails.—**screwjack**, a contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw; a powerful combination of toothed wheels working in a stock or frame.—**screw key**, a wrench for driving and locking screw-bolts, fastening or unfastening nuts.—**screwnail**, a small nail with a flat head and fine thread.—**screw propeller**, a screw or spiral-bladed wheel used in the propulsion of steam vessels.—**screw wrench**, a tool for gripping the flat surfaces of screws and turning them.—a screw loose, somewhat defective, esp. mentally.—*Syn.* to force; squeeze; press; distort; twist.



Screws
(1, cap; 2, set; 3, lag; 4, wood)

screw (skroó) *n.* [a form of shrew] a stungy fellow; a vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.—*Syn.* a miser; skinflint; niggard.

scribble (skrib'l) *v. t.* [Freq. of scribe, fr. L. *scribere*, write] to write without care;—*v. i.* to scrawl;—*n.* hasty or

careless writing; a trivial composition.—**scribbler**, *n.*

scribble (skrib'l) *v. t.* [Scand.] to card or tease coarsely.—**scribbler**, *n.* a machine used for carding fiber.

scribe (skrib) *n.* [F., fr. L. *scriba*, fr. *scribere*, write] one who writes; an official or public writer; a notary; among the Jews, a writer and doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.

scrimmage (skrim'ij) *n.* [cf. skir-mish] a skirmish; a confused row or contest; a tussle, in football, the play that follows the passing of the ball by the center to a back.

scrimp (skrimp) *v. t.* [A. S. *scrimpan*] to make too small or short; to stint;—*a.* scanty;—*n.* a niggard.

scrine (skrin) *n.* [O.F. *escrein*, fr. L. *scrinium*, a shrine] a cabinet for relics; a shrine.

scrip (skrip) *n.* [A.F. *escrife*, fr. Scand.] a small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

scrip (skrip) *n.* [Variant of script, fr. L. (part.) *scriptus*, of *scribere*, to write] a writing, certificate, or schedule; paper money in small denominations; an interim certificate of stock subscribed to a company.

script (skript) *n.* [O.F. *escript*, fr. L. *scribere*] a kind of type made in imitation of handwriting; a manuscript, esp. of a play or a motion-picture scenario.

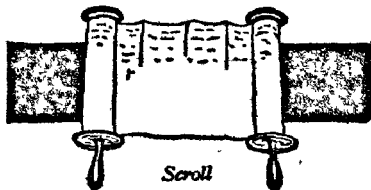
scriptorium (skrip-tó'ri-um) *n.* [L.] a writing room; a room set apart in a monastery for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

Scripture (skrip'chür) *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere*, write] anything written; the books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible (chiefly in the *pl.*).—**scriptural**, *a.* according to the Scriptures.—**scripturally**, *adv.*—The Scriptures, the Bible.

scrivener (skriv'e-ner) *n.* [Orig. *scrivens*, fr. O.F. *escrivain*=F. *écrivain*, fr. Late L. *scribānus*, fr. *scriba*, a scribe, fr. *scribere*, write] one who draws contracts or other writings; one who places money at interest; a public writer; a notary.

scrofula (skrof'ū-lā) *n.* [L. *scrofula*, fr. *scrofula*, dim. of *scrofa*, a sow] a constitutional disease which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck; king's evil.—**scrofulous**, *a.* diseased with scrofula.—**scrofulously**, *adv.*

scrog (skrog) *n.* [M.E.; cf. scrag] a thick, stunted bush or shrub.—**scroggy**, *a.* stunted.



scroll (skrōl) *n.* [Dim. of M.E. *scrowe*, fr. O.F. *escroue*] a roll of paper or

KEY: o, not; ō, nôte; u, run; ũ, cüte; oo, good; ôö, góöse; th, wrath; th, this

parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a first copy of a writing; an architectural ornament; [Her] the ornamented exterior part of the shield in which the motto is inscribed—**scrollwork**, *n.* ornamental work in which scrolls are an element.—*Syn.* a schedule; list; inventory; draft.

scrotum (skrō'tum) *n.* [L.] the bag which contains the testicles.—*scrotal*, *a.* pert. to the scrotum.

scrub (skrub) *v.t.* [A.S. *scroban*, a shrub] to rub hard; to rub with a brush, or with something rough;—*v.i.* to be penurious; to cleanse, scour, or polish things;—*n.* one who labors hard and lives meanly; bushes; stunted forest,—*a.* covered with underwood.—**scrubby**, *a.* small and mean; stunted in growth.—**scrubber**, *n.*

scruff (skruf) *n.* [Scand.] the nape of the neck.

scruple (skrōd'pl) *n.* [F. *scrupule*, fr. L. *scrupulus*, a small stone, fr. *scrupus*, a sharp stone, anxiety] conscientious doubt; perplexity; a weight of 20 grains; the third part of a dram;—hence, a very small quantity;—*v.i.* to doubt or hesitate.—**scrupler**, *n.*

scrupulous (skrōd'pū-lus) *a.* careful; nice; captious.—**scrupulously**, *adv.*—**scrupulousness**, *n.*—**scrupulousity** (skrōd'pū-fof'i-ti) *n.* excessive caution in action; exactness.—*Syn.* of "scrupulous," precise; exact; conscientious; precise.

scrutiny (skrōd'ti-ni) *n.* [O.F. *scrutinare*, fr. L. *scrutinum*, fr. *scrutare*] close search; critical examination; examination of votes given at an election.—**scrutinous**, *a.* strict; careful; precise.—**scrutinously**, *adv.*—**scrutinize**, *v.t.* to examine critically.—**scrutinizer**, *n.*

scud (skud) *v.t.* [Scand.] to pass over quickly;—*v.i.* to be driven, or to flee, with haste; to be driven before a tempest, with little or no sail spread;—*n.* loose, fluffy clouds blown strongly by the wind; a slap with the hand.

scudo (skōd'dō) *n.*; *pl.* *scudi* (skōd'dē) [It] a name for several old Italian coins, worth about \$1.00.

scuff (skuf) *v.t.* [Scand.] to walk without raising the feet from the ground; to shuffle—**scuffle** (skuf'l) *n.* [cf. *shuffle*] a contention between two persons—hence, a confused contest; a fight;—*v.i.* to struggle with; to scuff.—**scuffier**, *n.*



Sculler Using Sculls

scull (skul) *n.* [Scand.] a boat, esp. one with short oars called sculls, for racing; a single oar placed over the stern, used in propelling a boat;—*v.t.* to propel a boat by an oar over the stern.—**sculler**, *n.*

scullery (skul'gr-i) *n.* [O.F. *escuelle*, a dish, fr. L. *scutella*, a salver; or, *sculler-y*, a variant of *swiller*] a place where dishes, kettles, etc., are kept; an apartment,

attached to the kitchen, where the dirty work is done.

scullion (skul'yun) *n.* [O.F. *escouillon*, a dishclout, fr. L. *scopa*, a broom] the servant who cleans pots, kettles, washes dishes, etc., and does other menial work in the kitchen; a low, mean fellow.—**scullionly**, *a.* like a scullion; mean.

sculptor (skulp'ter) *n. masc.*; *ferm.* **sculptress** (skulp'tres) *one* who practices the art of sculpture.

sculpture (skulp'chūr) *n.* [F., fr. L. *sculptura*, fr. (part.) *sculptus*, of *sculpere*, to carve] the art of carving wood, stone, or other material into images; carved work of any kind; statuary;—*v.t.* to form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal; to carve.—**sculpt**, *v.t.* to sculpture.—**sculptural**, *a.*—**sculpturally**, *adv.*—**sculpturesque** (skulp'chū-resk') *a.* chiseled; clean-cut.—**sculpturing**, *n.* sculpture; the labors or art of a sculptor.

scum ('skum) *n.* [Scand.] the impurities that rise to the surface of liquids; the slag from smelting; dross;—hence, refuse; that which is vile;—*v.t.* throw up scum.—**scummer**, *n.* an instrument for taking off the scum of liquors.—**scummings**, *n. pl.* that which is skimmed off from boiling liquors; skimmings; scum.—**scummy**, *a.* covered with scum.

scumble (skum'bl) *v.t.* [Freq. of *scum*] to cover lightly, as a painting, with opaque or semi-opaque colors, to modify the effect.

scunner (skun'er) *v.t.* [A.S. *scunian*, loathe] to feel disgust at; to loathe;—*v.t.* to disgust;—*n.* loathing; disgust.

scupper (skup'er) *n.* [O.F. *escoper*, to spit out, fr. L. *expuere*, fr. *ex*, out, and *puere*, to spit; or, fr. D.] the channel cut through the waterways and side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck.

scurf (skurf) *n.* [A.S. fr. *scorfan*, to scrape; cf. Ger. *schorf*] a dry scale or flake formed on the skin.—**scurfy**, *a.* covered with scurf; resembling scurf.—**scurfiness**, *n.*

scurrile (skgr'il) *a.* [L. *scurvus*, fr. *scurra*, a buffoon] such as befits a buffoon or jester; abusive; indecent.—**scurrilous**, *a.* offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; foul; mean.—**scurrilously**, *adv.*—**scurrilousness**, *n.*—**scurrility** (sku-ri'l'i-ti) *n.* obscene jocularity; indecency of language; vulgarity.

scurry (skgr'i) *v.t.* [fr. *scour*] to hurry along; to scamper;—*n.* hurry; a flurry.

scurvy (skgr'vi) *n.* [fr. *scurf*] a disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, paleness, languor, etc.—*a.* scurfy; diseased with the scurfy; contemptible.—**scurvily**, *adv.*—**scurviness**, *n.*

scut (skut) *n.* [Scand.] the tail of a hare, or other animal whose tail is short.

scutage (skū'tij) *n.* [O.F. *escuage*, fr. L. *scutum*, a shield] in feudal law, a tax on a knight's fee; a commutation for personal service.

scutch (skuch) *v.t.* [O.F. *escussare*, shake, fr. Late L. *excussare*, fr. *excucere*, to shake off] to dress by beating and separating woody fiber from, as flax.

scutcheon (skuh'un) *n.* [Short. for *escutcheon*] a shield for armorial bearings, an emblazoned shield.



Types of Scutcheons

scute (sküt) *n.* [O.F. *escute*, fr. L. *scutum*, shield] a thin covering; a large scale [Zool.].

scuttle (skut'l) *n.* [A.S. *scutel*, fr. L. *scutella*, a dish, dim. of *scutra*, a dish] a broad, shallow basket, a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

scuttle (skut'l) *n.* [O.F. *escouille*, a hatchway, fr. D.] in ships, a small hatchway in the floor of the deck;—*v.t.* to cut holes through the bottom or sides of, as a ship; to sink, as a ship, by making holes through the bottom.

scuttle (skut'l) *v.i.* [Scand.; cf. *scud*] to run hurriedly;—*n.* a quick pace; a short run.

scutum (skü'tum) *n.* [L.] the large oblong Roman shield; a pent-house, shed, or awning; [Zool.] a large scale.

scythe (sith) *n.* [A.S. *sith*] an instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like; a sharp, curved blade attached to war chariots in ancient times;—*v.t.* to mow; to cut with a scythe.—*scythemian*, *n.*

Scythian (suth'i-an) *a.* pert. to Scythia in Asia;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Scythia; the language of the Scythians.

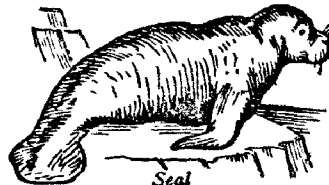
sea (sē) *n.* [A.S. *sæ*] one of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean; the ocean; the swell of the ocean in a tempest, [colloq.] a large quantity.—*sea anemone*, a small invertebrate sea animal with colors and numerous tentacles that give it a somewhat flowerlike appearance.—*sea ape*, the sea fox; the sea otter.—*seabird*, a bird that frequents the sea.—*seaborn*, born of the sea; produced by the sea.—*sea-borne*, carried on the sea.—*sea breeze*, a wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land.—*sea calf*, the common seal.—*sea captain*, the captain of a vessel.—*sea change*, a change wrought by the sea.—*sea cow*, the walrus.—*seacraft*, skill in navigation.—*sea crow*, a local name of the sea-cormorant, the pewit gull, the skua, etc.—*sea cucumber*, a trepang, or béche-de-mer.—*sea devil*, a fish of the genus *Lophius*, growing to a large size, with the head as large as the body.—*sea dog*, the dog fish; also, the seal or sea calf, a pirate; an old sailor.—*sea fennel*, samphire.—*sea fight*, a naval action.—*sea foam*, the froth or foam of the sea; meerschaum.—*sea gauge*, the depth that a vessel sinks in the water, an apparatus for taking deep-sea soundings.—*sea-girt*, surrounded by the sea; insular.—*sea god*, a marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the sea, as Neptune.

—*sea-green*, having the color of sea water; being of a faint green color, with a slightly bluish tinge.—*sea hog*, a porpoise.—*sea horse*, a strangely shaped small fish having a horse-like head and curled tail, swimming upright in the water; a walrus; the mythical steed driven by a sea god.—*sea-island cotton*, cotton grown on the islands off the coast of S. Carolina and Georgia.—*sea kale*, a plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalks of which are used as food.—*sea king*, one of the leaders of piratical squadrons among the Danes or Normans.—*sea legs*, ability to stand or walk on the deck of a rolling vessel.—*sea-level*, the mean or average level of the surface of the sea.—*sea lion*, one of several large-eared seals;—*sea mew*, a seagull.—*sea nymph*, a nymph, or goddess of the sea.—*sea pie*, a sailor's dish, made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings, baked with a crust.—*sea rat*, a pirate.—*sea risk*, hazard or risk at sea.—*sea room*, room to handle a ship during a storm, without danger of running ashore.—*sea rover*, a pirate.—*sea serpent*, an enormous marine animal of serpentine form said to inhabit the ocean.—*sea service*, occupation or duty of serving in the navy, esp. in time of war.—*sea unicorn*, the narwhal.—*sea urchin*, a radiate animal, having a firm shell, and covered with spines.—*sea wolf*, a large, voracious fish, the bass; a viking; a pirate.—*sea wrack*, seaweed thrown up by the sea.—*at sea*, on the open sea; uncertain.—*half-seas over*, half-tipsy.—*on the high seas*, on the open sea.—*to follow the sea*, to be a sailor.

seaboard (sē'bōrd) *n.* the country bordering on the sea;—*a.* bordering on the sea.

seacoast (sē'kōst) *n.* the shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

seafarer (sē'fār-er) *n.* a mariner; a sailor.



Seal

seal (sēl) *n.* [A.S. *sealh*] a carnivorous mammal inhabiting the seacoasts in all high latitudes.—*sealer*, *n.* a man, or a ship, engaged in the seal fishery.—*sealery*, *n.* a seal-fishing station.—*sealskin*, *n.* the prepared skin of the seal;—*a.* made of the skin of the seal.—*seal fishery*, the catching of seals.—*seal brown*, the color of a seal.—*seal hole*, a seal's breathing hole in an ice sheet.

seal (sēl) *n.* [O.F. *seel*, fr. L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a mark] a piece of metal or stone on which is engraved some device, cipher, or motto, used to make an impression on wax; the impression made by a seal or stamp on wax, wafers, etc.;—*v.i.* to affix a seal to; to confirm, to ratify; to settle, as doom.—**sealer**, *n.*—**sealing wax**, a compound of the resin lac with some less brittle resin—to set one's seal to, to give one's authority to.—**sealed book**, anything unknown or undiscoverable.—*Syn.* of *v*, to fasten; fix; imprint; fulfill, complete.

seam (sēm) *n.* [A.S. *seām*, fr. *sewian*, to sew] the line on cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces; the juncture of planks in a ship's deck or sides; a scar; [Geol.] a stratum of ore, coal, and the like,—*v.t.* to join by sewing together; to scar.—**seamless**, *a.*—**seamy**, *a.* containing seams, or showing them, esp. rough seams; hence, sordid, disreputable.—**seamster**, *sempster* (sēm'stēr, sem'stēr), *fem.*—**seamstress**, *sempstress*, *n.* one who sews by profession, or sews well.—**seamy side**, the worst side.

seaman (sē'man) *n.* a mariner; a sailor.—**seamanly**, *a.*—**seaman-ship**, *n.* the art of working a ship.—**seaman-like**, *a.*

seamark (sē'mārk) *n.* any elevated object on land which serves as a guide to ships.

séance (sā'āns) *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedere*, sit] a meeting of spiritualists; a performance by a medium.

seaplane (sē'plān) *n.* an airplane fitted with pontoons or otherwise adapted for taking off from or alighting on water.

seaport (sē'pōrt) *n.* a port on the seashore.

sear (sēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *sear*, dry] to wither; to dry up; to scotch; to make callous;—*a.* dry; withered. Also *seere*.

search (sērč) *v.t.* [O.F. and F. *chercher*, fr. L. *circare*, go about, fr. *circus*, a circle] to look through, for the purpose of finding something; to look for;—*v.i.* to seek; to look;—*n.* act of looking for something; inquiry; investigation.—**searchable**, *a.*—**searcher**, *n.* a customs officer who searches ships, goods, personal luggage, etc., for dutiable articles.—**searchless**, *a.* inscrutable.—**searchlight**, a light with a powerful, movable beam.—**search warrant**, a warrant to enable officers of the law to search private premises.—**right of search**, the right claimed by a nation to authorize the commanders of their warships to board vessels of other nations, and examine their papers and cargo, in time of war.—*Syn.* to explore; examine; scrutinize; investigate.

seascape (sē'skāp) *n.* a picture of a scene at sea.

seashore (sē'shōr) *n.* land adjacent to the sea; [Law] the ground between the high-water and low-water marks.

seasick (sē'sik) *a.* affected with nausea from the rolling of a vessel.—**seasickness**, *n.*

seaside (sē'sid) *n.* the land at the edge of the sea.

season (sē'zn) *n.* [O.F. *sezon*=F. *saison*, fr. L. (acc.) *salion-em*, seed time, fr. *serere*, sow] one of the four divisions of the year—spring, summer, autumn, winter; a convenient time; a certain period of time; that which gives a flavor;—*v.l.* to render suitable; to habituate; to render palatable; to give relish to; to spice;—*v.i.* to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate; to become dry and hard, as timber.—**seasoning**, *n.* that which is added to food to give it a higher flavor.—**seasonal**, *a.* pert. to the seasons.—**seasonally**, *adv.*—**seasonable**, *a.* timely; fit; convenient.—**seasonably**, *adv.*—**seasonableness**, *n.*—**seasonless**, *a.*—**in season**, ready for use; on the market.—**in season and out of season**, at all times; always.—**out of season**, unseasonable.

seat (sēt) *n.* [Ice] that upon which one sits; the place where any one resides; abode; posture on horseback;—*v.l.* to place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to assign a seat to, or the seats of; to fit up with seats;—*v.i.* to rest.

seawall (sē'wawl) *n.* a breakwater; an embankment of stones thrown up by the waves.

seaward (sē'wārd) *a.* directed toward the sea;—*adv.*

seaway (sē'wā) *n.* [Naut.] a choppy sea; headway; a route for ships.

seaweed (sē'wēd) *n.* a marine plant of the class of Algae.

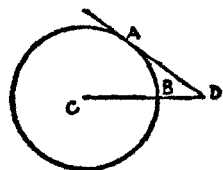
seaworthy (sē'wōr-thi) *a.* fit for a voyage.—**seaworthiness**, *n.*

sebaceous (se-bā'shuŭs) *a.* [Late L. *sebaceus*, fr. L. *sebum*, tallow] made of, or pert. to, tallow or fat; affording fatty secretions, as the glands under the skin.—**sebaceous glands**, small glands yielding a fatty secretion.

sebiferous (se-bif'er-us) *a.* producing fat or fatty matter.

sec (sek) *a.* [F.] dry (said of wines).

secant (a sē' - kant) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *secant-*, of *secare*, to cut] cutting; dividing into two parts;—*n.* a line that cuts another; a right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end of the arc.



Secant (C D) Drawn Through End of Arc A B and Terminated by Tangent A D

secede (sē'sēd') *v.i.* [L. *se*, aside, and *cedere*, go] to withdraw from fellowship or association; to withdraw from the Established Church.—**seceder**, *n.* one who secedes; one who separates from the Established Church.

secession (sē'sesh'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *secession-em*] act of seceding from fellowship or association.—**secessionist**, *n.* one who upholds secession, esp. of a state from the Union.—**War of the Secession**, the U.S. Civil War.

secern (sē-*sern'*) *v.t.* [L. *se-*, aside, and *cernere*, separate] to distinguish; separate; secrete.—**secernment**, *a.* separating.—**secernment**, *n.*

seclude (sē-*klood'*) *v.t.* [L. *secludere*, fr. *se*, aside, and *claudere*, shut] to shut up apart; to withdraw.

seclusion (sē-*kloo'zhun*) *n.* [L. (*acc.*) *seclusio*-em, fr. (*part.*) *seclusus*] solitude; retirement; privacy.—**seclusive**, *a.* tending to seclude.

second (sek'*und*) *a.* [L. *secundus*, fr. *sequi*, follow] immediately following the first; next to the first; other; another, inferior;—*n.* one who follows; one next and inferior; one attending another for his support, one acting as another's aid in a duel, etc.; the sixtieth part of a minute of time, or of a degree; the second part in a concerted piece;—*pl.* a coarse kind of flour; articles of imperfect merchandise sold at a lower price;—*v.t.* to encourage; to back; to support, as a motion; to speak in favor of.—**secondly**, *adv.* in the second place.—**second**, *n.*—**secondary**, *a.* succeeding next to the first; of second place, origin, rank, and the like; subordinate.—*n.* one who occupies a subordinate place; a quill growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.—**secondarily**, *adv.*—**secondariness**, *n.*—**second cousins**, the children of first cousins.—**secondhand**, not new; having been used or worn; dealing in secondhand goods.—**second-rate**, of inferior quality, value, etc.—**second sight**, prophetic vision, or clairvoyance.—**secondary education**, that intermediate between elementary and university education.—**secondary school**, one in which education is carried to the point reached in secondary education.

secrecy (sē-*kre-si*) *n.* retirement; privacy; concealment; fidelity in keeping a secret.

secret (sē-*kret*) *a.* [L. (*part.*) *secretus*, of *secrevere*, to separate] concealed; known only to one or to few; unseen; keeping counsel; underhand;—*n.* something concealed; a mystery.—**secretly**, *adv.*—**secretness**, *n.*—**secretive** (sē-*krē'tiv*) *a.* characterized by secrecy.—**secretiveness**, *n.*—**secretively**, *adv.*—**open secret**, a secret that all who inquire may learn.—*Syn.* hidden; occult; private; secluded; privy; clandestine; mysterious.

secretary (sek'*rē-ter-i*) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *secretarius*, a secret] a personal assistant who writes letters, cares for records, etc.; the officer of an organization in charge of records; an officer who superintends the affairs of a department of government; an *escritore*.—**secretaryship**, *n.* the office of a secretary.—**secretarial** (sek-*rē-tār'i-āl*) *a.* pert. to a secretary.—**secretariate**, *n.* the office of secretary.—**secretaire** (sek-*rē-tār'*) *n.* a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing.—**secretary bird**, or snake eater, a bird of South Africa which lives almost exclusively on the larger snakes.



Secretary Bird

secrete (sē-*krēt'*) *v.t.* to hide; to conceal; to separate from the blood in animals and from the sap in plants;—*a.* separate; distinct.—**secretive** (sē-*krē'tiv*) *a.* tending to secrete.—**secretively**, *adv.*—**secretiveness**, *n.*—**secretion**, *n.* act of secreting, esp. from the nourishing substance of animals and plants; the matter secreted.—**secretory**, **secretional**, *a.* performing the office of secretion.

sect (sekt) *n.* [F. *secte*, fr. L. *secta*, a school of philosophy, fr. (*part.*) *sectus*, of *secūre*, to cut] a body of persons separated from others by virtue of some special doctrines which they hold in common; a religious denomination; a faction.—**sectary**, *n.* a member of a sect.—**sectarian** (sek-*tār'i-ān*) *a.* pert. to a sect; narrow-minded; bigoted;—*n.* one of a sect; one of a religious body which separates from the Established Church; a bigot; a partisan.—**sectarianism**, *n.* system of division into sects; the character of a sectarian; devotion to the interests of a party.—**sectarianize**, *v.t.* to render sectarian.—**sectarial**, *a.* sectarian.

sectile (sek'*til*) *a.* [L. *secūre*, cut] capable of being cut; capable of being cut smoothly without fracture (said of minerals).

section (sek'*shun*) *n.* [L. fr. *secūre*, cut off] a part separated from the rest; a division; a distinct part of a book; the subdivision of a chapter, law, or other writing—hence, the character (§), often used to denote such a division; a distinct part of a city, country, people, etc.; representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane.—**sectional**, *a.* pert. to a section; partial.—**sectionally**, *adv.*

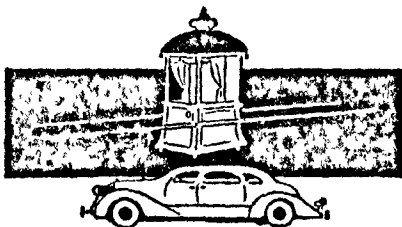
sector (sek'*ter*) *n.* [fr. L. *secūre*, cut] a part of a circle between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument used in making plans, diagrams, sections, etc.—**sectoral**, *a.* belonging to a sector.

secular (sek'*ū-lar*) *a.* [L. *secularis*, fr. *seculum*, a generation] coming once in an age or century; pert. to this present world; not bound by monastic vows,—*n.* a layman.—**secularly**, *adv.*—**secularness**, *n.*—**secularism**, *n.* exclusive attention to the present life and its duties.—**secularist** *n.* one who rejects all forms of religious faith and worship.—**secularize**, *v.t.* to convert from monastic into secular; to convert from spiritual to secular use; to make worldly.

secure (sē-*kūr'*) *a.* [L. *securus*, without care, fr. *se*, for *sine*, without, and *curo*, care] free from care or anxiety; free from fear; confident; free from danger, safe;—*v.t.* to make safe, to guard; to make fast; to close, or confine effectually; to get possession of.—**securely**, *adv.*—**securement**, *n.* defense; protection.—**secureness**, *n.*—**securable**, *a.*—**security**, *n.* that which secures; protection; defense; state of safety or safekeeping; freedom from care or anxiety; confidence—hence, carelessness; want of caution; assurance; act of giving caution; anything given as a bond, caution, or pledge; one who becomes surety for another.

sedan (sē-*dan'*) *n.* [fr. *Sedan*, in France, where it was first made] a portable, usually covered chair carried on poles

by porters, a closed passenger automobile, with enclosed seats for 4 to 7 passengers.—Also sedan chair.



Sedan Chair, above, and Sedan Type of Automobile

sedate (sē-dāt') *a.* [L. (part.) *sedātus*, of *sedāre*, allay; cf. *sedere*, to sit] unruffled by passion; composed, calm.—*sedately, adv.*—*sedateness, n.*—*Syn.* quiet; tranquil; serene; undisturbed, sober; serious.

sedative (sed'ā-tiv) *a.* tending to calm; soothing.—*n.* a remedy that allays irritability or pain.

sedentary (sed'en-ter-i) *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere*, to sit] accustomed to sit long, as students, desk workers, etc.; requiring long sitting, as employment.—*sedentarily, adv.*—*sedentari-ness, n.*

sederunt (sē-dē'runt) *n.* [L.—"they sat," fr. *sedere*, to sit] a single sitting or meeting of a court, or other body of men.

sedge (sej) *n.* [A.S. *secg*] a plant growing in dense tufts in wet grounds.—*sedgy, a.* overgrown with sedge.

sediment (sed'i-ment) *n.* [L. *sedimentum*, fr. *sedere*, settle] the matter that subsides to the bottom of any liquid; lees; dregs.—*sedimentary* (sed-i-men'tā-ri) *a.* pert. to, formed by, matter that has subsided.—*sedimentation* (sed-i-men-tā'shun) *n.* the deposition of sediment.

sedition (sē-dish'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *seditionem*, fr. *se*, away, and (part.) *itus*, of *ire*, to go] the raising of commotion in a state; resistance to lawful authority.—*seditious, a.* pert. to sedition; tending to excite sedition.—*seditiously, adv.*—*Syn.* of "sedition," treason; mutiny; rebellion; revolt.

seduce (sē-dūs') *v. i.* [L. *se*, aside, and *ducere*, lead] to draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty; to induce to surrender chastity.—*seducer, n.*—*seducible, a.*—*seduction* (sē-duk'shun) *n.* act of enticing from the path of duty; the persuading (of a person) to surrender chastity.—*seductive, a.* alluring; enticing.—*seductively, adv.*—*seductiveness, n.*—*Syn.* to tempt; to allure; to corrupt; to deprave; to deceive.

sedulous (sej'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *sedulus*, fr. *sedere*, sit] diligent; steadily industrious; persevering; assiduous.—*sedulously, adv.*—*sedulousness, n.*—*sedulity* (sē-ju'li-ti) *n.* unremitting industry; diligent application.

sedum (sē'dum) *n.* [L.] a trailing succulent herb bearing white, pink, or yellow flowers; the stone crop; the houseleek.

see (sē) *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedes*, a seat] a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop; a province of an archbishop; the seat, place, or office, of the pope or Roman pontiff.—Holy See, the papal court.

see (sē) *v. i.* [A.S. *seōn*; cf. Ger. *sehen*] to perceive by the eye; to behold; to perceive; to observe; to note; to mark; to form an idea; to discern; to take care of; to have an interview with; to visit;—*v. s.* to have the power of sight; to discern; to pay regard; to give heed.—*seeing, conj.* in view of the fact that; considering; inasmuch as; since;—*n.* act of perceiving by the eye, sight.—*seeable, a.*—*Syn.* of "see," to look; view; understand; deery; examine; scrutinize.

seed (sēd) *n.* [A.S. *sēd*, fr. *sāwan*, sow] the embryo, or the matured ovule, which gives origin to a new plant; semen; first principle; progeny; offspring; race; generation;—*a.* small or seedlike, as a seed gill, seed pearl, etc.;—*v. i.* to sprinkle with seed; to sow;—*v. t.* to produce seed; to shed the seed.—*seedy, a.* abounding with seeds; run to seed; exhausted; worn out; miserable looking.—*seediness, n.*—*seedless, a.*—*seedling, n.* a plant reared from the seed; a young tree under 3 ft. tall;—*a.*—*seedsman, n.* one who sows or sells seed.—*seedbed*, a plot of ground for raising seed.—*seedcake*, a sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.—*seeddown*, a fine hairy substance on some seeds, by which they are wafted by the wind; the pappus or hairy crown.—*seed leaf*, a cotyledon or primary leaf [Bot].—*seed-time*, the season proper for sowing.—*seed vessel*, the pod or case containing the seeds.

seek (sēk) *v. i.* [A.S. *secan*, to follow; cf. Ger. *suchen*] to go in search of; to endeavor to find; to ask for;—*v. t.* to make search; to strive.—*seeker, n.*

seel (sēl) *v. i.* [O.F. *suler*, fr. L. *cilium*, eyelash] to close the eyelids, as a hawk—hence, to shut the eyes of.

seem (sēm) *v. i.* [A.S. *sēman*, to suit; or, fr. Scand.] to have a look of; to present an appearance; to appear as oneself.—*seeming, a.* appearing like;—*n.* appearance.—*seemingly, n.*—*seemly, a.* becoming; fit;—*adv.* in a decent or proper manner.—*seemliness, n.*—*Syn.* of "seemly," suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; decent; decorous.

seen (sēn) *pp.* of the verb to see.

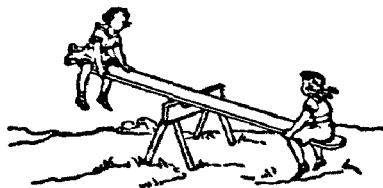
seep (sēp) *v. i.* to trickle, as through small openings; to percolate;—*n.* a spring.—*seepage, n.* the act or process of seeping; that which seeps.

seer (sēr, sē'ēr) *n.* one who sees; a person who foresees events; a prophet.

seersucker (sēr'suk-er) *n.* [fr. Hind.] a light linen or cotton cloth with a somewhat creped weave, used esp. for clothing for warm weather.

seesaw (sē'saw) *n.* [fr. the verb saw] a play among children, in which two persons, seated upon the opposite ends

of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down;—*v. i.* to move upward and downward;—*a.* moving up and down, or to and fro.



Seesaw

seethe (sēth) *v. i.* [A.S. *seōthan*] to prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil;—*v. i.* to be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.—*seether, n.*

segment (seg'ment) *n.* [L. *segmentum*, fr. *secare*, cut] one of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a section; a part cut off from a figure by a line; that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle;—*v. t.* and *i.* to divide into segments.—**segmental** (seg-men'tal) *a.* relating to a segment.—**segmentally, adv.**—**segmentary, a.** divided into segments.—**segmentation** (seg-men-tā'shun) *n.* act or process of being segmented.

sego (sē'gō) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a perennial herb bearing white and orange flowers and having an edible bulb.

segregate (seg-rē-gāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *segregatus*, of *segregare*, fr. *se*, apart, and (stem) *greg*, of *gros*, a flock] to separate from others; to set apart;—*v. i.* to separate or go apart;—[Zool.] *a.* solitary; not compound.—**segregative, a.** tending to separate into clusters.—**segregation** (seg-rē-gā'shun) *n.* act of segregating; separation from others.

Seidlitz powders (sed'litz pou' derz) *n. pl.* [Seidlitz, in Bohemia] aperient powders, containing bicarbonate and potassa-tartrate of soda, and tartaric acid.

seignior (sē'nyer) *n.* also *seigneur* [Fr., fr. L. *senior*, elder, fr. *senex*, old] a lord; the lord of a manor; a title of honor or respectful address.—**seigniorage, seignorage, n.** something claimed by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a certain toll on bullion brought to the mint to be coined.—**seignioralty, n.** the territory of the lord of a manor.—**seignory, seignory, n.** authority of a lord; a lordship.—**seigniorial, seigneurial** (sē-nyō'r-i-əl, sē-nyoo'r-i-əl) *a.* pert. to the lord of a manor; manorial.—**Grand Seignior, the Sultan of Turkey.**

seine (sān) *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *sagēna*, fr. G. *sagēnē*, a fishing net] a large net for catching fish;—*v. t.* to catch fish with a seine.

seint (sānt) *n.* [Fr., fr. L. (part.) *cinctus*, of *cingere*, to surround] a girdle or belt.

seismic (sē'mik) *a.* [G. *seismos*, an earthquake] pert. to earthquakes.

seismography (siz-mog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *graphēs*, write] the study of earthquake phenomena.—**seismographic, seismographical** (siz-mō-graf'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to seismograph, or to seismography.—**seismographer** (siz-mog'ra-fer) *n.* a seismologist.—**seismograph** (siz'mō-graf) *n.* a seismometer.—**seismogram** (siz'mō-gram) *n.* the record made by a seismometer.

seismology (siz-mol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *logos*, discourse] doctrine of earthquakes.—**seismologic, seismological** (siz-mō-lōj'ik, -i-kal) *a.* pert. to seismology.—**seismologist** (siz-mol'ō-jist) *n.* one versed in seismology.—**seismometer** (siz-mom'ē-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring the time of occurrence, duration, direction, and intensity of earthquakes.—**seismoscope** (siz'mō-skōp) *n.* [G. *skopein*, view] an instrument for showing visibly the movements of the ground in an earthquake.

seize (sēz) *v. t.* [O.F. *saisir*, fr. Teut.] to grasp; to take hold of; to rush upon suddenly, and lay hold on; to take possession of by force; to take possession of by legal authority;—*v. t.* to take possession.—**seizable, a.**—**seizer, n.**—**seizure** (sē'zher) *n.* sudden grasp; possession; act of taking by warrant, as goods; attack, as of disease.

seizin (sē'zin) *n.* also *seisin* [F. *saisine*] possession of an estate of freehold; possession; the act of entering on possession.

sejant (sē'jant) *a.* also *seagant* [F. (part.) *seant*, of *seoir*, fr. *sedere*, to sit] sitting with the forelegs upright [Her.].

selah (sē'la) *n.* [H.] a sign, or a pause, in the musical performance of the Psalms where it appears.

seldom (sel'dum) *adv.* [A.S.] rarely; not often; not frequently;—*a.* rare; infrequent.—**seldomness, n.**

select (se-lect') *v. t.* [L. (part.) *selectus*, of *selegere*, fr. *se*, aside, and *legere*, to choose] to choose; to pick out; to cull;—*a.* of special excellence; chosen; picked; choice.—**selection, n.** choice by preference; that which is selected; something chosen; the collection of things culled.—**selective, a.** exercising care in choosing.—**selectively, adv.**—**selectness, n.**—**selector, n.**—**selectivity** (sē-lek-tiv'i-ti) *n.* the capacity of a radio receiving set to be tuned to a certain wave length exclusive of other wave lengths.—**selectman, n.** an elected member of a town government (esp. in New England).—**natural selection, the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life, and the destruction of others, by the operation of natural causes.**

selenium (sē-le'ni-um) *n.* [L., fr. G. *selēnēs* (*lithos*), moonlike (stone), fr. *selēnē*, the moon] an element allied to sulphur and tellurium.—**selenite** (sē-lē-nīt) *n.* a transparent variety of gypsum.

selenography (sē-lē-nog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *selēnē*, the moon, and *graphēs*, describe] description of the surface of the moon; also *selenology*.—**selenograph** (sē-lē-nō-graf) *n.* a photograph of the surface, or part of the surface, of the moon.

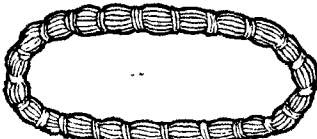
self (self) *a.* [A.S.] same; very same;—*n.* *pl.* *selves* (selvz) one's individual

person; one's personal interest.—**selfish**, *a.* caring only for self.—**selfishly**, *adv.*—**selfishness**, *n.*—**selfsame**, *a.* the very same; identical.—**self-abandonment**, disregard of self.—**self-acting**, automatic.—**self-binder**, the binding device of a reaping machine.—**self-centered**, centered in self.—**self-command**, calmness; control of temper.—**self-complacent**, pleased with oneself.—**self-conceit**, conceit of oneself; vanity.—**self-confident**, relying on one's powers; presumptuous.—**self-conscious**, conscious of one's acts or states.—**self-contained**, reserved; not sympathetic or communicative.—**self-control**, control exercised over oneself.—**self-culture**, culture, training, or education of oneself without the aid of teachers.—**self-defense**, the act of defending one's person or reputation.—**self-denial**, the denial of oneself; the forbearing to gratify one's own desires.—**self-destruction**, suicide.—**self-development**, development by oneself.—**self-devotion**, the devoting of one's person and services to any difficult or hazardous employment.—**self-esteem**, the esteem or good opinion of oneself.—**self-evident**, evident without proof or reasoning.—**self-examination**, act of searching and trying one's character, motives, and actions.—**self-existent**, existing of, or by, itself.—**self-fertilization**, the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen.—**self-glorious**, boastful.—**self-importance**, egotism; pomposity.—**self-imposed**, taken voluntarily on oneself.—**self-interest**, private interest; the interest of oneself.—**self-knowledge**, knowledge of one's real character, abilities, or worth.—**self-praise**, praise of oneself.—**self-possession**, presence of mind.—**self-registering**, **self-recording**, that registers or records observations automatically, as a thermometer.—**self-respect**, a proper regard for one's own person or character.—**self-righteous**, righteous in one's own esteem.—**self-sacrifice**, sacrifice of happiness for the sake of duty.

sell (sel) *n.* [O.F. *selle*, fr. L. *sella*, a seat, for *sedula*, dim. of *sedes*, a seat] a saddle; a royal seat.

sell (sel) *v.t.* [A.S. *sellan*, to hand over] to transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of for money; to accept a price for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like;—*v.s.* to practice selling;—*n.* an imposition or trick.—**seller**, *n.*

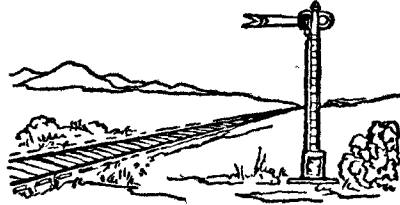
selvage (sel'vij) *n.* [O.D.] the edge of cloth woven in such a manner as to prevent raveling. Also *selvedge*.—**selvagee** (sel-va-jē') *n.* a ring of rope or parallel strands of yarn secured by fashings.



Selvagee

semantics (sē-man'tiks) *n.* [fr. F. *semantique*] the study of the meaning of words.

semaphore (sem'q-för) *n.* [G. *sēma*, a sign, and *phoresis*, to bear] an apparatus, usually a mast with movable arms, for signaling;—*v.s.* to communicate by semaphore.



Railway Semaphore

semblance (sem'blāns) *n.* [F. *sembler*, like] appearance; likeness.—**semblable**, *a.*

semen (sē'men) *n.* [L. fr. *serere*, sow] seed, esp. the male generative product of animals; sperm.

semester (sē-mes'ter) *n.* [fr. L. *semestris*, semiannually] one of the two periods into which a school or college year is divided.

semiannual (sem-i-an'ū-āl) *a.* occurring twice a year.

semibreve (sem'i-brēv) *n.* a whole note, or the time measured by it [Mus.].

semicentennial (sem-i-sen-ten'ti-āl) *a.* pert. to the conclusion of a half century.

semicircle (sem'i-sēr-kl) *n.* the half of a circle.—**semicircular**, *a.*

semicolon (sem'i-kō-lon) *n.* a point (,) used to indicate a separation between parts of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma, but less than a colon.

semifinal (sem-i-fī-nāl) *a.* preceding the final round;—*n.* the round before the final round (in competitions).—**semifinalist**, *n.* one who participates in the semifinals.

semimonthly (sem-i-munth'li) *a.* occurring twice a month.

seminal (sem'i-nāl) *a.* [L. *semen*, stem, *semin-*, of seed] pert. to seed; radical; original.—**semination** (sem-i-nā'shun) *n.* natural dispersion of seeds.

seminar (sem'i-nar) *n.* [fr. L.] a study group that meets with an instructor informally.

seminary (sem'i-ner-i) *n.* an institution of education; a school or university.—**seminarist**, *n.* a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

Seminole (sem'i-nōl) *n.* an Amer. Indian orig. living in Florida.

semiprecious (sem-i-presh'us) *a.* lit., half-precious—said of stones of considerable commercial value but less valuable than the precious stones.

semiquaver (sem'i-kwā-ver) *n.* a note of half the duration of the quaver.

semirigid (sem-i-rij'id) *a.* pert. to aircraft without the ribbed construction of the dirigible, but with a keel to stiffen the gas envelope.

Semite (sem'it) *n.* a descendant of Shem;—*a.* of, or belonging to, Shem.—**Semitic** (sem-it'ik) *a.* pert. to the descendants of Shem and the countries peopled by them, now chiefly the Jews and Arabs; noting one of the great families of language.

semitone (sem-i-tōn) *n.* half a tone, one of the intervals of the diatonic scale.—**semitonic** (sem-i-tōn'ik) *a.*

semiweekly (sem-i-wē'k'l) *a.* occurring twice a week.

semolina (sem-ō-lē'na) *n.* [It. *semola*, fr. L. *semilla*, fine wheat flour] the hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting machine after the fine parts have passed through.

sempiternal (sem-pi-ter'nal) *a.* [L. *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal] everlasting.—**sempiternity**, *n.* endless duration.

sempster See *seamster*.

sen (sen) a Japanese coin, in value 1-100th part of a yen.

senary (sen'ā-ri) *a.* [L. *seni*, six each, fr. *sex*, six] belonging to, or containing, six.

senate (sen'at) *n.* [O.F. *senat*, fr. L. *senatus*, council of elders, fr. *senex*, *senex*, old, an old man] council of citizens invested with a share in the government, as in ancient Rome; the upper branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France and in the United States.—**senator**, *n.*—**senatorial** (sen-ā-tō'ri-āl) *a.*—**senatorially**, *adv.*—**senatorship**, *n.*

send (send) *v.t.* [A.S. *sendan*] to cause to go; to dispatch; to emit; to diffuse; to bestow;—*v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; to transmit a message.—**sender**, *n.*

senescence (sē-nēs'ens) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *senescens*-, of *senescere*, to grow old, fr. *senex*, old] the state of growing old.—**senescent**, *a.* growing old.

seneschal (sen'e-shāl) *n.* [O.F.] in the middle ages, the manager of a lord's estate.

senile (sē'nīl, sē'nīl) *a.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, old, an old man] pert. to old age.—**senility** (sē-nīl'i-ti) *n.*

senior (sen'yer) *a.* [L. comp. of *senex*, old] more advanced in age or office;—*n.* one that is older than another; one longer in office.—**seniority** (sen-yor'i-ti) *n.*



Wild Senna Flower and Fruit

senna (sen'ā) *n.* [It., fr. A.] a plant or its leaves, largely used as a purgative.

señor (sā-nyawr') *n.* [Sp] the Spanish title corresponding to "Mr."—**señora** (sā-nyō'rā) *n.* *fem.*, Sp. "Mrs."—**señorita** (sā-nyō-rē'tā) *n.* *fem.*, Sp. "Miss."

sensation (sen-sā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *sensatio-em*, fr. (part.) *sensus*, of *sentire*, to perceive] the immediate effect produced by stimulation of a sense organ; [Philoa.] the faculty by which man acquires knowledge of objects; excitement.—**sensational**, *a.* melodramatic.—**sensationally**, *adv.*—**sensationalism**, *n.* the doctrine that our ideas originate solely through the senses (opposed to *idealism*); art of writing, depicting, etc., so as to produce excitement.—**sensationalist**, *n.* a believer in the doctrine of sensationalism.

sense (sens) *n.* [L. (part.) *sensus*, of *sentire*, to feel, to perceive] the function by which an organism is receptive to stimuli; sight; touch; taste; hearing; smell; feeling; import; signification; intelligence; to perceive by the senses; to understand.—**senseless**, *a.*—**senselessly**, *adv.*—**senselessness**, *n.*—**sensible**, *a.* perceptible; intelligent.—**sensibly**, *adv.*—**sensibleness**, *n.*—**sensibility** (sen-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* quick emotion or sympathy; intelligence.—**sensitive** (sen-si-tiv) *a.* easily and acutely affected.—**sensitivity** (sen-si-tiv'i-ti) *n.* susceptibility.—**sensitively**, *adv.*—**sensitiveness**, *n.* sensibility; in physics, susceptibility to chemical action or change.—**senstrize** (sen'sa-tiz) *v.t.* to render sensitive.—**common sense**, natural sagacity.

sensorium (sen-sō'ri-um) *n.* [L. *sen-sus*, feeling] the seat of sense or sensation; the brain.—**sensorial**, *a.* pert. to the sensorium.—**sensory** (sen'sō-ri) *a.* conveying sensation.

sensual (sen'shoo-əl) *a.* [L. *sensus*, feeling] pert. to the senses or appetites; carnal.—**sensually**, *adv.*—**sensualness**, *n.*—**sensualism**, *n.* fleshly indulgence; luxurious living.—**sensualist**, *n.* an epicure; a lewd or loose liver.—**sensualistic** (sen-shoo-ā-lis'tik) *a.*—**sensual-suality** (sen-shoo-ā-l'i-ti) *n.* addiction to the objects of bodily desire.—**sensualize** (sen'shoo-ā-liz) *v.t.* to debase carnally.

sensuous (sen'shoo-us) *a.* pert. to the senses.—**sensuously**, *adv.*—**sensuousness**, *n.*

sent (sent) past and past part. of the verb *send*.

sentence (sent'ens) *n.* [L. *sententia*, a way of thinking, fr. *sentire*, feel] a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge; a combination of words, which is complete as expressing a thought;—*v.t.* to condemn.—**sentential** (sen-ten'shal) *a.* comprising sentences.—**sententially**, *adv.*

sententious (sen-ten'shus) *a.* abounding with axioms and maxims; short and energetic.—**sententiously**, *adv.*—**sententiousness**, *n.*

sentient (sen'shi-ent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *sentiens*-, of *sentire*] having sensation; feeling.—**sentiently**, *adv.*

sentiment (sen'ti-ment) *n.* [O.F. *sentiment*, fr. L. *sentire*, to perceive] a thought prompted by passion or feel-

ing; a thought expressed in words; a toast.—**sentimental** (sen-ti-men'tal) *a.* excessively emotional, romantic.—**sentimentally**, *adv.*—**sentimentalize**, *v. i.* to render sentimental;—*v. t.* to be sentimental.—**sentimentalism**, **sentimentality** (sen-ti-men'tal-izm, sen-ti-men'tal'i-ti) *n.*—*Syn.* of "sentiment," feeling; sensibility; opinion.

sentinel (sen'ti-nel) *n.* [O.F. *sentinelle*, fr. L. *sentinella*, a watch; or fr. F. *sentinelle*, a dim. of *seniter*, a path] a soldier set to watch;—*a.* acting as a sentinel;—*v. i.* to watch over like a sentinel.

sentry (sen'tri) *n.* [O.F. *senieret*, a path, dim. of *sentie*, fr. L. *semia*, a path] a soldier on guard; the duty of a sentinel.—**sentry box**, a shed to shelter a sentinel from the weather.—**sentry go**, active military duty.



Sentry at Sentry Box

sepal (sē'pal) *n.* [fr. F. *sépale*] a leaf; a division of the calyx of a plant.

separate (sep'a-rāt) *v. i.* [L. (part.) *separatus*, of *separare*, to sever, fr. *se*, aside, and *parare*, to prepare] to part; to divide; to break into parts; to set apart;—*v. s.* to part; to withdraw from each other;—*s.* (sep'a-rit) divided from others.—**separately**, *adv.*—**separateness**, *n.*—**separation** (sep'a-rā'shun) *n.* disconnection; divorce.—**separatism** (sep'a-rit-izm) *n.* disposition to withdraw from a church.—**separatist**, *n.* one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a seceder.—**separator** (sep'a-rā-ter) *n.* an apparatus for separating, as cream from milk.—**separator** (sep'a-rā-to-ri) *a.* serving to carry off, and discharge, as the lacteal ducts or glands.—**separable**, *a.*—**separably**, *adv.*—**separableness**, *n.*—**separability** (sep'a-rā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

sepia (sē'pi-ā) *n.* [G. *sēpia*, the cuttlefish] a pigment prepared from the juice secreted by the cuttlefish; a drawing in water color, with a dark background and prevailing hue of brown;—*a.* done in sepia.

Sepoy (sē'poi) *n.* [Hind. *spāhī*, horse-man] a native of India employed as a soldier in the British service.

sepsis (sep'sis) *n.* [G. *sepsis*, putrefaction] blood poisoning.

sept (sept) *n.* [Perh. a variant of sect] a clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor.

septenary (sep'tē-ner-i) *a.* [L. *septenarius*, fr. *septem*] consisting of seven; lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years.

septennial (sep'ten'i-āl) *a.* [L. *septennis*, fr. *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year] continuing seven years; happening once in seven years.—**septennially**, *adv.*

septet (sep'tet') *n.* [also septette] work for seven voices or instruments [Mus.].

septic (sep'tik) *a.* [G. *sēptikos*, putrefying] producing putrefaction;—*n.*

a substance that induces putrefaction.—**septica**, *adv.*—**septic tank**, a cesspool tank in which sewage is destroyed by certain bacteria which it contains.

septicemia (sep-ti-sē'mi-ā) *n.* also **septicæmia** [G. *hæma*, blood] blood poisoning caused by the absorption of certain bacteria.

septuagenary (sep-chū-aj'ē-ner-i) *a.* [L. *septuagenarius*, *septuaginta*, seventy] consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old.—**septuagenarian** (sep-chū-aj'ē-nār'i-an) *n.* a person seventy years of age.

Septuagesima (sep-chū-aj'es'i-mā) *a.* [L.] the third Sunday before Lent (so called because it is seventy days before Easter).

Septuagint (sep'chū-aj-jint) *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy] a Greek version of the Old Testament (so called because it was said to be the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two, translators, at Alexandria, about 270 years B.C.). Also written LXX.

septum (sep'tum) *n.*; pl. **septa** (sep'ta) [L. fr. *sepere*, hedge in] a partition; [Bot.] a partition that separates the cells of the fruit; [Anat.] a partition that separates two cavities, as of the nostrils.

sepulcher (sep'ul-ker) *n.* also **sepulchre** [O.F. *sepulchre*, fr. L. *sepulchrum*, fr. (part.) *sepultus*, of *sepelire*, bury] a grave; a tomb.—**sepulchral** (sep'ul'krāl) *a.* pert. to the grave; monumental; deep; hollow; as voice or tone; gloomy.

sepulture (sep'ul-chūr) *n.* [L. fr. *sepelire*, to bury] burial;—*v. i.* to bury; to entomb.—**sepulatural** (sep'ul'chūr-āl) *a.*

sequacious (sē-kwā'shus) *a.* [L. stem, *sequac-*, of *sequar*, fr. *sequi*, follow] following; having logical sequence; phiant.—**sequaciousness**, *n.*—**sequacity** (sē-kwas'ti) *n.*

sequel (sē'kwel) *n.* [F., fr. L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi*, follow] that which follows, esp. a story or novel continuing the action of one preceding; consequence.—**sequela** (sē-kwē'lā) *n.* [L.] that which follows, esp. a morbid state following a disease.

sequence (sē'kwens) *n.* result; order of succession; in gaming, a set of cards following each other immediately in the same suit.

sequent (sē'kwent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *sequent-*, of *sequi*] following; succeeding;—*n.* a sequence.—**sequential** (sē-kwen'shal) *a.* following.—**sequentially**, *adv.*—**sequentiality** (sē-kwen-shi-āl'i-ti) *n.* natural connection of thought, incident, etc.

sequester (sē-kwes'ter) *v. i.* [O.F. *sequester*, to sequester, fr. Late L. *sequestrare*, fr. *sequester*, a depository, fr. *sequi*, to follow] to separate from the owner for a time; to cause to retire into obscurity; to separate oneself from society;—*v. i.* to retire.—**sequestrable**, *a.* liable to sequestration.—**sequestrate**, *v. i.* to sequester.—**sequestration** (sē-kwes-trā'shun) *n.* separation; retirement; the act of taking a thing from the parties contending for it, and

intrusting it to a neutral party.—**sequester** (sek'wēs, sē'kwēs-trā-tor) *n.* [L.] one who takes possession for a time of an estate, property, or business, to satisfy claims out of rents, or profits.

sequin (sē'kwīn) *n.* [It., fr. A.] a gold coin of Venice, worth about \$2.25, *pl.* metallic spangles decorating a dress.

sequoia (sē'kwō'ā) *n.* [Amer. Indian] either of two very large California pines, the "big tree" and the redwood.

seraglio (sē-rā'yō) *n.* [It. *servaglio*, *pahisade*] a harem; a sultan's palace.

Serai (se-rī) *n.* [Per.] a place for the accommodation of travelers in India and Tartary.

serape (sē-rā'pā) *n.* [Sp] a blanket used as a cloak by natives in Spanish American countries.

seraph (ser'af) *n.*; *pl.* **seraphs**, **seraphim** (ser'af-s, -ā-fīm) [H. *serāphīm*, exalted ones] an angel of the highest order.—**seraphic**, **seraphical** (sē-rā'f'ik, -i-kāl) *a.* angelic.—**seraphically**, *adv.*



Man with Serape

Serbonian (ser-bō'ni-ān) *a.* applied to a lake or dangerous bog of Serbonis in Egypt—hence, to a difficult situation.

sere (sēr) *a.* [cf. *sear*] dry; withered; *sear*.

serenade (ser-e-nād') *n.* [F., fr. It. *serenata*, fr. L. *serēnus*, bright] music performed in the open air at night, in compliment to some person, esp. to a lady;—*v. i.* to entertain with a serenade;—*v. s.* to perform nocturnal music.—**serenader**, *n.*

serene (sē-rēn') *a.* [L. *serēnus*, clear] clear and calm;—*n.* calmness. Serene is given as a title to several princes, etc., in Europe, as *Serene Highness*, *Most Serene*.—**serenely**, *adv.*—**serenity**, *n.*—**serenity** (sē-ren'i-ti) *n.* peace—*Syn.* of "serene," tranquil; peaceful; placid.

serf (serf) *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus*, a slave] a slave employed in husbandry; a bondman.—**serfdom**, *n.* the state of serfs. Also **serfhood**.

serge (ser) *n.* [F., fr. L. *sericus*, silken, belonging to the Seres, fr. G. *Seres*, Chinese] a woolen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted, and the weft woolen.

sergeant (sār'jent) *n.* also **serjeant** [O.F. *sergant*=F. *sergent*, fr. L. (part. stem) *servient-*, of *servire*, serve] formerly, a soldier's attendant; a non-commissioned officer next in rank above the corporal; in England, a lawyer of the highest rank.—**sergeantship**, *n.* the office of a sergeant.—**sergeancy**, *n.* the office of a sergeant.—**sergeant-at-arms**, an officer who executes the commands of a legislative body.—**sergeant-major**, the highest non-commissioned officer, who assists the adjutant.

serial (sē'ri-āl) *a.* consisting of a series; appearing in successive parts;—*n.* a periodical publication; a story, or other writing, published in successive parts; a motion picture shown in installments.—**serially**, *adv.*

seriate (sē'ri-āt) *a.* arranged in a series of rows;—(sē'ri-āt) *v. i.* to put into the form of a series.—**seriately**, *adv.*—**seriatim** (sē-ri-ā'tim) *adv.* [L.] in regular order; one after the other.

sericeous (sē-rish'us) *a.* [L. *sericum*, silk, fr. G. *Seres*, Chinese] pert. to silk; silky. [Bot.] covered with fine soft hairs, as a leaf.

sericulture (ser'i-kul-chūr) *n.* the breeding of silkworms for silk production.

series (sē'rēz) *n.* [L., a row, fr. *serere*, to join] sequence; order; succession of things; [Nat. Hist.] a subdivision of some class of natural bodies; [Math.] an indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, and increasing or diminishing proportionally by a determinate rate.

serif (ser'if) *n.* a fine line of a printed letter, esp. a horizontal one at the termination of a main part of the letter.

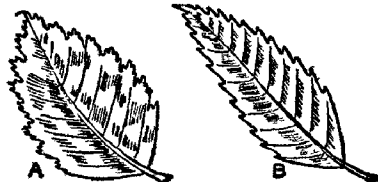
seriocomic (sē-rī-ō-kōm'ik) *a.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

serious (sē'ri-us) *a.* [F. *serieux*, fr. L. *serius*] grave; earnest; important; attended with danger.—**seriously**, *adv.*—**seriousness**, *n.*

sermon (ser'mun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *sermonem*, of L. *sermo*, a speaking, fr. *serere*, to join] a discourse grounded on some text or passage of Scripture; a serious address;—*v. i.* to discourse of.—**sermoner** (ser'mun-er) *n.*—**sermonize**, *v. s.* to preach.—**sermonizer**, *n.*

serous (sē'rūs) *a.* [L. *serum*, whey] thin; watery; pert. to serum.—**serosity** (sē-ros'i-ti) *n.*

serpent (ser'pent) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *serpent-*, of *serpere*, to creep; G. *herpein*] a snake; a reptile without feet; a malicious person.—**serpentine**, *a.* resembling a serpent,—*n.* a magnesian mineral of an obscure green color, with spotted appearance resembling a serpent's skin.—**serpentine ware**, a variety of pebbleware.



Serrate Leaves (A, birch, and B, chestnut)

serrate (ser'āt) *a.* also **serrated** [L. *serātus*, fr. *sera*, a saw] notched on the edge like a saw.—**serration** (sē-rā'shun) *n.* the state of being serrate.—**serrature** (ser'ā-chūr) *n.* a notching like that between the teeth of a saw.

serried (ser'id) *a.* [*Fr. serier, to press close, fr. L. serrare, to bolt, fr. serere, to join*] thick; close; compact; crowded.

serum (sē'rum) *n.* [*L. whey, serum*] the liquid portion of the blood after the separation of the coagulium or clot; antitoxic serum; whey.—**serum sickness**, illness caused by a reaction to the injection of serum into the body.

servant (ser'vant) *n.* a domestic, male or female; one employed in accomplishing a purpose; one in a state of subjection; formerly, a term of civility or respect in addressing another, as *your obedient servant*.

serve (serv) *v.t.* [*Fr. servir, fr. L. servare, to serve*] to work for; to do duty, as in the army, navy, etc.; to wait on; to deal out; to distribute, as rations, stores, etc.; to satisfy; to worship;—*v.i.* to be a servant; to be in the employment of; to wait; to act as a soldier, seaman, etc.; to be of use; to be sufficient; to spend a prescribed term in prison; to be used for breeding (said of male animals).—**server, n.**—**servable, a.**

service (serv'is) *n.* [*L. fr. servitium, fr. servire, to serve*] performance of labor for the benefit of another; public office of devotion; form of divine worship; military or naval duty; benefit; avail; a set of vessels ordinarily used at table; use for breeding purposes (of male animals).—**serviceable, a.**—**serviceably, adv.**—**serviceableness, n.**—**dinner service**, a full set of dishes for dinner.—**service book**, a prayerbook or missal.—**service pipe**, a branch pipe from the main to a building.—**Syn.** of "service," employment; use; favor.

serviette (serv-i-et') *n.* [*F.*] a table napkin.

servile (serv'il) *a.* slavish; meanly submissive; fawning.—**servilely, adv.**—**servilence, n.**—**servility** (serv-il'i-ti) *n.* slavish deference.

servitor (serv'i-tor) *n.* [*L.*] a servant; in Oxford Univ. (England), an undergraduate partly supported by college funds.—**servitorship, n.**

servitude (serv-i-tūd) *n.* state of subjection to a master; state of a conquered country; in civil law the right or title to the use of a thing for general or for a particular purpose, without having personal interest or property in it (such as right of way, water, etc., on another man's land).



Sesame Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit

sesame (ses'a-mē) *n.* [*G. sēsamē, sēsomon*] an annual herb or its seeds, from which an oil is expressed.

sesqui- (ses'kwi) [*L.* =one-half more or 1½ times] a prefix—**sesqui-**

centennial (ses-kwi-sen-ten'i-əl) *a.* pert. to 1½ centuries;—*n.* the 150th anniversary.—**sesquipedalian** (ses-kwi-pē-dā'lyan) *a.* [*L. stem, ped-, a foot*] measuring a foot and a half; addicted to the use of long words.

sess (ses) *v.t.* to assess; to tax;—*n.* a tax.

sess Same as *sess*.
sessile (ses'il) *a.* [*L. sessilis, low, fr. (part.) sessus, of sedere, to sit*] attached without any sensible support; issuing directly from the main stem or branch.

session (sesh'un) *n.* [*L. (acc.) sessionem, fr. sedere, to sit*] actual sitting of a court, council, etc., for the transaction of business; the term during which a court, council, and the like, meet for business.—**seasonal, a.** pert. to a session.

sestet (ses'tet) *n.* also *sestette* [*L. sextus, sixth*] a composition for six instruments or voices [*Mus.*]; the last six lines of a sonnet.

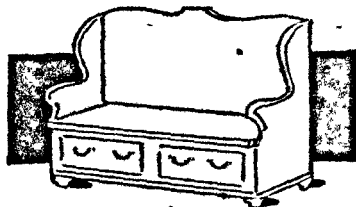
set (set) *v.t.* [*A.S. setlan; cf. Ger. setzen*] to cause to sit; to seat; to place; to plant; to fix, as a precious stone in metal; to convert into curd; to give a fine edge, as a razor; to extend, as the sail of a ship; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb; to adapt, as words to notes; to let; to grant to a tenant;—*v.i.* to pass below the horizon; to go down; to strike root; to become fixed or rigid; to sit on eggs (as a hen) to hatch them; to tend; to begin;—*a.* fixed; firm; prescribed;—*n.* descent below the horizon; permanent change of figure in consequence of pressure; a number of things of the same kind.—**sharp-set, keen, as a saw, eager.**—**to set up, to erect; to begin business;** [*Print.*] to put in type.—**setback, n.** a setting back; a repulse.

setaceous (sē-tā'shus) *a.* [*L. seta, a bristle*] consisting of bristles; bristly.

seton (sē'ton) *n.* [*L. seta, a bristle*] a few horse hairs, or a twist of silk or fine linen, drawn through the skin to keep open an issue.—**setous, a.** setose.—**setose** (sē-tōs) *a.* having the surface set with bristles.

settee (se-tē) *n.* [*Perh. a variant of settle*] a long seat with a back.

setter (set'er) *n.* one who, or that which, sets; a sporting hound that indicates, by sitting or pointing, the place where game lies hidden.



Settle

settle (set'l) *n.* [*A.S. setl, fr. sitlan, to fix*] a bench with a high back; a seat; a stool.

settle (set'l) *v.t.* [*A.S. setlan, fix*] to place in a fixed condition; to make firm; to marry, as a daughter; to secure by legal

deed, as a pension, annuity, etc.; to compose; to determine; to adjust, as something in controversy; to adjust, as accounts; to colonize; —*v. i.* to become fixed; to fix one's residence; to marry; to clear and deposit dregs, as a liquid; to subside; to become calm; to adjust differences or accounts.—**settlement**, *n.* ordination or installation, as pastor; colonization; act of adjusting or determining; a disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons; a colony newly established; the sum secured to a person, esp. a jointure made to a woman at her marriage; legal residence.—**settler**, *n.* one who confers a gift, grant, etc. [Law]; one who makes his home in a new country; colonist.

seven (sev'n) *a.* [A.S. *seofn*; cf. Ger. *sieben*] one more than six;—*n.* the number greater by one than six; a symbol representing seven units, as 7 or vii.—**seventh**, *a.* constituting one of seven equal parts;—*n.* one of seven equal parts; the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the seventh degree of the staff next above.—**seventhly**, *adv.*—**seventeen** (sev'n-tēn) *a.* [A.S. *seofontene*] one more than sixteen;—*n.* the sum of ten and seven; a symbol representing seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.—**seventeenth**, *a.* being one of seventeen equal parts;—*n.* one of seventeen equal parts.—**seventy**, *a.* [A.S. *seofontig*] seven times ten;—*n.* the sum of seven times ten, a symbol representing seventy units, as 70 or lxx.—**seventieth**, *a.* constituting one of seventy equal parts;—*n.* one of seventy equal parts.—**sevenfold**, *a.* repeated seven times; increased to seven times the size;—*adv.* seven times as much or as often.

sever (sev'er) *v. i.* [O.F. *severer*, fr. L. *separare*, separate] to separate by cutting or rending;—*v. t.* to make a separation.—**severable**, *a.*—**severance**, *n.*

several (sev'er-al) *a.* [O.F. fr. L. *separare*] separate; more than two, but not very many.—**severally**, *adv.* separately.

severe (sē-vēr') *a.* [F, fr. L. *severus*] serious in manner; rigidly methodical; painful; not diffuse or flowery, as style.—**severely**, *adv.*—**severe-ness**, *n.*—**severity** (sē-ver'i-ti) *n.* extreme strictness; extreme coldness; cruel treatment.—*Syn.* of "severe," strict; cold, harsh; stern; rigorous; sharp.

sew (sū) *v. t.* [A.S. *swian*] to fasten together with a needle and thread;—*v. i.* to practice sewing.—**sewer**, *n.*—**sewing machine**, a machine for sewing

sewage (sū'ij) *n.* the refuse matter of a sewer.

sewer (sū'er) *n.* [O.F. *seuwiere*, *sewiere*, a canal. fr. L. *ex*, out, and *agua*, water] a drain to convey water and filth under ground.—**sewerage** (sū'er-ij) *n.* the system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; sewage.

sewer (sū'er) *v.* [O.F. = F. *asseoir*, place. fr. L. *ad*; near, and *sedere*, sit. Skcat gives M E. *sewen*, to set meat, fr. *sew*, pottage, fr. A S. *seaw*, juice] formerly, a head

servant charged with the service of the table.—**sex** (sɛks) *n.* [L. *sexus*] the distinguishing peculiarity of male or female; the distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate

or pistillate.—**sexless**, *a.*—**sex appeal**, sexual attractiveness.—**sex hygiene**, the hygiene of sexual life.

sexagenary (sek-saj'zēr-ri) *n.* [L. *sexaginti*, sixty each] pert. to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.—**sexagenarian** (sek-saj'zēr-i-ān) *n.* a person of the age of sixty years;—*a.* sixty years old.

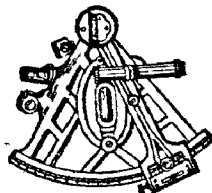
Sexagesima (sek-saj'jes'i-mā) *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth] the second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove Tuesday (so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter).

sexennial (sek-sen'i-āl) *n.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year] lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

sextain (seks'tān) *n.* [L. *seximus*, sixth, fr. *sex*, six] a stanza of six lines,

sextant (seks'tant) *n.*

[L.] the sixth part of a circle; a nautical instrument for measuring the altitude of the heavenly bodies to determine the latitude, or their angular distances to determine the longitude, of a vessel at sea.



Sextant

sextet (seks-tet') *n.* also

sextette, a group of six; a musical composition for six voices or instruments.

sextile (seks'til) *n.* [L. *sextus*, the sixth] aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.

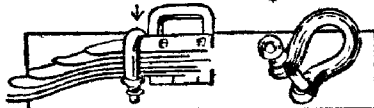
sextodecimo (seks-tō-des'i-mō) *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *decimus*, the tenth] formed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves;—*n.* a book composed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves—written 16mo.

sexton (seks'tun) *n.* [Contr. fr. *sacristan*] an under officer of the church who takes care of the vessels, vestments, etc., of the church; a grave digger.

sexual (sek'sū-āl) *a.* pert. to sex or the sexes.—**sexually**, *adv.*—**sexualist**, *n.* one who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants by the sexual system.—**sexuality** (sek'sū-āl'i-ti) *n.* the state of being distinguished by sex.

shabby (shab'i) *a.* [Doublet of *scabby*] torn or worn to rags; clothed with ragged or soiled garments; mean.—**shabbily**, *adv.*—**shabbiness**, *n.*

shack (shak) *v. t.* [fr. *shake*] to fall, as corn in harvest;—*n.* grain left after harvest, a hut.



Shackles

shackle (shak'l) *v. t.* [A S. *seacacul*, fetter] to tie the limbs of;—*n.* a fetter; a fastening.—**shacklebar**, *n.* the coupling between a locomotive and its tender.

shad (shad) *n.* [A.S. *scaedd*] a fish of the herring kind.

shadbush (shad'bus) *n.* an American shrub bearing white flowers and small edible fruits.

shade (shād) *n.* [A.S. *sceady*, a shade] absence of light; shadow; a secluded retreat; something to intercept light or heat; a spirit; the darker portion of a picture; a very minute difference;—*pl.* the invisible world, or region of the dead; total darkness [Myth.];—*v.t.* to shelter or screen; to obscure; to mark with gradations of light or color; to cover from the heat of the sun.—**shadeless**, *a.*—**shader**, *n.*—**shady**, *a.* sheltered from light; of doubtful honesty.—**shadily**, *adv.*—**shadiness**, *n.*

shadow (shad'ō) *n.* [A.S. *sceadu*] shade within defined limits, representing the form of a body that intercepts the rays of light; shade; the darker or less illuminated part of a picture; that which follows a person or thing, like a shadow; a ghost; an imperfect representation; indistinct image; mockery;—*v.t.* to cut off light from; to dog or attend closely; to represent faintly; to represent typically.—**shadowy**, *a.* full of shade; serving to shade; faintly representative; unsubstantial.—**shadowiness**, *n.*—**shadowless**, *a.*

shaft (shaft) *n.* [A.S. *sceaft*] a body of a long, cylindrical shape, as a bar to transmit power in machinery; the stem of an arrow—hence, an arrow; the body of a column between the base and the capital; the handle of a weapon; the stem of a feather; the pole, or one of the thills, of a carriage; a well-like excavation in the earth, through which a mine is reached and the ore is brought to the surface.—**shafting**, *n.* a system of shafts for the transmission of power in machinery.

shag (shag) *n.* [A.S. *sceaga*, a bush of hair] coarse pile or nap; a kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap; a mixture of tobacco leaves cut and shredded for smoking;—*v.t.* to make shaggy.—**shaggy**, *a.* rough; rugged.—**shaggily**, *adv.*—**shagginess**, *n.*—**shagbark**, *n.* a hickory with shaggy bark.—**shaggeared**, *a.* having shaggy ears.

shah (shá) *n.* [Per.] the sovereign of Persia.

shake (shāk) *v.t.* [A.S. *scean*] to move with quick vibrations; to weaken the stability of; to impair the resolution of; to trill; to throw off.—*v.i.* to tremble;—*n.* a wavering motion; agitation; a severe strain of the system by disease; a motion of clasped hands given and received; a trill.—**shaky**, *a.* unsound; loosely put together—hence, weak.—**shakily**, *adv.*—**shakiness**, *n.*—**Shaker**, *n.* one of a sect of Christians (so called from the dancing which accompanies their devotional exercises).—**shakedown**, *n.* any temporary substitute for a bed.—**shake-up**, *n.* a shaking up; a reforming of an organization, esp. among those holding higher offices.

shako (shak'ō) *n.* [Hung] a stiff, high military cap, orig. of fur.

shale (shāl) *n.* [Ger. *schale*] a shell or husk; a pod; a fine-grained rock having a slaty structure;—*v.t.* to peel.—**shaly**, *a.*

shall (shal) *v.i.* and *aux.* [A.S.] used to express futurity, compulsion, obligation, etc.

shallop (shal'op) *n.* [F. *chaloûpe*; Ger. *schaluppe*] a sort of large boat with two masts; a small boat with lugsails.

shallot (shal'ot) *n.* [fr. M. F. *eschalotte*] a small plant with a group of onionlike bulbs; hence, loosely, a small onion.

shallow (shal'ō) *a.* [Etyim. doubtful] having little depth; slight;—*n.* a place where the water is of little depth;—*v.t.* to become shallow.—**shallowly**, *adv.*—**shallowness**, *n.*

sham (sham) *n.* [fr. *shame*] any trick, fraud, or device that deludes;—*a.* false;—*v.t.* to trick; to imitate;—*v.i.* to make false pretenses.—**shammer**, *n.*—**sham-fight**, a pretended fight.—*Syn.* of "sham," fake; counterfeit; false.

shaman (shá'man) *n.* a medicine man; a witch doctor.

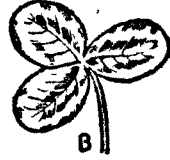
shamble (sham'bl) *v.s.* [Etyim. doubtful] to walk awkwardly and unsteadily;—*n.* a shambling walk or gait.

shambles (sham'blz) *n. pl.* [A.S. *scammet*, a bench, fr. L. *scamellum*, for *scabellum*, dim. of *scammum*, a bench] the place where animals are killed and their flesh is prepared for food; hence, a place of slaughter, mutilation, etc.

shame (shām) *n.* [A.S. *scamu*, modesty] a painful sensation excited by guilt, or something that injures reputation; sense of decency; dishonor;—*v.t.* to make ashamed; to cover with reproach, to disgrace;—*v.i.* to be ashamed.—**shameful**, *a.*—**shamefully**, *adv.*—**shamefulness**, *n.*—**shameless**, *a.*—**shamelessly**, *adv.*—**shamelessness**, *n.*—**shamefaced**, *a.* ashamed; remorseful; bashful.—**shamefacedly**, *adv.*—**shamefacedness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "shame," abashment; embarrassment; degradation.

shammy (sham'ī) *n.* a kind of leather prepared from the skin of the chamois; also from the skin of the common goat or sheep. Also *chamois*, *shamois*.

shampoo (sham-poo') *v.t.* [Hind] to rub and squeeze (the body) after a hot bath; to wash thoroughly, and rub the head of, with soap;—*n.* the operation of shampooing.



Shamrocks

(A, wood sorrel, and B, white clover)

shamrock (sham'rok) *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*] a plant used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

shandy (shan'di) *n.* also **shandygaff**, a mixture of beer and ginger beer or ale.

shanghai (shang'hi) *n.* a long-legged hen, with feathered shanks,

said to have been introduced from Shanghai;—*v.t.* (shang-hi') to drug and stup, as a sailor.

shank (shangk) *n.* [A.S. *scank*, leg] the lower part of the leg, from the knee to the foot; the shin; that part of an instrument which connects the acting part with a handle; the shaft of an anchor.

(shan-tung') *n.* [Fr. *Shantung*, China] a rough pongee cloth.

shanty (shan'ti) *n.* [Fr.] a mean dwelling; a hut.

shape (shāp) *v.t.* [A.S. *gesceap*] to form; to mold into a particular form; to adapt to a purpose; to adjust;—*n.* construction of a thing; figure made by lines, angles, curves, etc., bodily make or form; mold; guise.—**shaper**, *n.*—**shapely**, *a.* symmetrical.—**shapeliness**, *n.*—**shapeless**, *a.*—**shapelessness**, *n.*—**shapable**, **shapeable**, *a.*

shard (shārd) *n.* [A.S. *scard*, a fragment] a piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or brittle substance; the hard wing-case of a beetle.—**shardy**, *a.* like sharda.

share (shār) *n.* [A.S. *scara*, part. fr. *scaran*, to tear] the blade of a plow which cuts the ground; a certain portion; the part allotted to one; one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided;—*v.t.* to part among two or more; to enjoy with others;—*v.i.* to receive a portion.—**sharer**, *n.*—**shareholder**, *n.* an owner of shares.

shark (shark) *n.* a voracious sea-fish; a rapacious fellow; a sharper.—**sharking**, *n.* petty rapture; seeking a livelihood by shits and devices.—**sharker**, *n.* one who lives by sharking; a sponge.



Shark

sharp (shārp) *a.* [A.S. *scarp*; cf. Ger. *scharf*] having a very thin edge or fine point; having ready perception; quick; shrewd; acrid; shrill; raised a semitone in pitch; witty; painful; short and fierce;—*n.* an acute sound, esp. a note raised a semitone above its proper pitch; the character (*f*) which directs that a note be thus raised;—*pl.* the hard parts of wheat;—*v.t.* to sharpen;—*v.i.* to play the sharper; to cheat in bargaining, etc.;—*adv.* exactly to the moment.—**sharply**, *adv.*—**sharpness**, *n.*—**sharper**, *n.* a shrewd bargainer; a cheat in bargaining or gambling.—**sharpen**, *v.t.* to give a keen edge or fine point to; to make more eager; to make more tart or acid; to raise, as a sound by means of a sharp;—*v.i.* to grow or become sharp.—**sharpener**, *n.*—**sharpshooter**, *n.* one skilled in shooting.—**sharp-cut**, well-defined.—**sharpground**, ground upon a wheel till sharp.—*Syn.* of "sharp," keen; cutting; biting; bitter; shrewd; severe; harsh.

shatter (shat'ter) *v.t.* [Doublet of *scatter*] to break at once into many

pieces; to crack; to derange;—*v.i.* to be broken into fragments.—**shattery**, *a.*

shave (shāv) *v.t.* [A.S. *scāvan*] to cut off by a razor or other edged instrument; to cut off thin slices; to fleece;—*v.i.* to use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely;—*n.* a thin slice; a shaving; a cutting of the beard, a tool with a long blade, and a handle at each end, for shaving wood; an exceedingly narrow risk.—**shaver**, *n.*—**shaveling**, *n.* a man shaved—hence, a monk or Roman priest.

shaw (shaw) *n.* [A.S. *scaga*] a thicket; a grove; a stem of a plant with the leaves.

shawl (shawī) *n.* [Per. *shāl*] a cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

Shawnee (shaw'nē) *n.* an Amer. Indian of the Ohio valley.

shay (shā) *n.* [Fr. *chaise*] a light carriage; a chaise.

she (shē) *pron.* [A.S. *scō*, fr. *heo*, an older form.] thus or that female; the feminine pronoun of the third person; a female (used humorously as a noun); also, used in composition, as *she-bear*.

sheaf (shēf) *n.* [A.S. *scōf*, fr. *scīfan*, shove] a bundle of stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain; any similar bundle; a sheave;—*v.t.* to make sheaves;—*v.i.* to collect and bind.—**sheafy**, *a.* consisting of sheaves.

shear (shēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *scoran*, shear] to clip with shears or scissors; to fleece; to cut and reap grain;—*v.i.* to divide or part;—*n.* process or result of shearing; a blade of a pair of shears; a shearing machine.—**shears**, *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* a cutting instrument, consisting of two blades, movable on a pin; anything in the form of shears, esp. an apparatus for raising heavy weights.—**shearing**, *n.* a sheep that has been but once shorn.—**shearer**, *n.*—**shear steel**, blister steel heated, rolled, and tilted, to improve the quality.



Shears

sheath (shēth) *n.* [A.S. *scath*; cf. Ger. *scheide*] a case for a sword, etc.; a membrane enveloping the stem, as in some grasses; the wingcase of an insect.—**sheathe** (shēth) *v.t.* to put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to case or cover with boards, or with sheets of copper.—**sheathing**, *n.* a casing; a covering.—**sheathy**, *a.* forming a sheath or sheathless, *a.*—**sheathknife**, a knife worn in a sheath.

sheave (shēv) *v.t.* to bring together into sheaves.

sheave (shēv) *n.* [Doublet of *shive*] a wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley.

shed (shed) *v.t.* [A.S. *scēdan*, to separate; cf. Ger. *scheiden*] to cause to flow out; to emit; to throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell, and the like;

—*v. i.* to throw off a covering or envelope;—*n.* a division or parting, that which sheds (as watershed).—**shedder**, *n.*

shed (shed) *n.* [Doublet of shade] a small building; a hut.—**shed roof**, a roof formed of rafters sloping from a higher to a lower wall.

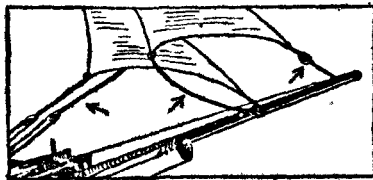
sheen (shēn) *a.* [A.S. *scēne*, fair; cf. Ger. *schön*] bright;—*n.* splendor; brightness.—**sheeny**, *a.* glittering.

sheep (shēp) *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [A.S. *scēap*; cf. Ger. *scheaf*] a small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool; a simple fellow.—**sheepish**, *a.* like a sheep; bashful.—**sheepishly**, *adv.*—**sheepishness**, *n.*—**sheepskin**, *n.* the skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it.—**sheepwalk**, *n.* pasture for sheep.—**sheep run**, a tract for feeding sheep.

sheer (shēr) *a.* [Icel.] pure; mere; perpendicular.—*adv.* quite.

sheer (shēr) *v. s.* [A.S. *scir*, fr. Scand.] to deviate from the line of the proper course;—*n.* the curve of a ship's sides.—**sheer hull**, an old, dismasted ship.

sheet (shēt) *n.* [A.S. *scyte*, a sheet; cf. *scodian*, to shoot] any broad expanse; a broad piece of cloth spread on a bed; a broad piece of paper from the mill; a piece printed and folded; a newspaper; a broad expanse of water, or the like; a broad, thinly-expanded portion of metal or other substance; a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail;—*v. i.* to cover, as with a sheet.—**sheet anchor**, the largest anchor of a ship; the chief support; the last refuge for safety.—**sheet cable**, the cable attached to the sheet anchor.—**sheet iron**, iron in sheets, or broad thin plates.—**sheet lightning**, lightning diffused over the sky in wide expanded flashes.



Sheets

sheik (shēk) *n.* also **sheikh** [A.] an Arabian chief; a lord; a man of eminence.

shekel (shēk'el) *n.* [H.] a Hebrew weight and coin about half an ounce avoirdupois, and in value equal to about 61 cents.

sheldrake (shel'drāk) *n.*, *fem.* **shelduck** [A.S. *scylt*, shield, and E. *drake*] a kind of European duck.

shelf (shelf) *n.*; *pl.* **shelves** (shelvs) [A.S. *sculfa*, a plank] a sheet of wood or metal fixed horizontally on a frame, or to a wall, for holding vessels, books, etc.; a sandbank in the sea, or a ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow.—**shelvy**, *a.* full of dangerous shallows, sandbanks, rocks, etc.

shell (shel) *n.* [A.S. *scell*] a hard outside covering, the natural protection of certain fruits and animals; the covering of an

egg; the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, etc.; a cartridge for small firearms; a case of metal, filled with an explosive charge, which is fired from a cannon; a bomb; any framework regarded as not complete; a coarse kind of wooden coffin; a frail boat; the outer part of a house unfinished.—*v. i.* to strip off the shell of; to take out of the shell; to throw shells or bombs upon;—*v. s.* to cast the shell or exterior covering.—**sheller**, *n.*—**shelly**, *a.* abounding with shells; consisting of shells.—**shellback**, *n.* an old sailor; a barnacle.—**shellfire**, *n.* the firing or exploding of shells.—**shellfish**, *n.* any water-dwelling animal with a shell, as the mollusks, etc.—**shell-shock**, *n.* a nervous disorder caused by exposure to shellfire.

shellac (she-lak') *n.* [*shell-lac*] the resin lac spread in thin coatings, after being melted and strained;—*v. i.* to coat with shellac.

shelter (shel'ter) *n.* [A.S. *scildbruma*, a guard] that which covers or defends; protection;—*v. i.* to furnish a shelter for;—*v. s.* to take shelter.—**shelterless**, *a.*

shelty (shel'ty) *n.* [Perh. dim. of *Shetland pony*] one of a breed of small ponies.

shelve (shelv) *v. t.* [fr. *shelf*] to furnish with shelves; to place on a shelf; to lay by, as unfit for use; to remove from the list of those capable of active duty; to put aside a question;—*v. i.* to be sloping.—**shelver**, *n.* a wagon sloping backward.—**shelvy**, *a.* shelly.—**shelves**, *pl.* of *shelf*.

Sheol (she'ol) *n.* [H. *she'ol*, a hollow place] the place, or state, of the dead.

shepherd (shep'erd) *n.*, *fem.* **shepherdess** [A.S. *scēp-hyrde*, keeper of sheep] a man employed in tending sheep; pastor of a church; bishop (called under-shepherd);—*v. i.* to tend or guide.—**shepherdly**, *a.* pastoral. — **shepherd's crook**, a long staff, having the end curved to form a large hook.

sherbet (sher'bet) *n.* [Turk. *sharbat*] frozen fruit juice.

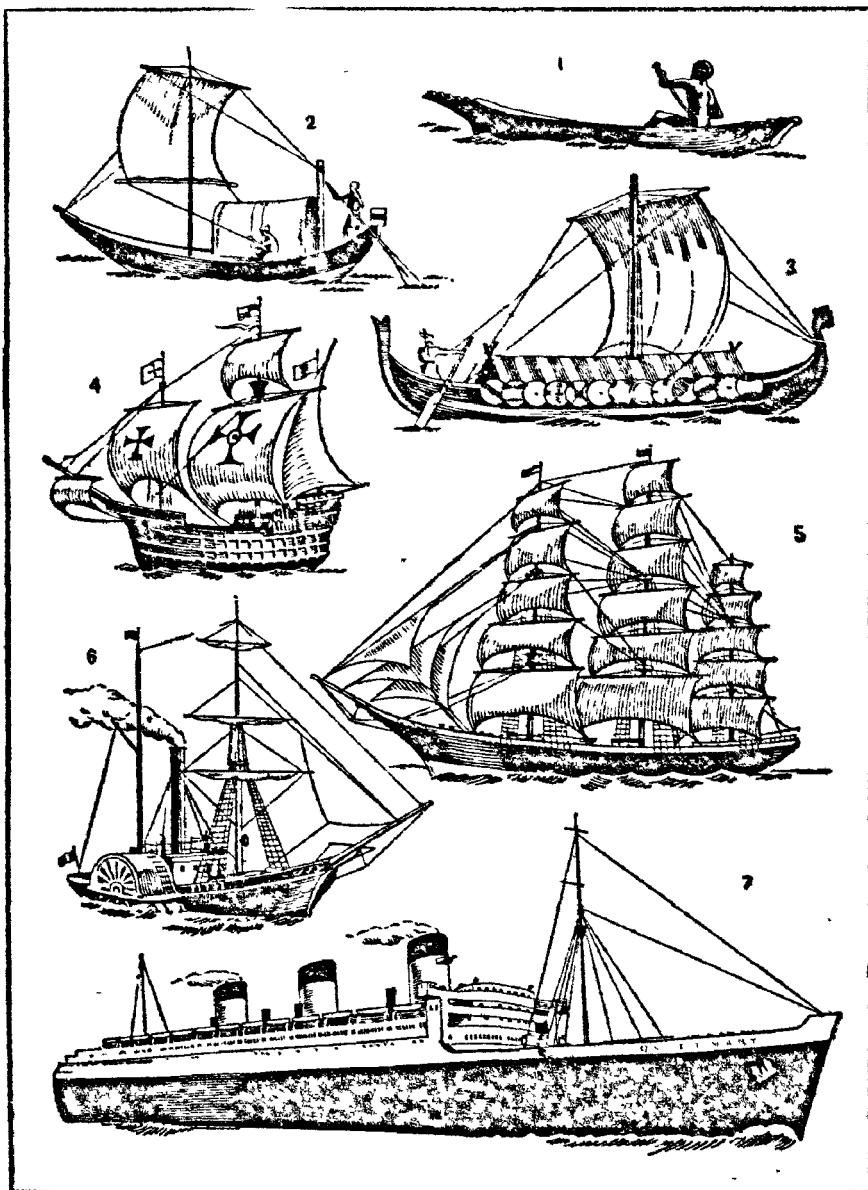
sherd (sherd) *n.* [A.S. *scwan*, to cut] a fragment; a shard.

sheriff (sher'if) *n.* [A.S. *scir*, a shire, and *gerefa*, a reeve] the chief officer for law enforcement in a county.—**sheriffdom**, *n.* the office of a sheriff; the district over which a sheriff presides.

sherry (sher'i) *n.* a wine of a deep amber color (so called from Xeres, in Spain).

Shetlander (shet'lan-dēr) *n.* a native of Shetland.—**Shetland lace**, an openwork woolen trimming.—**Shetland pony**, a variety of pony peculiar to Shetland.—**Shetland wool**, a fine worsted, spun from the wool of the sheep in the Shetland Islands.

shibboleth (shib'ō-leth) *n.* [H., an ear of corn, or a stream] a word by the pronunciation of which the Ephraimites were distinguished from the Gileadites, the former saying *shibboleth*; hence, the watchword of any group.



EVOLUTION OF THE SHIP

1. Primitive dugout. 2. Early Egyptian Nile River boat (3000 B.C.). 3. Viking ship (about 800 A.D.). 4. The caravel "Santa Maria," flagship of Columbus (1492). 5. China clipper (1854). 6. Early steamship (1830). 7. Modern ocean liner ("Queen Mary").

shield (shēld) *n.* [A.S. *scild*; cf. Ger. *Schild*] a broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm; anything that protects or defends; the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms;—*v.t.* to cover, as with a shield; to protect; to ward off.—**shielder**, *n.*

shift (shuft) *v.t.* [A.S. *scifian*, divide] to change; to transfer from one place to another; to change, as clothes;—*v.i.* to move; to change place; to change course; to veer; to break loose and roll from one side to another, as cargo, in a ship;—*n.* a turning from one thing to another; a change; a temporary expedient; an artifice; a chemise; a squad or relay of men.—**shifty**, *a.* full of shifts; tricky; evasive.—**shiftiness**, *n.*—**shifter**, *n.*—**shiftable**, *a.*—**shiftless**, *a.* indolent; thriftless.—**shiftlessly**, *adv.*

shilling (shil'ing) *n.* [A.S. *scilling*; cf. Ger. *Schilling*] an English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or 24.3 cents.

shilly-shally (shul'i-shal-i) *a.* vacillating; irresolute.

shim (shim) *n.* a flat, thin piece of wood, metal, etc., used to fill a crack or bring a surface to the level;—*v.t.* to level or fill with a shim.

shimmer (shim'er) *v.i.* [A.S. *scimrian*, fr. *sciman*, to shine] to gleam;—*n.* a gleaming.

shimmy (shim'i) *v.i.* [Coll.] to move with a vibrating motion, as a dancer or a piece of machinery.—*n.*

shin (shin) *n.* [A.S. *scina*] the fore part of the leg, between the ankle and the knee;—*v.t.* to kick on the shins;—*v.i.* to use the shins in climbing.—**shinpiece**, a piece of leg armor.

shindy (shin'di) *n.* [Gypsy *chindi*, quarrel] an uproar or disturbance; a row; a party.—Also **shindig**.

shine (shin) *v.t.* [A.S. *scinan*] to emit rays of light; to be brilliant; to be glossy or bright, as silk;—*v.t.* to polish;—*n.* fair weather; gloss; a polishing, as of shoes.—**shiner**, *n.* one who, or that which, shines; a small, shining fresh-water fish; a black eye [slang].—**shiny**, *a.*—**shinness**, *n.*

shingle (shing'gl) *n.* [L. *scandula*, a wooden tile] a piece of wood sawed thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, in order to lap lengthwise (used in covering buildings);—*v.t.* to cover with shingles or tiles, as a roof; to cut the hair short, esp. (of women) on the back of the head.

shingles (shing'glz) *n.* [L. *cingulum*, a girdle, fr. *cingere*, to gird] a kind of herpes, which spreads around the body like a girdle.

shinny (shin'i) *n.* [Gael. *shintag*, a pound] a Scottish game similar to hockey.

shinplaster (shin'plas-ter) *n.* a plaster for a shin; a piece of paper money of small denomination.

Shinto (shin'tō) *n.* [Jap.] the system of nature worship formerly prevailing in Japan.

ship (ship) *n.* [A.S. *scip*, fr. *scippan*, to make, fr. *scapan*, to shape] a craft,

larger than a boat, for travel over water, with sails or engines for motive power (see Evolution of Ship, *illus.*, page 609, and Sailing Ship, page 579); a sailing vessel with a bowsprit and three masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, topmast, and topgallant mast, and is square-rigged; an airship or airplane; a ship and its crew;—*v.t.* to put on board a ship or other conveyance for transportation; to send goods; to get rid of; to engage for service on board of a ship;—*v.i.* to engage for service on board of a ship; to embark.—**shipping**, *n.* the collective body of ships in one place; vessels of navigation generally; transportation of goods.—**shipper**, *n.*—**shipmaster**, *n.* the captain, master, or commander of a ship.—**shipmate**, *n.* a fellow sailor.—**shipment**, *n.* act of shipping; that which is shipped.—**shipowner**, *n.*—**shipshape**, *adv.* in a seamanlike manner;—hence, properly, **shipway**, *n.* the sloping way on which a vessel is built.—**shipwreck**, *n.* the breaking up of a ship on rocks, shoals, etc.; a ship destroyed upon the water;—hence, total destruction; ruin;—*v.t.* to destroy, as a ship at sea.—**shipwright**, *n.* one who constructs ships.—**shipyard**, *n.* a yard in which vessels are built.—**ship-biscuit**, biscuit baked hard, so as to keep on a voyage.—**ship broker**, an agent for the sale or purchase of ships; one who negotiates or effects insurance on ships.—**shipbuilder**, *n.* a shipwright.—**ship canal**, a canal through which large vessels can pass.—**ship carpenter**, a shipwright; also, a petty officer in a ship who has charge of carpentry.—**ship chandler**, one who deals in cordage, canvas, and other equipment for ships.

shire (shir) *n.* [A.S. *scir*, fr. *sciran*, to cut off] a territorial division of England, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district; a county.

shirk (sherk) *v.t.* [Variant of shark] to avoid; to slink from;—*n.* one who seeks to avoid duty.—**shirker**, *n.*—**shirky**, *a.*

shirr (sher) *n.* [Etym. doubtful in sewing, a puckering of material; an insertion of cord in cloth, or between two pieces of cloth;—*v.t.* to pucker or draw up cloth by gathering threads.]

shirt (shert) *n.* [Scand.] an undergarment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys; a blouse;—*v.t.* to clothe, as with a shirt.—**shirtwaist**, a shirt; a blouse.

shive (shiv) *n.* [Scand.] a slice; a splinter.

shiver (shiv'er) *n.* [fr. *shive*] one of the pieces into which a thing breaks under sudden shock; a thin slice [Naut.];—*v.t.* to break into many small pieces or splinters;—*v.i.* to break into small pieces.

shiver (shiv'er) *v.t.* [*quaver*] to cause to shake in the wind (applied to sails);—*v.i.* to quiver from cold; to shake from fear;—*n.* a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, etc.—**shivery**, *a.*

shoal (shōl) *n.* [A.S. *scōla*, company, fr. L. *schola*, school] a crowd; a throng (said esp. of fish).

shoal (shōl) *a.* [Scand.] shallow; of little depth;—*n.* a sandbank or bar; a

sandbank that shows at low water;—*v. i.* to become shallow.—**shoaly**, *a.* full of shoals.—**shoalness**, *n.*

shock (shok) *n.* [cf. D. *schok*] a collision; a violent onset; [Med.] any depression of organic functions, esp. of the nervous system, resulting from injury; an impression of disgust.—*v. t.* to strike against suddenly; to strike with surprise, horror, or disgust, to offend; to horrify.—**shocker**, *n.* a vulgar, exciting tale or description.—**shock absorber**, a device that acts as a cushion against sudden movement.

shock (shok) *n.* [cf. D. *schocke*] a group of sheaves of grain placed standing with the stalk ends down; a thick mass, as of hair;—*v. t.* to make up into shocks.



Shocks in Field

shod (shod) past tense and past participle of the verb *shoe*

shoddy (shod'i) *a.* [cf. A. S. *scæddan*, to part] pert. to shoddy; trashy; not genuine;—*n.* a material obtained by pulling apart refuse woolen goods, rags, etc.

shoe (shoo) *n.* [A. S. *seō*, cf. Ger. *schuh*] a covering for the foot, a plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal; a plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or sledge;—*v. t.* to furnish with shoes; to put shoes on.—**shoer**, *n.*—**shoeless**, *a.*—**shoemaker**, *n.* one who makes shoes and boots.—**shoeblack**, *n.* one who cleans and blacks shoes and boots.—**shoebush**, a brush for cleaning shoes.—**shoe-buckle**, a buckle for fastening the shoe.—**shoe hammer**, a hammer with a broad face for pounding leather on a lapstone.—**shoe latchet**, tie or fastening for a shoe.—**shoehorn**, a curved piece of horn or metal used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe.

shog (shóg) *n.* [Celt.] a shake; a jog;—*v. t.* to shake.—**shoggle**, *v. t.* to shake; to joggle.

shook (shook) *n.* [fr. *shock*, a group of sheaves] a set of staves and headings for a cask ready for setting up;—*v. t.* to pack in shocks.

shook (shook) pret. of *v. shake*.

shoot (shoót) *v. t.* [A. S. *scēðan*] to let fly, or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet; to kill by shooting; to emit; to move quickly, as a bolt; to throw, as dice; to ascertain the altitude of; to pass rapidly;—*v. i.* to perform the act of discharging anything; to be propelled forcibly; to dart; to bud; to spread over; to jut;—*n.* act of propelling anything with violence; discharge of a firearm or bow; a rapid in a stream; a young branch; an in-

clined plane, down which timber, coal, etc., are caused to slide.—**shooting**, *n.* the act of discharging firearms, or of sending an arrow with force; the act of killing game.—**shooter**, *n.*—**shootable**, *a.*—**shooting box**, a lodge for sportsmen.

shop (shop) *n.* [A. S. *scoppa*, a treasury, a storehouse] a building in which goods are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work;—*v. i.* to visit shops for purchasing goods.—**shopper**, *n.*—**shoppy**, *a.* commercial, given to talking shop.—**shop-worn**, worn or imperfect owing to long standing or handling in a shop.—**shopkeeper**, *n.*—**shoplifter**, *n.* a petty store thief.

shore (shōr) *n.* [A. S. *scora*] the coast or land adjacent to a body of water.—**shoreless**, *a.*—**shoreward**, *adv.* towards the shore.

shore (shōr) *n.* [cf. A. S. *scorian*, project] a prop or timber placed as a support on the side of a building or other thing; [Naut.] a prop placed beneath a ship's side or bottom for support on the stocks;—*v. t.* to support by a post or buttress.

shorn (shawn) *a.* cut off, having the hair or wool cut off or sheared; deprived;—past. part. of the verb *shear*.

short (shawrt) *a.* [A. S. *scort*] not long; not coming up, as to a standard; near at hand; not going to the point intended; brittle; friable; crumbling in the mouth; forgetting easily, as memory; pronounced with a less prolonged utterance;—*pl.* trimmings; left-overs or by-products;—*adv.* briefly; abruptly.—**shortly**, *adv.* in a brief time; in a few words; snappishly.—**shortness**, *n.* state of being short; abruptness, as in annoyance.—**shortage**, *n.* state of being short, as in weight.—**shortcake**, *n.* a dessert made of short biscuit and fruit.—**short circuit**, a shunting of electrical current from one circuit to another of less resistance.—**shortcoming**, *n.* act of coming short, as a crop; failure in performance of duty.—**shorten**, *v. t.* to make short, or friable, as pastry;—*v. i.* to become shorter.—**shorthand**, *n.* a method of writing by substituting symbols for words.—**short-horn**, *n.* one of a breed of cattle having very short horns.—**short-dated**, having little time to run, as a bill.—**shortsighted**, having short sight; of limited intellect; proceeding from want of foresight.—**shortstop**, *n.* in baseball, a player in the position between second and third base.—**short-witted**, having little wit; of scanty intellect.—**short selling**, the practice of agreeing to sell, at a stated price, grain, securities, etc., which one hopes to buy later at a lower price.—**In short**, briefly.

shot (shot) *n.* [A. S. *scēðan*, shoot] act of shooting; a ball or bullet; small leaden pellets for killing small animals; a marksman; an effort; range.—**shot belt**, a belt having a pouch for carrying shot and other ammunition.—**shot box**, locker in which balls, grape, canister, or other shot were stored (also **shot locker**).—**shotgun**, a smooth-bore gun used for firing small shot.—**shotproof**, proof against shot.—**shot tower**, a high tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top.—**shot window**, a window projecting from a wall

shrug (shrug) *n.* [Scand.] a raising and lowering of the shoulders, expressing doubt, disdain, etc.—*v.t.* and *i.* to move (the shoulders) in a shrug.

shrunk (shrun'kn) *a.* [Part. of *shrink*] having shrunk; shriveled up.

shuck (shuk) *n.* [cf. *chuck*, to throw] a husk or pod; the shell of the oyster;—*v.t.* to remove the husk, pod, or shell from.

shudder (shud'er) *v.i.* [M.E.; cf. Ger. *schauern*] to tremble with fear, horror, etc.; to shiver with cold; to quake;—*n.* a trembling motion.

shuffle (shuf'l) *v.t.* [A.S. *scáfan*, shove; a variant of *scuff*] to shove one way and the other; to throw into disorder; to change the positions of cards;—*v.s.* to change the positions of cards in a pack; to practice shifts; to prevaricate; to move in a slovenly manner; to scrape the floor with the foot in dancing;—*n.* act of throwing into confusion by change of places; an artifice; a rapid, scraping movement of the foot in dancing.—*shuffler*, *n.*—*shuffleboard*, *n.* a game in which the purpose is to impel objects to certain marks on a table or court.

shun (shun) *v.t.* [A.S. *scunnian*] to avoid.—*shunner*, *n.*

shunt (shunt) *v.t.* [M.E. *shuntan*, to start aside, fr. A.S. *scynðan*, to hasten] to turn off to one side; to turn a railroad car onto a sidetrack;—*v.s.* to go aside; to turn off, —*n.* a turning off to a side or short rail.—*shunter*, *n.*

shut (shut) *v.t.* [A.S. *scyllan*, shut, fr. *scellan*, to shoot] to close; to forbid entrance into;—*v.i.* to close itself; to become closed;—*a.* having the sound suddenly stopped by a succeeding consonant; closed.—*shutdown*, *n.* a shutting down, esp. of a factory.

shutter (shut'er) *n.* a cover for a window or other aperture;—*v.t.* to cover with shutters.—*shutterless*, *a.*

shuttle (shur'l) *n.* [A.S. *scéðan*, shoot] an instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the wool between the threads of the warp.—*shuttlewise*, *adv.* like a shuttle.—*shuttlecock* (shut'l-kok) *n.* a cork stuck with feathers, struck by a battledore in play; also, the play itself.—*shuttle train*, a train that runs frequently over a short distance, as to transport passengers from one railroad to another.



Shuttlecock

shy (shī) *a.* [A.S. *scōh*; cf. Ger. *scheu*] timid; reserved; easily frightened; scanty; lacking, as in weight;—*v.s.* to shrink back suddenly;—*n.* a sudden shrinking, esp. backward.—*shyly*, *adv.*—*shyness*, *n.*

shy (shī) *v.t.* to fling; to jerk; to toss;—*n.* a quick, jerking throw; a fling.

shyster (shī'ster) *n.* a dishonestly shrewd lawyer.

si (sē) a syllable applied in solmization to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale.

sib (sib) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *sippe*] kindred;—*a.* having kinship.

sibilant (sib'á-lant) *a.* [L. part. stem, *sibilant-*, of *sibilare*, hiss] making a hissing sound; hissing;—*n.* a letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.—*sibilate*, *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound.—*sibilation* (sib-á-lá'shun) *n.*

sibyl (sib'il) *n.* [L. *sibylla*, fr. G.=one who reveals the will of Zeus] a woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy; a female fortune-teller.—*sibylline* (sib'il-lin) *a.* pert. to the sibyls; prophetic; also mysterious.

Sic (sik) *adv.* [L.] so; thus (often used within brackets in quoting, to note that a peculiarity in the quotation is literally exact).—*sic passim*, so throughout.

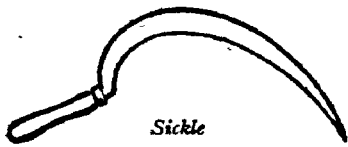
siccate (sik'át) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *siccatus*, of *siccare*, fr. *siccus*, dry] to dry.—*siccative*, *a.* drying, causing to dry.—*siccation* (sik-ká'shun) *n.* the process of drying.

siccidity (sik'si-ti) *n.* dryness; aridity.

Sicilian (si-sil'yan) *a.* pert. to Sicily;—*n.* a native or resident of Sicily.

sick (sik) *a.* [A.S. *scōc*; fr. Ger. *siech*] inclined to vomit; affected with disease of any kind; indisposed.—*sickly*, *a.* somewhat sick, appearing as if sick; unhealthy; unwholesome;—*adv.* in a sick manner;—*v.t.* to taint with the hue of disease.—*sickliness*, *n.*—*sickness*, *n.*—*sickish*, *a.* somewhat sick.—*sickishly*, *adv.*—*sickishness*, *n.*—*sicken*, *v.t.* to make sick; to disgust;—*v.i.* to become sick, to languish, to be filled with abhorrence.—*sickener*, *n.* a cause of disgust.

sickle (sik'l) *n.* [A.S. *secol*, fr. L. *secula*, a sickle, fr. L. *secare*, to cut] a reaping hook.—*sickleman*, *n.*



Sickle

side (sid) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *seite*] the margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface, esp. one of the longer edges; any part viewed as opposite to another; the part of the body about the ribs; a slope, as of a hill, a body of partisans; a line of descent traced through one parent, a region;—*a.* being on the side; lateral; indirect;—*v.i.* to lean on one side; to incline to.—*sideless*, *a.*—*sideling*, *a.* inclining to one side.—*adv.* sidewise.—*sidelong*, *a.* laterally oblique;—*adv.* laterally; obliquely.—*sider*, *n.*—*sideward*, *sideways*, *sidewise*, *adv.* toward the side.—*side arms*, small arms (other than rifles) carried by soldiers.—*side issue*, an incidental minor issue.—*sidelight*, a light on the side of a vessel; any incidental aspect.—*side line*, a line on the side; an incidental activity.—*side show*, a show incidental to a larger main show.—*side-step*, *v.s.* to step aside;

—*v.t.* to avoid.—**side-track**, *v.t.* to shunt to the side; hence, to turn from a purpose, etc.

sideboard (sid'bôrd) *n.* a dining-room cabinet for tableware.

sidereal (si-dê'rê-âl) *a.* [L. stem, *sider-*, of *sadus*, a star] relating to the stars; starry; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.—**sidereal year**, the time in which the earth makes one complete revolution around the sun.

siderite (sid'er-ît, si-dê'rît) *n.* [L. = the lodestone, fr. G. *siderûtes*, fr. *sideros*, iron] the lodestone; a meteorite wholly composed of iron.—**siderolite** (sid'-gr-ô-lit, si-dê'rô-lit) *n.* [G. *lithos*, a stone] a meteorite partly of iron and partly of stone.

siderography (si-dê-rogr'fî) *n.* [G. *graphein*, engrave] art of steel engraving.

sideslip (sid'slip) *v.i.* and *t.* in an air-plane, to fall downward and sideward;—*n.*

sidewalk (sid'wawk) *n.* a foot pavement.

siding (sid'ing) *n.* a short line of rails on which trains are shunted from the main line.

sidle (sid'l) *v.i.* to move side foremost.

siege (sêj) *n.* [O.F. *sege*=F. *siège*, a seat, fr. Late L. *assedatum*=L. *obsidum*, a siege, fr. *sedere*, to sit] orig. a sitting down; the setting of an army around a fortified place, for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender;—*v.t.* to besiege.

sienna (si-en'â) *n.* [It. *terra di Siena*] an earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow color; a silicate of iron and alumina.

sierra (si-er'â) *n.* [Perh. Sp., a saw, fr. L. *serra*] a chain of mountains with sawlike edges.

siesta (si-es'tâ) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *sexta* (hora), the sixth (hour) of the day, noon] a short sleep taken about midday.

sieve (siv) *n.* [A.S. *sife*; cf. Ger. *sieb*] a utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized substance from the coarse.

sift (sift) *v.t.* [A.S. *siftian*] to separate by a sieve; to separate the good or bad of; to analyze.—*sifter*, *n.*

sigh (si) *v.t.* [A.S. *sican*] to utter sighs over; to mourn over;—*v.i.* to make a deep, single respiration, as the expression of exhaustion or sorrow; to lament; to grieve;—*n.* a sighing breath.—*sigher*, *n.*

sight (sit) *n.* [A.S. *siht*, *gesiht*, fr. (part.) *ge-segen*, of *seon*, to see; cf. Ger. *sieht*] act of seeing; power of seeing; the eye; that which is seen; anything novel or remarkable; a piece of metal near the breech of a firearm, to guide the eye in taking aim; [colloq.] a great number;—*v.t.* to get sight of; to see; to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight;—*v.i.* to take aim by a sight.—*sighted*, *a.* seeing in a peculiar manner (with qualifying adjective, as *near*, *short*, etc.); adjusted for taking aim—*sightly*, *a.* pleasing to the sight.—*sightliness*, *n.*—*sightless*, *a.*—*sightlessly*, *adv.*—*sightlessness*, *n.*—*at sight*, without study or practice; on presentation for payment.—*to take sight*, to aim.

sign (sfn) *n.* [F. *signe*, fr. L. *signum*] a token; evidence by sight; symbol; a motion or gesture by which a thought is expressed; the twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac (see *Zodiac*, *illus.*); a notice; [Alg] a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them; a poster or board containing advertising directions, cautions, etc.; a signboard; [Mus.] any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc.;—*v.t.* to represent by a sign, to affix a signature to; to ratify;—*v.i.* to make a sign or signal.—*signer*, *n.*—*signable*, *a.*—*signboard*, *n.* a board on which a sign is posted or painted.—*signpost*, *n.* a post on which a sign is mounted.

signal (sig'nâl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *signâlis*, fr. *signum*, a sign] a sign to communicate intelligence, orders, etc.;—*a.* distinguished from what is ordinary;—*v.t.* to communicate by signals;—*v.i.* to make signals.—*signally*, *adv.*—*signalize*, *v.t.* to make signal or eminent.—*signalman*, *n.* one whose duty is to convey intelligence by means of signals; one who works railroad signals.—*signal book*, a book of the code of signals.—*signal box*, *signal tower*, a place where railroad signals are worked.



Naval Signalman

signature (sig'nâ-chûr) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *signatura*, fr. L. (part.) *signatus*, of *signare*, to sign] a sign, stamp, or mark impressed, esp. the name of any person written with his own hand; the flats or sharps which indicate the key or scale; a letter, or figure, by which the sheets of a book are distinguished and their order designated.—*signatory*, *n.* one bound by signature to the terms of an agreement;—*a.* bound by signature and seal.

signet (sig'nit) *n.* [F. dim. of *signe*, fr. L. *signum*, a mark] a seal, esp. the seal used by the sovereign.—*signet ring*, a seal ring, the seal of which is a signet.

significant (sig-nî'fî-kant) *a.* designed to make known something; important.—*significantly*, *adv.*—*significance*, *significancy*, *n.* meaning; import; weight.—*signification* (sig-nî-fî-kâ'shun) *n.* act of making known; meaning; sense.—*significative* (sig-nî-fî-kâ-tiv) *a.* having meaning.—*significatively*, *adv.*—*significativeness*, *n.*—*significatory*, *a.* having meaning;—*n.* that which betokens or represents.

signify (sig-nî-fî) *v.t.* [F. *signifier*, to be token, fr. L. *significare*, fr. *signum*, a sign, and *facere*, make] to make known by a sign; to convey the notion of; to make

known—*v. i.* to have meaning.—**signifier**, *n.*
—**signifiable**, *a.*

signore (sē'nyōr) *n.* Also **signior** [It., fem. *signora*] an Italian lord or gentleman; a title of respect or address for a man, equivalent to *Mr.* and then written *signor*.—**signory**, **signiory**, *n.* a seignory; the aristocracy.—**signorina** (sē'nyō-rē'nā) *n.* [It.] an Italian title of respect for a young woman; *Miss*.

Sikh (sēk) *n.* [Hind. = follower] a member of a religious community of India, founded about 1500, and professing pure Deism.

silage (sī'lij) *n.* fodder packed and preserved in a silo for use in winter.

silence (sī'lens) absence of sound or noise;—*vi.* be silent!—*v. t.* to compel to silence; to put down by argument; to quiet; to disable or dismantle, as a gun, battery, etc.—**silencer**, *n.* one who silences another; a device that muffles the report of a firearm, the noise of exhaust from an engine, etc.

silent (sī'lent) *a.* [L. (part.) stem, *silens-*, of *silens*, of *silēre*. to be silent] free from sound or noise.—**silently**, *adv.*—**silence**, *n.*

silhouette (sī-lō-ēt') *n.* [Fr., from Etienne de *Silhouette*] a representation of the outlines of an object filled in with black; a profile.

silica (sī'lī-kā) *n.* [L. stem, *silic-*, of *silex*, flint] silicon dioxide; quartz.—**silicate**, *n.* a salt formed by the union of a silicic acid and a base, as lime, soda, etc.

silicon (sī'lī-kon) *n.* Also **silicium**. A dark, nut-brown element without metallic luster.—**siliceous**, **silicious** (sī-līsh'us) *a.* containing silica, or partaking of its qualities.—**silicic** (sī-līsh'ik) *a.* pert. to silica or silicon.

silicosis (sī-lī-kō'sis) *n.* a lung disease caused by the breathing in of silica dust.

silique (sī-lēk') *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod or husk] an oblong seed vessel, as of a wallflower.



Adult, left, and Caterpillar of Silkworm

silk (sīlk) *n.* [A.S. *seolc*, fr L. *sericum*, fr Gr. (neut.) *serikon*, of *Serikos*, pert. to the Sērs, fr. *Sēr*, a native of China] the fine, soft thread produced by various caterpillars in the form of a cocoon, esp. that produced by the silkworm; thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above-named material.—*a.* made of silk.—**silky**, *a.* made of, or pert. to, silk; soft and smooth.—**silki-**

ness, *n.*—**silken**, *a.* made of, or resembling, silk; soft; smooth; dressed in silk.—**silkworm**, *n.* the caterpillar that produces silk.—**sill** (sīl) *n.* [A.S. *syll*] the foundation of a **thing**; the lowest part of a structure, as of a house, of a bridge, etc.; the timber or stone at the bottom of a door; the threshold; the timber or stone on which a window frame stands.

silly (sī'lī) *a.* [A.S. *sælig*, timely, fr. *sæl*, time; cf. Ger. *selig*, happy] stupid; weak in intellect; foolish; absurd; frail;—*n.* a silly person.—**sillily**, *adv.*—**silliness**, *n.*

silo (sī'lō) *n.* [Sp., It. L., fr. G. *σῖλος*, a pit for corn] a pit or, more usually, a circular building for storing green crops for fodder;—*v. t.* to preserve in a silo.

silt (sīlt) *n.* [Scand. = to drain] mud, or fine earth, deposited from running or standing water;—*v. t.* to choke or obstruct with mud;—*v. i.* to flow into, as muddy water; to ooze.—**silty**, *a.* consisting of silt.

Silurian (sī-lū'rī-an) *a.* pert. to the Silures, who inhabited a part of England and South Wales; noting the group, or strata, of sedimentary rocks immediately below the Old Red Sandstone;—*n.* the geological period between the Ordovician and the Devonian.

silva (sī'lva) *n.* also **sylva** [L.] the natural history of the forest trees of a country, or the forest trees collectively.

silver (sī'lver) *n.* [A.S. *seofor*; cf. Ger. *silber*] a soft, white, metallic element, very malleable and ductile; silver money; silverware;—*a.* made of silver; resembling silver; white, as hair; having a pale luster, as the moon; sweet, as voice or sound;—*v. t.* to cover with silver; to become hoary.

—**silvery**, *a.* resembling silver; white; mellow.—**silveriness**, *n.*—**silvern**, *a.* made of, or resembling, silver.—**silverless**, *a.*—**silverer**, *n.*—**silverite**, *n.* one who favors the free use of silver as money; a bimetalist.—**silversmith**, *n.* one who works in silver.—**silverware**, *n.* articles made of silver.—**silver bath**, a solution of silver nitrate, used for sensitizing plates in photography.—**silver leaf**, silver beaten out into a thin leaf.—**silver plate**, metallic articles coated with silver.—**silver-tongued**, eloquent.

silverside (sī'lver-sīd) *n.* a mullet or minnow with silvery scales.

simian (sīm'ī-an) *a.* [L. *simia*, an ape] like an ape; apish; anthropoid;—*n.* a monkey.—**simial**, **simjous**, *a.* like an ape.

similar (sīm'ī-lar) *a.* [Fr., fr. L. *similis*, like] almost corresponding; resembling.—**similarly**, *adv.*—**similarity** (sīm'ī-lar'ī-tī) *n.* state of being similar; resemblance.

simile (sīm'ī-lē) *n.* [L. (neut. of) *similis*, like] a comparison of one thing to another, the comparison being made, as a rule, by such a word as "so," "as," "like."

similitude (sī-mil'ī-tūd) *n.* likeness.

simmer (sīm'er) *v. t.* [a. boiling of *sim*, the sound made in boiling] to cause to boil gently;—*v. i.* to boil gently;—*n.* a gentle, gradual heating.

simnel (sim'nel) *n.* [O.F. *simenel*, fr. L. *simula*, fine flour] a cake made of fine flour, offered as a gift at Christmas and Easter in former times.

simony (sim'ō-ni) *n.* [fr. *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit (Acts viii)] the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.—**simoniac** (si-mō'ni-ak) *n.* one who buys or sells preferment in the church.—**simoniacal** (si-mō'ni-ak-al) *a.*

simoom (si-moom') *n.* also **simoon** [A. = to poison] a hot, dry wind that blows in the Near East.

simous (si'mus) *a.* [L. *simus*, flat-nosed] having a flat nose.

simper (sim'per) *v. s.* [Scand.] to smile in a silly, affected manner;—*n.* a smile with an air of silliness or affectation.—**simperer**, *n.*

simple (sim'pl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *simplex*, fr. *semel*, once, and *placere*, fold] single; not complex; entire; mere—hence, plain; honest; clear; intelligible; [Bot.] having only one on a petiole, as a leaf, or one on a peduncle, as a flower; [Chem.] elementary;—*n.* something not compounded; a medicinal plant;—*v. t.* to gather simples.—**simply**, *adv.*—**simpleness**, *n.*—**simpler**, *n.* a silly person.—**simplicity** (sim-plis'i-ti) *n.* artlessness of mind; sincerity; clearness.—**simple minded**, foolish; dull

simplex (sim'pleks) *a.* simple; not complex; in telegraphy, denoting a wire over which only one message at a time can be sent.

simplify (sim'pli-fi) *v. t.* [L. *simplex*, simple, and *F. fier* = L. *facere*, make] to make simple, plain, or easy.—

simplification (sim-pli-fi-kā'shun) *n.* act of making simple.—**simplificative** (sim-pli-fi-kā-tiv) *a.* tending to amplify.

simulacrum (sim-ū-lā'krum) *n.*; *pl.* **simulacra** (sim-ū-lā'kra) [L.] an image, esp. a vague likeness.

simulate (sim-ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *simulāus*, of *simulans*, to make like, fr. *similis*, like] to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality.—**simulation** (sim-ū-lā'shun) *n.* act of putting on what is not true.—**simulant** (sim-ū-lant) *a.* simulating.

simultaneous (si-mul-tā'nē-us, sim-ul-tā'nē-us) *a.* [Late L. *simulāneus*, fr. L. *simul*, together] existing or happening at the same time.—**simultaneously**, *adv.*—**simultaneousness**, **simultaneity**, *n.*

sin (sin) *n.* [A.S. *synn*] transgression of the law of God; moral depravity;—*v. i.* to depart from the path of duty prescribed by God; to violate any rule of duty.—**sinful**, *a.*—**sinfully**, *adv.*—**sinfulness**, *n.*—**sinless**, *a.*—**sinlessly**, *adv.*—**sinlessness**, *n.*

since (sins) *adv.* [M.E. *sithens*, fr. A.S. *sithan* = lit. "after that," fr. *sith*, late, and *tham*, dat. of *that*, that] before this or now; ago;—*prep.* from the time of; after;—*conj.* since the time when; from the (past) time that; because.

sincere (sin-ēr') *a.* [F., fr. L. *sincērus*; perh. fr. *sine*, without, and *cera*,

wax] pure; honest; frank; genuine.—**sincerely**, *adv.*—**sincereness**, *n.*—**sincerity** (sin-ser'i-ti) *n.* honesty of mind or intention.

Sine (sin) *n.* [L. *sinus*, a curve] a line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter drawn through the other extremity; or, more commonly, the ratio of this perpendicular to the radius of the circle.

Sinecure (si'nē-kūr) *n.* [L. *sinē*, without, and *cura*, care] an ecclesiastical benefice without the cure of souls—hence, a remunerative office involving little labor or responsibility.

sinew (sin'ū) *n.* [A.S. *sinu*; cf. Ger. *sehne*] that which unites a muscle to a bone; a muscle; a nerve;—*n.* strength.—**sinewy**, *a.* pert. to a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; strong.

Sing (sing) *v. t.* [A.S. *singan*; cf. Ger. *singen*] to utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to praise in verse;—*v. i.* to utter sounds with melodious modulations of voice; to utter melodious sounds, as birds; to celebrate something in poetry.—**singer**, *n.*—**singable**, *a.*—**sing-song**, *a.* jingling; monotonous.

singe (sinj) *v. t.* [A.S. *besengan*, lit. to make a singing or hissing noise, as in burning logs, fr. *singan*, to sing] to burn slightly; to burn the surface of;—*n.* a burning of the surface.—**singeing**, *n.* the process of burning superficially; the removal of feathers and down from fowls by burning.—**singer**, *n.*

single (sing-gl) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *singulus*, one to each] only one; separate; unmarried;—*v. t.* to select from among a number; to choose one from others.—**singly**, *adv.*—**singleness**, *n.*—**singlet**, *n.* an unlined waistcoat; an undershirt.—**single blessedness**, celibacy.—**single entry**, a system of bookkeeping in which only debts of and to the concern are entered.—**single-eyed**, *a.* unselfish.—**single-handed**, unassisted.—**single-minded**, *a.* having but one purpose or design—hence, sincere; honest.—**single-stick**, *n.* a cudgel used in fencing or fighting.—**single tax**, a tax to be levied on only one kind of property, as land, and to constitute the only source of a government's revenue.

singular (sing-gū-lar) *a.* [F., fr. L. *singulāris*, fr. *singulus*, single] existing by itself; individual; [Gram.] denoting one person or thing; unique;—*n.* a single instance; [Gram.] the singular number.—**singularly**, *adv.*—**singularity** (sing-gū-lar'i-ti) *n.* state of being distinguished from others; peculiarity; oddity.

sinister (sin'is-ter) *a.* [L.] on the left hand; left; unlucky; inauspicious (the left being regarded as the unlucky side); [Her.] denoting the sinister or left side of the escutcheon.—**sinisterly**, *adv.*—**sinisterness**, *n.*—**sinistral**, *a.* inclining to the left; anistrous.—**sinistrally**, *adv.*

sinistorse (sin'is-trōrs) *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus* = *sinistroperversus*, fr. *sinister*, left, and (part.) *versus*, of *vertere*, to turn] turning, or turned, to the left.—**sinistrous**, *a.* being on the left side; wrong; perverse.

sink (sɪŋk) *v.t.* [A.S. *sincan*; cf. Ger. *sinken*] to cause to sink; to depress; to keep out of sight; to suppress; → *t.* to descend lower and lower; to enter deeply; to fall below the surface; to enter so as to make an abiding impression; —*n.* a shallow basin connected with a drain, as in a kitchen; any place where corruption is gathered.—*sinker*, *n.* a weight on something, as on a fishline, to sink it.—*sinkable*, *a.*—*sinking fund*, money set aside to pay off obligations.

sinner (sɪ'nɜr) *n.* one who sins.

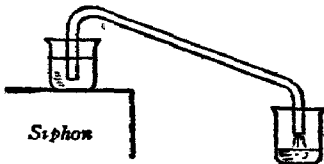
sinuate (sɪn'ū-āt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *sinuā-tus*, of *sinuare*, bend, fr. *sinus*, a curve] to bend in and out; to wind; to turn; —*a.* curved on the margin, as a leaf.—*sinuately*, *adv.*

sinuous (sɪn'ū-us) *a.* [also *sinuose*] bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form, winding; crooked; morally crooked.—*sinuously*, *adv.*—*sinuosity*, *n.*—*sinuosity* (sɪn'ū-ŏs'i-ti) *n.* quality of being sinuous.

sinus (sɪ'nus) *n.* [L. a bend, fold] an opening; a hollow; a recess in the shore; a bay; [Surg.] a cavity in a bone or other part, esp. the frontal sinus, connected with the nostrils; an abscess with a small orifice.

sip (sɪp) *v.t.* [M.E. *sippen*; cf. A.S. *syppan*, to soak] to drink in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; —*v.i.* to drink a small quantity; —*n.* a small draft taken with the lips; a mouthful.

siphon (sɪ'fɒn) *n.* [F., fr. G. *siphōn*, a small pipe or reed] a bent tube or pipe by which, through atmospheric pressure, a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another; —*v.t.* to convey by a siphon.



sipper (sɪp'ɜr) *n.* one who sips.

sir (sɜr) *n.* [O.F. *sire*, fr. L. *senex*, an elder, compar. of *senex*, old; cf. the forms *sire*, *senior*, *seignior*, *signor*] a title of deference or respect to any man, esp. one of position; a knight or baronet; formerly a priest or curate.

sirdar (sɜr'dār) *n.* [Hind.] a native chief; headman; a military officer; in Egypt, the commander-in-chief.

sire (sɪr) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *senex*, elder] a father; a progenitor; one who stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor; the male parent of a beast (applied esp. to horses).

siren (sɪ'ren) *n.* [L., fr. G. *seirēn*] one of a group of nymphs formerly said to dwell on an island off the southwest of Italy, and to sing with such sweetness that sailors were lured to death [Myth]; an enticing or alluring woman; a perforated disk or cylinder which, when rotated rapidly, gives

off a whistling sound; —*a.* pert. to a siren; bewitching; fascinating; alluring

Sirius (sɪr'i-us) *n.* [G.] the large and bright star called the Dogstar, situated in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major or the Great Dog.

sirloin (sɜr'lɒn) *n.* [O.F. *surlonge*, fr. *sur*, upon, and *longe*, loin] a loin of beef.

sirocco (sɪ-rok'ŏ) *n.* [It., fr. A.=the east] a warm, oppressive wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly felt in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

sirrah (sɪr'ə) *n.* [F., fr. L., an extension of *air*] *sr* (a word of reproach and contempt, or of familiarity and playfulness).

sirup (sɜr'up) *n.* [F. *sirop*, fr. Sp., fr. A.=a beverage, *sirup*] the fluid separated from sugar in the process of refining; a solution of sugar in water; any sweet viscous liquid.—*sirupy*, *a.* like sirup. Also *syryp*.

sisal grass (sɪ'sal grɑs) *n.* the agave or American aloe, used for cordage. Also *sisal hemp*.

siskin (sɪs'kɪn) *n.* [Low Ger.] a European songbird of the finch family.



Siskin

sister (sɪs'tɜr) *n.* [A.S. *sweostor*; cf. Ger. *schwester*] a female whose parents are the same as those of another person; correlative of brother; a woman of the same faith, society, convent, etc.; —*a.* standing in the relation of a sister; related.—*sisterly*, *a.* like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.—*sisterless*, *a.*—*sisterhood*, *n.* a society of women united in one faith or order.—*alister-in-law*, a husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife.

Sistine (sɪs'tɪn, sɪs'tɪn) *a.* [also *Sixtine*] pert. to any Pope named Sixtus.—*Sistine chapel*, a chapel in the Vatican at Rome.—*Sistine Madonna*, a famous painting by Raphael.

sistrum (sɪs'trɪm) *n.* [G. *σειστῆρ*, to shake] a kind of tumbrel with a thin, oval, metal frame, used by Egyptian priests in the worship of Isis.

sit (sɪt) *v.t.* [A.S. *sittan*; cf. Ger. *sitzen*, L. *sedere*] to keep the seat upon, as a horse; —*v.i.* to rest upon the haunches; to perch, as birds; to rest; to abide; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; to hold office in a legislature, tribunal, etc.; to have a seat; to be in a particular quarter, as the wind; —*n.* a subsidence of a coal mine.—to sit down, to take a seat.—to sit on, or upon, to hold an official inquiry about; to snub.—to sit out, to wait to the end of, as a concert.

site (sɪt) [F., fr. L. *situs*, a place, fr. (part.) *situs*, of *sinere*, to set down] place where anything is fixed; situation; a place chosen for an edifice.

sith (sɪθ) *conj.* [Short. for M.E. *sithen*; cf. *sithce*] since; seeing that.

sitology (si-tol'ô-ji) *n.* [G. *sitos*, food, and *logos*, discourse; fr. *legem*, to say] that department of medicine which relates to diet; dietetics.

sitter (sit'er) *n.* one who sits.

sitting (sit'ing) *n.* posture of being on a seat; act of placing oneself on a seat; the space occupied by a person in a church; act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness; a session;—*u.* resting on the haunches; perched.

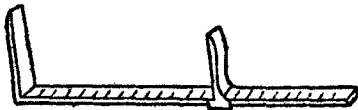
situate (sich'ü-ät) *v.t.* [Late L. *situatus*, fr. L. *situs*, a site] to give a site to; to place in a particular state;—*a.* located; situated.—**situated**, *a.* having a situation; placed with reference to other interests, affairs, etc.; conditioned.—**situation** (sich'ü-ä'shun) *n.* location in respect to something else; seat; site.—*Syn.* of "situation," condition; place; office; berth; post; plight; predicament.

sitz bath (sitz' bath) *n.* [Ger. *sitz*, a seat, and *bath*; Ger. *sitzbad*] a bath taken sitting.

Siva (sē'va) *n.* in Hindu mythology, the Supreme Being in the character of the avenger or destroyer, and the reproducer; the third person of the Hindu triad.

six (siks) *a.* [A.S. *siez*; cf. Ger. *sechs*, L. *sex*, G. *hex*] twice three; one more than five;—*n.* the sum of three and three; a symbol representing six units, as 6 or vi.—**sixth**, *a.* next in order after the fifth; being one of six equal parts into which anything is divided;—*n.* one of six equal parts.—**sixthly**, *adv.* in the sixth place.—**sixteen**, *a.* six and ten;—*n.* a symbol representing sixteen units.—**sixteenth**, *a.* sixth after the tenth; being one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is divided;—*n.* one of sixteen equal parts.—**sixty**, *a.* six times ten; three score;—*n.* a symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx, or LX.—**sixtieth**, *a.* next in order after the fifty-ninth; being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided; *n.* one of sixty equal parts.—**sixfold**, *a.* six times as much or many;—*adv.* in a sixfold degree.—**sixpence**, *n.* an English silver coin of the value of about 12 cents; value of six pennies, or half a shilling.—**six-pounder**, a cannon carrying a shot of six pounds weight.—**sixteenmo** (siks-tēn'mō) *n.* a book in which each sheet is folded into sixteen leaves.—**at sixes and sevens**, in disorder and confusion.

size (siz) *n.* [Contr. of *assize*] bulk; bigness; comparative magnitude; a conventional measure of dimension, applied to shoes, gloves, etc.;—*v.t.* to arrange according to size; to rate; to rank.—**sizeable**, *a.* of considerable size or bulk.—**size stick**, a shoe-retailer's rule for measuring feet.—**to size up**, to measure; to consider carefully.



Size Stick

size (siz) *n.* [It. *sissa*] a kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parch-

ment, glove leather, fish skin, etc.; a pasty composition for giving a smooth surface to leather;—*v.t.* to cover with size; to prepare with size.—**sized** (sizd) *a.* having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.—**sizing** (siz'ing) *n.* a kind of weak glue used in manufactures, arts, etc.; size; the act or process of applying size.

sizzle (siz'l) *v.t.* to make a light crackling or hissing noise, as fat in a frying pan; to become very hot, as in a frying pan.—*n.* a light crackling or hissing noise.

skate (skät) *n.* [D.] a frame for the foot, furnished with a metallic runner for moving rapidly on ice;—*v.t.* to slide on skates.—**skater**, *n.*

skate (skät) *n.* [Scand.] a large flat fish.

skean (skēn) *n.* [Gael.—a knife] a dirk; a knife.—**skean dhu** (doo) a knife used by the Scottish Highlanders.

skedaddle (skē-dad'l) *v.t.* [Etym. unknown] to scamper off; to run away, as if in a panic;—*n.* a hasty, disorderly flight.

skein (skān) *n.* [M.F. *escaigne*, fr. Celt.] a small hank of thread, silk, or yarn.

skeleton (skel'ē-ton) *n.* [G. *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy] the bony framework of the body; a very thin or lean person; the general structure or frame; outline;—*s.* containing mere outlines.—**skeletal**, *a.*—**skeleton key**, a master key.—**a skeleton in the closet**, house, etc., any family secret which, if proclaimed, would cause grief or shame.

skelter (skel'ter) *v.t.* to rush; to hurry; to dash along. See *helter-skelter*.

skeptic (skēp'tik) *n.* also *sceptic* [L. *scepticus*, fr. G. *skēptikos*, thoughtful] one who doubts or disbelieves; one who doubts the existence of God, or the doctrines of Christianity; a rationalist.—**skeptical**, *a.* doubting; disbelieving, doubting the existence of God.—**skeptically**, *adv.*—**skepticism**, *a.* doubt; unbelief; infidelity; [Met.] the doctrines of the Pyrrhonists, that nothing is demonstrably certain; [Theol.] denial of the being of God.—*Syn.* of *n.* unbeliever; infidel; atheist; heretic; deist; agnostic; scoffer.

skerry (sker'i) *a.* [Scand.] a small, rocky island; a reef.

sketch (skēch) *n.* [D., fr. It., fr. L. *schēdus*, made off-hand, fr. G. *schēdios*, sudden] a first rough draft or plan of any design;—*v.t.* to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draft of; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas of.—**sketchy**, *a.* containing only an outline or rough form; unfinished.—**sketchily**, *adv.*—**sketchiness**, *a.*—**sketcher**, *n.*—**sketchable**, *a.*—**sketchbook**, a book made with blank leaves for sketching in.—*Syn.* outline; delineation; design.

skew (skū) *v.t.* [O.D.—to avoid] to shape into an oblique form; to slant;—*v.s.* to look obliquely; to squint;—*adv.* awry; obliquely; askew;—*a.* distorted;—*n.* a deviation; a squint; [Arch.] a slanting coping, as at the corner of a gable; a stone at the base of

such a coping, or a skew-corbel supporting the coping stone above.

skewer (sku'er) *n.* [*skiver*, a splinter of wood] a pointed rod for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting (formerly used instead of pins); *v.t.* to fasten with skewers.

ski (skē) *n.* [*Dan.*] *pl.* skis; one of a pair of runners for the feet used in sliding over snow and ice; a runner, for similar purposes, used on airplanes;—*v.i.* to slide on skis.



Skis

skid (skid) *n.* [*Scand.*—a thin plank] a piece of timber to protect the side of a vessel from injury;—a chain for fastening the wheel of a wagon; a drag; a movable wooden platform on which small goods are placed for handling in bulk; a slide, as of an automobile, without the wheels turning;—*v.t.* to place or move on a skid;—*v.i.* to slip; to slide along without revolving.

skiff (skif) *n.* [*Doublet of ship*; cf. *Ger. schiff*] a small, light boat.

skill (skil) *n.* [*Scand.*] knowledge; understanding; knowledge united with readiness and dexterity; ability; expertness; aptitude.—**skilled**, *a.* having knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity; expert; skillful.—**skillful**, *a.* displaying skill; expert; dexterous; adroit; practiced.—**skillfully**, *adv.*—**skillfulness**, *n.*—**skilless**, *a.*

skillet (skil'et) *n.* [*L. scutella*, a salver] a small vessel with a handle, used for heating water, etc., a frying pan.

skim (skim) *v.t.* [*Conn.* with *scum*] to take off by skimming; to pass near the surface of; to run over superficially;—*v.i.* to pass lightly; to hasten along superficially;—*n.* matter that forms on the surface of a liquid; *scum*.—**skimming**, *n.* act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as scum or cream;—*pl.* that which is removed by skimming.—**skimmingly**, *adv.*—**skimmer**, *n.* a scoop for skimming liquors; one who reads a book superficially; a marine bird, the shearwater—**skim milk**, milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.

skimp (skimp) *v.t.* [*Variant of scamp*, to work carelessly] to deal scant measure to;—*v.s.* to save.

skin (skin) *n.* [*A.S. scinn*; cf. *schinden*, to flay] the external covering of animal bodies; a hide; a pelt; the exterior coat of fruits and plants; the husk, or bark;—*v.t.* to strip off the skin or hide of; to cheat; to flay; to peel.—**skin deep**, superficial; slight.—**skin grafting**, the operation of transplanting a piece of healthy skin to a wound to form a new skin.—**skintight**, fitting close to the skin.

skinflint (skin'flint) *n.* a very penurious person; a miser; a niggard.

skink (skingk) *n.* [*A.S. scencan*, to pour out drunk] drink; pottage;— [*Scot.*,

cf. *shank*] soup made of the shin of beef cut in small pieces.

skink (skingk) *n.* [*G. skinkos*, a lizard] an African lizard.



Skink

skinner (skin'er) *n.* one who handles or treats skins; one who cheats.

skinny (skin'i) *a.* pert. to skin; thin.—**skinniness**, *n.*—**skinless**, *a.*

skip (skip) *v.t.* [*Scand.*] to pass over or by; to omit; to miss; to leap over;—*v.i.* to leap; to spring, as a lamb;—*n.* to leap; a bound; an omission of a part; the captain of a bowling or curling team.—**skipping** (skip'ing) *a.* characterized by skips; flighty.—**skippingly**, *adv.*—**skipper**, *n.* a thoughtless person; the cheese maggot.—**skipping rope**, a small rope used by children in skipping.

skipper (skip'er) *n.* [*D. schipper*] the master of a ship.—**skipper's daughters**, tall, white-crested waves.

skirl (skurl) *v.i.* [*Variant of shrill*] to scream shrilly;—*n.* a shrill cry.

skirmish (sker'mish) *n.* [*O.F. escarmouche*, fr. *Teut.*] a slight fight in war; a light encounter, as between small parties; a contention;—*v.t.* to fight in small parties.—**skirmisher**, *n.* one who skirmishes;—*pl.* light troops sent in advance, or thrown out on all sides, to scour the country.

skirt (skert) *n.* [*Scand.* *Variant of shirt*] the lower and loose part of a garment; the edge of any part of dress; border; margin; extreme part; a woman's garment, like a petticoat; a girl or woman [*slang*]; mudruff in animals;—*v.t.* to border; to run along the edge of;—*v.i.* to be on the border.—**skirting**, *n.* the vertical board round the margin of a floor; a material for women's underskirts.—**skirtless**, *a.*

skit (skit) *n.* [*Scand.*] a jeer; a gibe; a jest; a brief burlesque or humorous sketch.—**skittish**, *a.* easily frightened; timorous; shy.—**skittishly**, *adv.*—**skittishness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "skittish," frivolous; hasty; changeable; fickle; shy.

skittles (skit'lz) *n. pl.* [*Scand.* *Variant of shuttle*] anepus, or a British game resembling it.

skiver (ski'ver) *n.* [*Scand.* *Fr. rt. of shiver*] an inferior leather, made of split sheepskin.

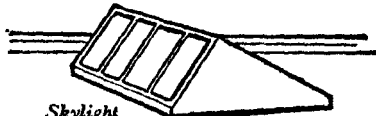
skulk (skulk) *v.t.* [*Scand.*] to get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk;—*n.* a skulker.—**skulkingly**, *adv.*—**skulker**, *n.*

skull (skul) *n.* [*Sw. dial. skulle*] the bony case that encloses the brain.—**skullcap**, *n.* a close-fitting cap.

skunk (skungk) *n.* [*Amer. Indian*] a small animal of North America allied to the weasel and the otter and noted for its offensive smell; a base fellow.

sky (ski) *n.* [*Scand.*; cf. *A.S. scua*, *G. skia*, a shadow] the bowl of heaven; the

heavens; the weather; the climate;—*v. t.* to hang (a picture) near the ceiling;—*skyeey*, *sk.ley*, *a.* like the sky; ethereal.—*skyleess*, *a.* cloudy, dark.—*skyward*, *a.*—*skylark*, *n.* the common lark, which mounts and sings as it flies;—*v. i.* to engage in boisterous fun.—*skylarking*, *n.* running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking.—*skylight*, *n.* a window in the roof of a building.—*skyscape*, *n.* a view of the sky; a picture of part of the sky.—*sky blue*, blue; azure.—*sky-high*, with great elevation or excitement.—*sky line*, the horizon.—*sky pilot*, a clergyman.—*skyrocket*, a species of fireworks.—*sky-sail*, the sail set above the royal.—*sky-scraper*, a very high building; a triangular sail set above the royal.—*skywriting*, writing in the air produced by an airplane trailing smoke.



Skylight

slab (slab) *n.* [Scand.] a thin piece of anything, esp. of wood, marble, or other stone; an outside piece;—*v. t.* to cut slabs from.—*slabstone*, *n.* rock that splits readily into slabs or flags.

slab (slab) *n.* [Celt.] moist earth; puddle; slime;—*a.* thick; viscous; pasty.—*slabby*, *n.*—*slabbiness*, *n.*

slack (slak) *a.* [A.S. *slac*] not tight; not closely drawn together; loose; not holding fast; remiss; backward; not using due diligence; slow;—*adv.* in a slack manner; insufficiently;—*n.* the part of a rope that hangs loose; a quiet time;—*v. t.* to retard;—*v. i.* to become slack; to become languid.—*slack*, *slacken*, *v. t.* to render slack; to make less tense or tight; to loosen; to relax; to abate; to deprive of cohesion by combining with water; to slake;—*v. i.* to become slack; to lose cohesion; to slow; to languish; to flag.—*slackly*, *adv.*—*slackness*, *n.*—*slackbake*, to underbake.—*slack-handed*, careless in working.—*slack water*, slow-moving water; ebb-tide.—*slack in stays*, slow in going about, as a ship.

slack (slak) *n.* [Ger. *schlacke*, dross] the finer screenings of coal; coal dirt.

slacks (slaks) *n.* trousers made of a light-weight, light-colored material and used esp. for informal summer wear.

slag (slag) *n.* [Scand.; cf. Ger. *schlacke*, dross] the dross of melted metal; the scoria of a volcano;—*v. t.* to form a slag.—*slaggy*, *a.* pert. to slag; drossy.

slain (slān) *pp.* of the verb *slay*.

slake (slāk) *v. t.* [A.S. *slacian*, grow slack] to quench, as thirst or rage; to extinguish;—*v. i.* to go out; to become extinct.—*slakeless*, *a.* incapable of being slaked or quenched; insatiable.

slam (slam) *v. t.* [Scand. = to bang] to strike with violence; to shut with loud noise; to beat;—*v. i.* to strike violently and noisily;—*n.* a violent dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

slander (slan'dgr) *n.* [O.F. *esclandre*, fr. L. *scandalum*, fr. G. *skandalon*. Variant of *scandal*] a false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure another; defamation;—*v. t.* to injure by maliciously uttering a false report; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify.—*slanderous*, *a.* given to slander; containing slander; calumnious; scandalous; infamous.—*slanderously*, *adv.*—*slanderousness*, *n.*—*slanderer*, *n.*

slang (slang) *n.* [Scand.] unauthorized language; a colloquial mode of expression, esp. such as is in vogue with some particular class in society; cant;—*a.* of the nature of slang;—*v. t.* to abuse with slang;—*v. i.* to use slang.—*slangy*, *a.*—*slanginess*, *n.*

slant (slant) *a.* [Scand.] inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique;—*v. t.* to turn from a direct line; to give a sloping direction to;—*v. s.* to be inclined from a right line; to be obliquely; to slope;—*n.* a slanting direction; a slope; a view; a glance.—*slantingly*, *adv.*—*slantly*, *adv.*—*slantwise*, *adv.*

slap (slap) *n.* [cf. Ger. *schlappe*, a slap] a blow given with the open hand; [Scot.] a gap; a breach in the wall;—*v. t.* to strike with the open hand, or with something broad;—*adv.* with a sudden blow; instantly.—*slap-bang*, suddenly; violently.—*slapdash*, in a sudden, abrupt manner.—*slapstick*, *n.* a contrivance of two light, flat pieces of wood which, when struck against a person, make a loud noise (used in bawling comedy to give the impression of great injury to the person so struck);—*a.* designating rough, boisterous comedy.

slash (slash) *n.* swampy land.—*slash* pine, a pine that grows on swampy land in the South.

slash (slash) *v. t.* [O.F. *esclachier*, *eslecher*, to sever] to cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long strips or slits;—*v. i.* to strike violently, and at random; to lay about with a sword;—*n.* a long cut; a large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes, to show a brilliant color through the openings.—*slashing*, *a.* cutting at random; good at the sword; skilled in fighting or fencing; dashing;—*n.* a slash in a garment.

slat (slat) *n.* [O.F. *esclat*, a chip] a thin, flat stone; a slate; a stone tile; a long, narrow strip of wood.

slate (slät) *n.* [O.F. *esclat*, a splinter; cf. Ger. *schlessen*, to split] a clayey stone which readily splits into plates; a prepared piece of such stone, esp. a thin piece for roofing houses, etc.; a writing tablet;—*a.* of the color of slate;—*v. t.* to cover with slate; to register, as a person for a position.—*slating*, *n.* act of covering with slates; the covering thus put on; the material for slating.—*slaty*, *a.* resembling slate; having the nature of slate.—*slatiness*, *n.*—*slater*, *n.* one who slates buildings; the popular name of a small crustacean.

slate (slät) *v. t.* [A.S. *slitan*, tear] to take to task harshly; to abuse.—*slating* (slät'ing) *n.* baiting; a severe reprimand.

slatter (slat'er) *v. t.* [Freq. of Scand. *slat*, to strike] to waste; to spill or lose carelessly;—*v. i.* to be careless of dress, and dirty.—*slattern*, *n.* a woman negligent

in dress or housework; a slut; a sloven.—
slatternly, *a.*—slatternliness, *n.*

slaughter (slaw'ter) *n.* [Scand.; A.S. *slæht*, fr. *slæan*, to slay] destruction of life; massacre; butchery; act of killing livestock for the meat market;—*v. t.* to kill, to slay in battle; to butcher; to kill for the market, as cattle.—slaughterer, *n.*—slaughterous, *a.* destructive; murderous.—slaughterously, *adv.*—slaughterhouse, a building where livestock is butchered for the market.

Slav (slav) *n.* also Sclav [Etyim. unknown] one of a race of peoples inhabiting Eastern and Central Europe;—*a.* Slavic; Slavonian.—Slavic, *a.* pert. to the Slavs, or their language, history, etc.

slave (slāv) *n.* [O.F. *esclave*, fr. M.H. Ger. *slave*, one of the Slavs, one taken in war] a person held in bondage to another; a drudge; one who works like a slave; a bondman; a serf;—*v. t.* to drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.—slaver, *n.* a vessel engaged in the slave trade.—slaveholder, *n.*—slavery, *n.* condition of a slave; bondage; servitude; captivity.—slavish, *a.* pert. to slaves; servile; consisting in drudgery—hence, mean; base; also, fettered by rules; copying the example or practice of others.—slavishly, *adv.*—slavishness, *n.*—slavocracy (slāv-ok'rā-si) *n.* slave owners collectively.—slave-born, born in slavery.—slave driver, an overseer of slaves; an exacting and cruel master.—slave market, a bazaar for the sale of slaves.—slave ship, a ship used for transporting slaves; a slaver.—slave trade, the traffic in human beings.—slave-trader, one who traffics in slaves; a vessel employed in the slave trade.

slaver (slav'gr) *n.* [Icel. *slafra*, to slaver] saliva tricking from the mouth;—*v. t.* to smear with saliva issuing from the mouth;—*v. s.* to drool.—slavery, *a.* slobbery; wet with slaver.—slaverer, *n.* a driveler.

Slavonian (slāv-ō'n-i-ən) *n.* [also Sclavonian] a native or inhabitant of Slavonia;—*a.* pert. to Slavonia, or to its inhabitants; pert. to the language spoken in Russia, Poland, Bohemia, etc.—Slavonic, Sclavonic (slāv-ōn'ik) *a.* Slavic.

slaw (slaw) *n.* chopped cabbage served as a salad, often with a dressing; coleslaw.

slay (slā) *v. t.* [A.S. *slæan*, strike; cf. Ger. *schlagen*] to put to death by violence; to kill; to destroy.—slayer, *n.*

slave (slāv) *n.* [Etyim. doubtful; cf. Ger. *schlesse*, a loop] the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread.

slazy (slē'z) *a.* weak; shoddy; flimsy.

sled (sled) *n.* [D.] a low platform with runners that slides over snow or ice;—*v. t.* to convey on a sled;—*v. i.* to ride on a sled.—sledded, *a.* mounted on a sled.

sledge (slej) *n.* [A.S. *slæcg*, fr. *slæan*, strike; cf. Ger. *schlägel*, a beater] a large, heavy hammer;—*v. t.* to strike with a sledge.

sledge (slej) *n.* [D.] a strong, heavy sled; a sleigh;—*v. t.* to transport by a sledge.

sleek (slēk) *a.* [Scand.; cf. Ger. *schlick*, grease] smooth; glossy,—*v. t.* to make smooth; to calm;—*v. s.* to glide; to sweep smoothly;—*adv.* smoothly; neatly; skillfully.—sleekly, *a.* of a sleek, or smooth, and glossy appearance; sly; hypocritical.—sleekly, *adv.*—sleekness, *n.*—sleek-headed, having a sleek or smooth head.

sleep (slēp) *v. a.* [A.S. *slæpan*; cf. Ger. *schlafen*] to rest by a temporary natural suspension of consciousness; to be inattentive or unconcerned, to be dead;—*n.* the act or state of sleeping; slumber; repose; rest; death; rest in the grave.—sleeping, *a.* resting or reposing in sleep; occupied for sleeping;—*n.* act of resting in sleep; state of not being raised or discussed.—sleepy, *a.* drowsy, inclined to sleep; tending to induce sleep.—sleepily, *adv.*—sleepiness, *n.*—sleepful, *a.* strongly inclined to sleep.—sleeper, *n.* one who sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person; a piece of timber to steady rails or framework; one of the knees connecting transoms to atertimbers on the ship's quarter; a sleeping car.—sleepless, *a.*—sleeplessly, *adv.*—sleeplessness, *n.*—sleeping sickness, a tropical fever, or a kind of encephalitis, causing profound lethargy—sleepwalker, a somnambulist; one who thinks or acts in a trance.—sleeping bag, a bag of skin or fur in which explorers in cold regions sleep.—Syn. of "sleepy," soporiferous; somniferous; heavy; dull; sluggish.

sleet (slēt) *n.* [Scand.] rain that freezes as it falls;—*v. s.* sleety, *a.*—sleetiness, *n.*

sleeve (slēv) *n.* [A.S. *slēf*; cf. Ger. *schlauff*] the part of a garment that covers the arm;—*v. t.* to furnish with sleeves; to put sleeves into.—sleeved, *a.*—sleeveless, *a.*—sleeveband, the wristband or cuff.—sleeve-link, two buttons linked together, and securing the edges of a cuff or wristband.—leg of mutton sleeve, a sleeve full in the middle and narrow at each end.—to hang upon one's sleeve, to be dependent upon one.—to have up one's sleeve, to have something in readiness for an emergency, without letting others know of it.

sleigh (slā) *n.* [D. *slēe*] a vehicle on runners used for transportation over snow or ice, esp. one drawn by a horse;—*v. t.* to ride in a sleigh;—*v. i.* to transport by sleigh.



Sleigh

sleight (slīt) *n.* [Scand.] an artful trick; a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity.—sleight of hand, legerdemain; conjuring.

slender (slen'der) *a.* [O.D. *slender*, thin] thin or narrow; weak; feeble; meager; slim.—slenderly, *adv.*—slenderness, *n.*

sl euth (slüth) *n.* [Scand.=a trail] the track of man or beast, as followed by the scent; a detective.—**sl euth hound**, a hound that tracks its prey by the scent; a bloodhound.

slew (slöö) past tense of the verb *slay*.

slice (slis) *v.t.* [O.F. *eschice*, fr. Teut.=to slit] to cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from;—*n.* a thin, broad piece cut off; a broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula.—**slicer**, *n.*

slick (slik) *a.* sleek; artful in trickery;—*v.t.* to sleek.—**slicker** (slik'er) *n.* an oilskin raincoat.

slide (slid) *v.t.* [A.S. *slidan*] to thrust along; to pass along slowly; to slip in;—*v.i.* to move along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip; to glide, esp. to move over snow or ice; to move gently onward;—*n.* a smooth and easy passage; a slider; a flow; an inclined plane for sending down heavy bodies; a descent of a detached mass of earth or rock; a frozen footpath, or piece of ice for sliding on; a picture to slide into a magic lantern.—**sliding**, *n.* act of moving along a plane; act of gliding on ice; falling down; lapse; declension; backsliding;—*a.* slippery; movable; graduated.—**slider**, *n.* the part of an instrument or machine that slides.—**slidable**, *a.*—**sliddery**, *a.* slippery.—**slide rule**, a mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the performance of multiplication and division.—**sliding scale**, a scale of prices or wages varying according to the conditions, as market prices, etc.

slight (slit) *a.* [Old Low Ger.; cf. Ger. *schlecht*, straight] not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant; small;—*n.* a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect; disdain;—*v.t.* to disregard, as unworthy of notice; to neglect; to disdain.—**slighting**, *n.* scorn; disregard; slight;—*a.* disparaging.—**slightingly**, *adv.*—**slightly**, *adv.*—**slightness**, *n.*—**slighter**, *n.*—*Syn.* trifling; weak; frail; fragile; slim; slender; thin; faint; transient; trifling; silly; soft; gentle; cursory; superficial.

slily (sl'li) *adv.* See *slightly*.

slim (slim) *a.* [O.D.=crafty; cf. Ger. *schlunn*, bad] slender; weak; slight; crafty;—*v.t.* to scamp one's work.—**slimly**, *adv.*—**slimness**, *n.*

slime (slim) *n.* [A.S. *slim*; cf. Ger. *schleim*] soft, moist dirt or vegetable matter; mud; fawning words or actions;—*v.t.* to make slimy; to cover with slime; to remove slime from.—**slimy**, *a.* abounding with slime; consisting of slime; viscous; glutinous.—**slimly**, *adv.*—**sliminess**, *n.*—**slime pit**, an asphalt or bitumen pit.

sling (sling) *n.* [A.S. *slingan*, to turn in a circle; cf. Ger. *schlinge*, to twine round] an instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; a kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded arm or hand is supported; a chain, rope, etc., by which objects are swung or supported;—*v.t.* to throw with a sling; to hurl; to hang so as to swing; to move or support by means of a

sling.—**slinger**, *n.* in Scripture, a soldier armed with a sling.—**slingshot**, *n.* a device for throwing stones, etc., consisting of an elastic band stretched between the two arms of a Y-shaped frame.



Sling for Broken Arm

slink (slink) *v.t.* [A.S. *slincan*, to creep; cf. Ger. *schleschen*] to miscarry;—*a.* sneaky;—*v.t.* to creep furtively; to sneak;—*n.* a sneaking fellow; a cheat.—**slinky**, *a.*

slip (slip) *v.t.* [A.S. *slipan*; cf. Ger. *schleusen*] to convey secretly; to take off; to let loose; to throw off; to omit; to miss; to overlook; to neglect; to leave slyly;—*v.i.* to move smoothly along the surface of a thing; to slide, to glide; to withdraw secretly; to err; to decline, as prices; to enter by oversight;—*n.* act of slipping; an unintentional error; a twig separated from the main stock; a leash by which a dog is held; a long, narrow piece; [Print.] a portion of a newspaper, or other work, struck off by itself; a woman's undergarment; an inclined plane where ships are built or repaired; space for a ship between two piers; [Cricket] a position on the off-side, a few yards behind the wicket; the fieldman in this position; [Geol.] a mass of strata separated vertically or obliquely.—**slippy**, *a.* easily sliding; slippery; sloppy.—**slippiness**, *n.*—**slipknot**, a knot that slips.—**slip stream**, the current of air produced by the propeller of an airplane.—**to give a person the slip**, to escape from anyone by stealth.—**to slip a cable**, to veer out and let go the end.—**to slip off**, to steal away unperceived.—**to slip on**, to put on in haste.

slipper (slip'er) *n.* one who, or that which, slips; a kind of light shoe which may be slipped on with ease.—**slipped**, *a.* wearing slippers.

slippery (slip'er-i) *a.* allowing anything to slip smoothly and easily upon the surface; smooth; glib; not affording firm footing; apt to slip away; not standing firm; unstable; changeable.—**slipperily**, *adv.*—**slipperiness**, *n.*

slipshod (slip'shod) *a.* wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the heels; careless in manners, style, etc.

slit (slit) *v.t.* [A.S. *slitan*; cf. Ger. *schlitsen*] to cut lengthwise; to cut into long strips; to make a long fissure in; to rend; to split;—*n.* a long cut, or a narrow opening.—**slitter**, *n.*

slither (slith'er) *a.* [Variant of *slidder*] slippery;—*v.t.* to slide.—**slithery**, *a.* slippery.

sliver (sliv'er) *v.t.* [A.S. *slifan*, split] to cut into long, thin pieces;—*v.i.* to split; to become split;—*n.* a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

slobber (slob'er) *v.t.* [cf. Ger. *schlabben*, lap] to wet by liquids suffered

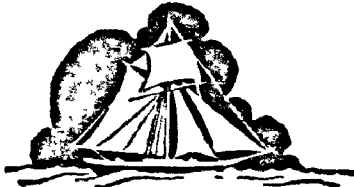
to fall from the mouth, or by liquid spilled; to sup up, hastily, as soup, etc.;—*v.t.* to let the saliva fall from the mouth carelessly; to slaver;—*n.* moisture let fall from the mouth; slaver.—**slobber**, **slobberer**, *n.*

sloe (slō) *n.* [A.S. *slō*] the blackthorn, or its bitter plumlike fruit; any of several wild plums of N. America.—**sloe gin**, a gin in which the fruit of the sloe instead of juniper berries is used.

slog (slog) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *slōan*, strike] to strike heavily or blindly; to plod;—*n.* a heavy blow.—**slogger**, *n.*

slogan (slō'gan) *n.* [fr. Gael.] formerly, a rallying cry of the Scottish Highlanders; a phrase identified with a particular group or movement.

sloop (sloop) *n.* [D.] a sailing vessel with one mast fore-and-aft-rigged and with one headsail.



Sloop

slop (slop) *n.* [A.S. *slōppe*, puddle] water carelessly spilled; a puddle;—*pl.* dirty water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed;—*v.t.* to spill;—*v.i.* to overflow or be spilled.—**sloppy**, *a.* [fr. *slop*] wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; splashy; careless.—**sloppily**, *adv.*—**sloppiness**, *n.*

slop (slop) *n.* [A.S. *slōpan*, ship] a smock frock; cheap clothing, esp. that of sailors.—**sloppeller**, *n.* one who sells ready-made cheap clothes.—**slophop**, *n.* a shop for ready-made clothes.—**slop chest**, a supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell during the voyage.

slope (slop) *n.* [A.S. *slōpan*, to slip] an incline; a declivity or acclivity;—*v.t.* to form with a slope; to direct obliquely;—*v.i.* to take an oblique direction; to be inclined.—**sloping**, *a.* oblique; gradually bending up or down.—**slopingly**, *adv.*

slosh (slosh) *v.t.* to scuffle, muddle, or flounder through water, slush, mud, etc.;—*n.* slush.—**sloshy**, *a.* sloppy, as slush.

slot (slot) *n.* [D.—a lock] a broad, flat, wooden bar.

slot (slot) *n.* [A.S. *slōtan*, slit] a hollow in a hull between two ridges; a wide ditch; a cut or opening; an oblong hole; a trapdoor in the stage of a theater;—*v.t.* to provide with a slot or groove.

slot (slot) *n.* [Scand.; cf. Scot. *slōth*, track for the scent] the track of a deer, as followed by the scent or mark of the foot;—*v.t.* to track by the slot.

sloth (slōth; slawth) *n.* [A.S. *slōeth*, fr. *slōw*, slow] slowness; tardiness; sluggishness; laziness; a South American mammal.—**slothful**, *a.* inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.—**slothfully**, *adv.*—**slothfulness**, *n.*

slouch (slouch) *n.* [O.F. *estoucher*, fr. Scand.] a depression of the head, or of some other part of the body; louncing gait; an awkward, heavy, clownish fellow;—*v.t.* to cause to hang down;—*v.i.* to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.—**slouching**, *a.* hanging down; stooping; awkward; ungainly.—**slouchy**, *a.* inclined to slouch.—**slouchily**, *adv.*—**slouchiness**, *n.*—**slouch hat**, a soft hat with a broad and flexible brim.

slough (slou) *n.* [A.S. *slōh*, a hollow place] a place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.—**sloughy**, *a.* full of sloughs; miry; boggy.

slough (sluf) *n.* [Scand.; cf. Ger. *sluch*, the skin of a serpent] the cast skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore;—*v.t.* to cast off, as a slough;—*v.i.* to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.—**sloughing** (slu'ing) *n.* the process of casting or shedding the skin, hair, etc.; the separation of dead from living tissue.—**sloughy**, *a.* of the nature of a slough; foul.

sloven (sluv'n) *n.* [O.D.] a person careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness.—**slovenly**, *a.* negligent of dress or neatness; slipshod.—**slovenliness**, *n.*

slow (slō) *a.* [A.S. *slāw*] not swift; not quick in motion; lingering; tardy; indicating a time later than the true time; mentally dull;—*v.t.* to render slow; to retard;—*v.i.* to lessen in speed.—**slowly**, *adv.*—**slowness**, *n.*—**slowcoach**, a person slow in movement or mentally sluggish.—**slow match**, a match made of hemp, cotton, etc., dipped in a solution of saltpeter, so as to burn slowly and at a fixed rate, for firing mines, etc.—**slowsighted**, **slow-witted**, slow to discern; mentally dull.—**slowworm**, a harmless reptile with a very brittle body; the blindworm.—*Syn.* dilatory; procrastinating; deliberate; cautious; calm, easy; listless; dull; heavy; tedious; wearisome; sluggish; inactive.

slub (slub) *n.* a roll of wool slightly twisted;—*v.t.* to draw out, and slightly twist (applied to wool).

slubber (slub'gr) *v.t.* [D. *slōbberen*] to do lazily, imperfectly, or carelessly; to daub.

sludge (sluj) *n.* [M.E. *sluche*. Doublet of slush] mud; mire; slush.—**sludgy**, *a.*

slue (slō) *v.t.* also slew [Scand.] to turn about a fixed point; to turn a mast, boom, or spar in its cap or boom-iron;—*v.i.* to turn about.

slug (slug) *n.* [Scand.] a bullet; [Print.] a strip of metal bearing a line of type, or used to space between lines; a small piece of metal, esp. a circular one.

slug (slug) *v.t.* [A.S. *slōan*, strike] to strike heavily;—*n.* a heavy or forcible blow.—**slugger**, *n.* one who slugs; in baseball, a batter known for hitting the ball vigorously.

slug (slug) *n.* [Scand.] a drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow; an obstruction; a kind of small very destructive to plants;—*v.t.* to hinder;—*v.i.* to be lazy; to lie in bed.

sluggard (slug'grd) *n.* [Dan. *slug*, drooping] a person habitually indolent; a drone;—*a.* lazy; sluggish; inactive.

sluggish, *a.* habitually idle and lazy; slothful; inactive; having no power to move itself; slow; having little flow or current.—**sluggishly**, *adv.*—**sluggishness**, *n.*

sluice (sloos) *n.* [O.F. *escluse*=F. *écluse*, fr. Late L. *exclusa*, a floodgate, fr. *excludere*, to shut out]—a watergate; floodgate; an artificial passage for water, fitted with a sliding gate for regulating the flow, any opening;—*v.t.* to wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; to emit by floodgates.



Sluices in Dam

slum (slum) *n.* a back street of a city, esp. one with a crowded, impoverished population;—*v.i.* to visit the slums.—**slumming**, *n.* visiting slums.—**slummer**, *n.* one who visits the slums of a city; a dweller in the slums.

slumber (slum'ber) *v.i.* [M.E. with intrusive *b*, *slumeren*, fr. A.S. *slāma*; cf. Ger. *schlummern*] to sleep lightly; to doze; to sleep; to be in a state of negligence, sloth, or inactivity;—*n.* light sleep; repose.—**slumbering**, *n.* the state of sleep or repose.—**slumberer**, *n.*—**slumberless**, *a.*—**slumberland**, *n.* the region, or state, of slumber.

slump (slump) *v.t.* [imit.] to sink suddenly; to decline;—*n.* a complete failure; a sudden fall in prices.

slump (slump) *n.* [Scand.] a gross amount; a block; lump;—*v.t.* to throw or bring into a mass.

slur (slgr) *v.t.* [O.D.=to trall (in mud)] to perform or go through carelessly; to run or pass over; [Mus.] to sing or play in a smooth, gliding style; to run one into the other, as notes; to sully;—*n.* a blot; a calumnious aspersion; a stigma; [Mus.] a mark, thus () or (), connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.—**slurred**, *a.* marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style [Mus.]; blotted; marred; passed over; done carelessly.

slush (slush) *n.* [Doublet of *sludge*] soft mud; melting snow; gush; a protective paint for machinery;—*v.t.*—**slushy**, *a.*—**slush fund**, money set aside for propaganda, bribery, etc.

slut (slut) *n.* [M.E. *slutte*, fr. Scand.; cf. *sloven*] an untidy woman; a prostitute.—**sluttish**, *a.* untidy; careless; disorderly; dirty; lewd.—**sluttishly**, *adv.*—**sluttishness**, *n.*

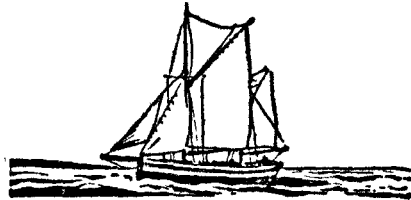
sly (sli) *a.* [M.E. *sligh*, fr. Scand.; cf. Ger. *schli*] dexterous in performing an action so as to escape notice; shrewd; knowing; artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; insidious; crafty; wily.—**slyly**, *sillyly*, *adv.*—**slyness**, *n.*—on the sly, secretly.

smack (smak) *v.t.* [Sw. *smacka*, to smack] to make a noise with, as

the lips in kissing or after tasting; to crack, as a whip; to slap;—*v.i.* to make a noise, by the separation of the lips, after tasting anything;—*n.* a loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise; a quick, smart blow;—*adv.* sharply.

smack (smak) *v.t.* [A.S. *smac*, taste] to have a taste;—*n.* a flavor; a small quantity.

smack (smak) *n.* [D.] a small coasting or fishing vessel.



Fishing Smack

small (smaw) *a.* [A.S. *smæl*; cf. Ger. *schmal*] not large; slender; little; faint; trifling; petty; short; weak; mean;—*n.* the small or slender part of a thing;—*adv.* in minute pieces.—**smallish**, *a.* somewhat small.—**smallness**, *n.*—**small arms**, muskets, rifles, pistols, etc.

smallpox (smaw'poks) *n.* [E. *small* and *pocks*] a disease consisting of a febrile affection and a skin eruption.

smalt (smawlt) *n.* [L. *smaltum*, fr. Teut.] common glass tinged to a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt, ground fine, and used as a pigment in various arts.

smart (smärt) *n.* [A.S. *smearian*, to feel pain; cf. Ger. *schmerzen*] quick, pungent, lively pain; severe pain of mind;—*v.i.* to feel a pungent pain; to be punished;—*a.* causing a keen, local pain; poignant; active; marked by shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; showy.—**smartly**, *adv.*—**smartness**, *n.*—**smarten**, *v.t.* to make smart.

smash (smash) *v.t.* [E. *mash*, to mix up] to break in pieces; to crush;—*n.* a breaking to pieces; a destructive collision.

smatter (smat'er) *v.t.* [M.E. *smatieren*, to make a noise] to talk superficially;—*n.* slight knowledge.—**smatterer**, *n.* one with only a slight superficial knowledge.

smear (smär) *v.t.* [A.S. *smern*, fat; cf. Ger. *schmieren*, grease] to overspread with anything oily or adhesive; to besmear;—*n.* a spot made by an oily substance; a smudge.

smeddum (smed'dum) *n.* [A.S. *smede-ma*, fine flour] the finest part of ground malt; sagacity; quickness; spirit; mettle.

smell (smel) *v.t.* [M.E.] to perceive by the nose; to perceive, as if by the smell;—*v.i.* to have an odor or particular scent; to exercise the sense of smell;—*n.* sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the olfactory nerves; scent.—**smeller**, *n.*—**smelling salts**, volatile salts used for stimulating the nerves of the nose.

smelt (smelt) *v.t.* to melt, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal.—**smelter**, *n.* a place for smelting ores.

smelt (smelt) *n.* [A.S.] a small fish similar to the trout.

smile (smil) *v. l.* [Scand.] to express by a smile;—*v. i.* to express pleasure, joy, or love and kindness by a look; to look joyous; to be propitious;—*n.* act of smiling, a look which expresses pleasure, joy, approbation, or kindness, ridicule, etc.—**smileless, a.**

smirch (smersch) *v. i.* [M.E. *smerecn*, to smear] to cloud; to dusk; to soil;—*n.* a stain.

smirk (smerk) *v. i.* [A.S. *smerscan*, smile] to smile in an affected manner;—*n.* an affected or silly smile.

smite (smit) *v. t.* [A.S. *smitan*; cf. Ger. *schmessen*] to strike; to hit with the hand or fist; to kill; to knock down; to rout in battle; to blast, as vegetation; to strike with passion, as love or fear;—*v. i.* to strike—**smiter, n.**

smith (smith) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *schmied*] one who works in metals; a blacksmith.—**smithy, n.** the shop of a smith.—**smithery, n.** a smithy; work done by a smith.

smitten (smit'en) pp. of verb *smite*;—*a* struck, as with grief; in love.

smock (smok) *n.* [A.S. *smoc*] a chemise; a blouse; a smock-frock;—*v. i.* to clothe with a smock.—**smock frock, a.** a coarse linen frock, or shirt, worn over a dress or suit.

smoke (smök) *n.* [A.S. *smocian*, *smoca*; cf. Ger. *smouch*] the substance that escapes from a burning body; idle talk; vanity; the smoke of a cigar or pipe;—*v. i.* to apply smoke to; to scent or dry by smoke; to burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to subject to smoke, for the purpose of driving out, or of testing, as drains;—*v. s.* to emit smoke—hence, to burn; to use tobacco in a pipe, cigar, or cigarette.—**smoky, a.** emitting smoke; having the nature of smoke; filled with smoke.—**smokable, a.**—**smokily, adv.**—**smokiness, n.**—**smokeless, a.**—**smoker, a.** that which smokes; one who smokes tobacco or other substances; a smoking car; an informal gathering of men for smoking and social purposes.—**smoke screen, a.** a dense curtain of smoke used to hide vessels at sea, troops, etc.; hence, any device for hiding one's purposes.

smolder (smöl'der) *v. i.* also **smoulder** [M.E. *smolder*, a stifling smoke; cf. *smother*] to burn and smoke without flame; to exist in a suppressed state.

smolt (smölt) *n.* [Variant of *smelt*] a salmon in its second year, when it has acquired its silvery scales.

smooth (smooth) *a.* [A.S. *smöthe*] having an even surface; not rough, level; glossy; equable; gently flowing; mellifluous; soothing;—*v. i.* to make smooth; to make even on the surface; to level; to make easy; to make flowing in sound; to calm; to allay.—**smoothly, adv.**—**smoothness, a.**—**smoother, n.**—**smoothen, v. i.** to make smooth.

smother (smuth'er) *v. t.* [A.S. *smorian*; cf. Ger. *schmoren*, to stew] to destroy the life of by suffocation; to stifle;

to suppress;—*v. i.* to be suffocated; to be suppressed;—*n.* confusion; suppression.—**smothery, a.** stifling.

smudge (smudj) *v. t.* [Scand.; cf. Ger. *schmuisen*] to cover with heavy smoke, as to keep off insects or warm an orchard; to smear with dirt; to stain; to blacken with ink or smoke;—*n.* a stain; a blot; a smoldering fire producing heavy smoke.—**smudgy, a.**

smug (smug) *a.* [Scand.; cf. Ger. *schmuck*] studiously neat; self-satisfied.—**smugly, adv.**—**smugness, n.**

smuggle (smug'l) *v. t.* [Teut.; cf. A.S. *smugan*, to creep; Ger. *schmuggeln*] to import or export secretly without paying the dues imposed by the law—**smuggler, n.** one who smuggles; a vessel employed in smuggling.

smur (smur) *n.* [A.S. *smorian*, stuff] fine rain;—*v. s.* to drizzle.

smut (smut) *n.* [M.E. *smotten*, to foul, fr. Scand.] foul matter, like soot or coal dust, or the spot which this makes; a fungus which forms on grain; must or mildew; obscene language;—*v. t.* to stain with smut; to taint with mildew; to tarnish;—*v. s.* to gather smut.—**smutty, a.** soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like; tainted with mildew; obscene, as language.

snack (snak) *n.* [M.E. *snacchen*. Doublet of *snatch*] a share; an equal portion; a slight, hasty repast.

snaffle (snaf'l) *n.* [D.=nose; cf. *snap*] a bridle, consisting of a mouth-bit without a curb, and with a single rein;—*v. t.* to hold or manage with a bridle.—**snaffle bit, a.** plain, slender bit for a horse.

snag (snag) *n.* [Scand.—a tongue of land] a rough projection, a stump; a tree or stump under water that menaces boats, etc.; any unforeseen obstacle or hindrance;—*v. i.* and *i.* to catch on a snag.

snail (snäl) *n.* [A.S. *snagl*, *snegel*, a snail; cf. Ger. *schnecke*] a slimy, slow-crawling mollusk, having its eyes in the extremities of the upper pair of horns; a slug; a sluggard.—**snailly, a.** resembling a snail, or its motion.—**snailery, n.** a place where edible snails are reared.



Snail

snake (snäk) *n.* [A.S. *snaca*] a long-bodied, legless reptile of many species; a serpent; one who is treacherous;—*v. t.* to drag by one end, as loss.—**snaky, a.** pert. to a snake; serpentine; winding; sly.—**snakebite, n.** the bite of a snake.—**snake root, a.** any of several herbs believed to be useful as an antidote against snakebite.

snap (snap) *v. t.* [D.; cf. Ger. *schnappen*] to break, as under high tension; to strike with a sharp sound; to bite or seize suddenly; to crack, as a whip;—*v. i.* to break short; to make an effort to bite; to utter

sharp, harsh, angry words;—*n.* a sudden breaking of any substance; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth; a crack of a whip; a small catch, as of a bracelet; a crisp kind of gingerbread or cake.—**snapper**, *n.* one that snaps; a snapping turtle.—**snaps**, *s.* apt to snap, as a car; sharp in reply.—**snappishly**, *adv.*—**snappishness**, *n.*—**snapper**, *n.* that which snaps, esp. a snapping turtle.—**snapdragon**, *n.* any of several plants bearing white, red, or yellow flowers somewhat resembling a dragon's head; the sport of plucking raisins from burning brandy and eating them.—**snaps**, *n.* a shot without taking aim; a photograph made with a very short exposure.—**snap vote**, a vote taken suddenly and unexpectedly.



Snapdragon

snare (snār) *n.* [A.S. *snear*, a string] a contrivance by which a bird or other creature may be entangled; a trap; a net; a noose; anything by which one is brought into trouble;—*v.t.* to catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil or danger.—**snarer**, *n.*—**snary**, *s.* consisting of snares; entangling.—**snare drum**, a small double-headed drum with gut stretched across one head to provide increased resonance.

snarl (snārl) *v.t.* [D.; cf. Ger. *schnarren*] to growl, as an angry dog; to speak roughly;—*n.* a sharp growl; jealous fault-finding.—**snarly**, *s.* disposed to snarl.—**snarler**, *n.*

snarl (snārl) *n.* [fr. snare] a tangle; a complication;—*v.t.* to tangle;—*v.i.* to become tangled.

snarl (snārl) *v.t.* to emboss (hollow metal ware) by pounding with a curved, beaked tool.

snatch (snach) *v.t.* [M.E. *snacchen*] to seize; to pluck; to catch; to grasp;—*n.* a hasty catch or seizing.—**snatchy**, *s.* consisting of snatches.—**snatcher**, *n.*



Sneakers

sneak (snēk) *v.t.* [A.S. *snican*, creep; cf. *snake*] to take furtively;—*v.i.* to creep or steal away; to truckle;—*n.* a sneaking coward.—**sneaky**, *s.* somewhat sneaking.—**sneaker**, *n.* one who sneaks; a canvas shoe with a rubber sole.

sneer (snēr) *v.t.* [M.E. *sneren*; cf. *snarl*] to show contempt by a look; to utter with grimace or grin;—*n.* a look of con-

tempt or ridicule; an expression of scorn; scoff.—**sneerer**, *n.*

sneeze (snēz) *v.t.* [A.S. *fnōssan*] to emit air through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive movement;—*n.* a sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound.

snib (snib) *v.t.* [Scot. Doublet of *snub*] to fasten; to bolt;—*n.* a fastening of a door; latch.

snick (snik) *n.* [Scand.] a small cut or mark; notch; nick;—*v.t.* to cut; to clip; to nick.—**snicker** (snik'gr-snē) *n.* a kind of knife.

snicker (snik'gr) *v.t.* [imit.] to laugh in a half-suppressed manner;—*n.* a suppressed laugh.

sniff (snif) *v.t.* [Scand.] to draw in with the breath through the nose; to scent; to snuff;—*v.i.* to draw air audibly up the nose;—*n.* a faint puff of air; a whiff.

sniffle (snif'l) *v.t.* to snuffle or snivel;—*n.* a snuffling.

snigger (snig'gr) *v.i.* to snicker.

sniggle (snig'l) *v.t.* [Prov. E. *snig*, an eel] to snare; to catch;—*v.i.* to catch eels by dropping baited hooks into their holes.

snip (snip) *v.t.* [D.; cf. Ger. *schnippen*; conn. with *snap*] to cut off the nib of; to cut off; to nip;—*n.* a single cut, as with shears or scissors; a small shred.—**snipper**, *n.*—**snippy**, *s.* peevish.

snipe (snip) *n.* [Scand.] a bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of marshes, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill; a fool; a blockhead;—*v.t.* to hunt snipes; to shoot at long range or from cover into an encampment;—*v.i.* to hit, or pick off, in this manner.—**sniper**, *n.* a hidden marksman who snipes at enemy troops.



Snipe

snippet (snip'et) *n.* a small piece.—**snippety**, *s.* trivial.

snivel (sniv'l) *n.* [A.S. *snofel*, mucus; cf. *sniff*, *snuff*] mucus running from the nose;—*v.t.* to run at the nose; to cry or whine, as children.—**snivelly**, *s.* whining; pitiful.—**sniveler**, *n.*

snob (snob) *n.* [Scand.] a person who apes gentility, or affects the intimacy of distinguished persons; an egotist.—**snobby**, *s.* snobbish.—**snobbish**, *s.* resembling a snob.—**snobbishly**, *adv.*—**snobbishness**, *n.*—**snobbery**, *n.*

snood (snood) *v.t.* [A.S. *snōð*] to bind up the hair with a fillet;—*n.* a fillet or ribbon to confine the hair.

snoop (snōop) *v.t.* [D.] to sneak about inquiringly; to pry.—**snooper**, *n.*

snooze (snóóz) *n.* [Conn. with snore] a short sleep; a nap,—*v. i.* to sleep; to doze.—**snoozer**, *n.*

snore (snör) *v. i.* [A. S. *snora*, a snoring. Conn. with snarl] to breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep;—*n.* a snoring breath.—**snorer**, *n.*

snort (snawrt) *v. s.* [M. E. *snortien*, to snore, fr. Scand.] to force the air with violence through the nose, as high-spirited horses do; to laugh out loudly;—*n.* a loud, abrupt sound.—**snorter**, *n.*

snot (snot) *n.* [fr. A. S. *gesnot*] mucus secreted in the nose; a mean fellow.—**snotty**, *a.* mean; dirty.—**snottily**, *adv.*—**snottiness**, *n.*

snout (snout) *n.* [M. E. *snoute*] the long nose of a beast, as that of a pig, any projection like a snout, the nozzle of a hollow pipe.—**snouty**, *a.* long-nosed.

snow (snō) *n.* [A. S. *snāw*, Ger. *schnee*] watery particles coagulated into crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth;—*v. i.* to scatter like snow,—*v. t.* to fall in snow (chiefly used impersonally).—**snowy**, *a.* white like snow; abounding with snow.—**snowily**, *adv.*—**snowlike**, *a.*—**snowball**, *n.* a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together;—*v. i.* to pelt with snowballs.—**snowblind**, *a.* temporarily blind, owing to the reflection of sunlight from snow.—**snowdrop**, *n.* a bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground.—**snowfall**, *n.* the falling of snow; the amount of snow falling in a given time.—**snowflake**, *n.* a small, thin mass of falling snow.—**snowplow**, a contrivance for clearing a track in snow.—**snowshoe**, a light shoe, or racket, worn by men or women traveling on snow.—**snowwhite**, *a.* white like snow; pure white.



Types of Snowflakes (enlarged)

snub (snub) *n.* [M. E. *snibben*, fr. Scand.] a check or rebuke; a slight;—*v. t.* [cf. **sneak**] to clip or break off the end of; to slight.—**snubby**, *a.* short or flat.—**snubber**, *n.* a contrivance for snubbing a cable.

snuff (snuf) *v. t.* [M. E. *snuffen*, fr. Teut.; cf. Ger. *schnuffen*] to nip off the burned tip of (a candlewick).—**snuffer**, *n.* *pl.* an instrument for snuffing a candle.

snuff (snuf) *v. i.* [D.] to snuff, to smell; to inhale; to perceive by the nose;—*v. t.* to inhale air with noise; to take offense,—*n.* pulverized tobacco snuffed up, or prepared to be snuffed up.—**snuffy**, *a.* soiled with snuff—hence, musty.—**snuffiness**, *n.*

snuffle (snuf'l) *v. s.* [fr. **snuff**] to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, esp. when obstructed;—*n.* a sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils;—*pl.* obstruction of the nose by mucus; nasal catarrh.

snug (snug) *a.* [Scand.] closely pressed; comfortable; neat;—*adv.* snugly.—

snugly, *adv.*—**snugness**, *n.*—**snuggery**, *n.* a snug, comfortable place.—**snuggle**, *v. t.* to lie close for warmth, or from affection; to nestle.

so (sō) *adv.* [A. S. *swa*] in that manner or degree; in like manner or degree, thus; with equal reason (following *as*); in such manner; to such degree (with *as* or *that* coming after); for this reason; well;—*conj.* provided that, [on this account]; therefore.

soak (sōk) *v. t.* [A. S. *socian*] to cause to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to steep; to wet thoroughly;—*v. s.* to lie steeped in water or other fluid; to drink excessively.

soap (sōp) *n.* [A. S. *sāpe*; cf. Ger. *seife*] a compound of oil or fat with an alkali, used in washing;—*v. i.* to wash over with soap.—**soapy**, *a.* having the qualities of soap.—**soapiness**, *n.*—**soapless**, *a.*—**soapstone**, *n.* a soft, smooth stone; steatite.—**soapwood**, *n.* a W. Indian shrub.

soar (sōr) *v. i.* [F. *essorer*, to expose to air, to fly aloft; fr. L. *ex* and *auro*, the air] to rise in imagination.

sob (sob) *v. s.* [Conn. with A. S. *sōðian*, bewail] to sigh with a convulsive motion; to weep bitterly, with gaspings for breath;—*n.* a convulsive catching of the breath in sorrow.

sober (sō'ber) *a.* [F. *sobre*, fr. L. *sobrius*, fr. *se*, apart, and *ebrius*, drunk] temperate; not intoxicated; exercising cool reason, regular; serious;—*v. t.* to make sober;—*v. s.* to become sober.—**soberly**, *adv.*—**soberness**, *n.*

sobriety (sō-brī'e-ti) *n.* habitual soberness or temperance; gravity, without sadness; moderation.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā') *n.* [F., fr. O. F. *souzabronnet*, a chuck under the chin, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *bruiet*, breast] a nickname. Also **soubriquet**.

soccer (sok'er) *n.* a kind of football game in which the aim of a team is to kick the ball over the goal line of its opponents.

sociable (sō'shā-bl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *sociabilis*, *sociāre*, to associate, fr. *socius*, a companion] inclined to society; affable; ready to converse; companionable,—*n.* a cycle with seats for two persons side by side; a party.—**sociably**, *adv.*—**sociableness**, *n.*—**sociability**, *n.*

social (sō'shāl) *a.* [L. *socius*, a companion] pert. to society; affecting the public interest; companionable; gay; friendly;—*n.* a party.—**socially**, *adv.*—**socialness**, *n.*—**sociality**, *n.*—**socialize**, *v. t.* to render social; to bring under public or social ownership and control, as an industry.—**social science**, the science of human affairs, including history, sociology, ethics, etc.—**social service**, work for the public's welfare.

socialism (sō'shāl-izm) *n.* the ownership, operation, and control of the means of economic production by the public, rather than individuals, in a community.—**socialist**, *n.* one who advocates socialism.—**socialistic**, *a.*—**socialistically**, *adv.*

society (sō-sī'e-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *societās*, *em.*, fr. *socius*, a companion] the community of the human race; any human group, the social system; a number of persons united by agreement, or incorporated by law, for some specific purpose; a company; a partnership; a club; a leisure class distinguished by its attentions to social formalities, entertainments, etc.; friends; intercourse; fellowship.

sociology (sō-shū-ō'ō-ji) *n.* [L. *socius*, a companion, and G. *logos*, fr. *legein*, to speak] that branch of science which treats of human society.—**sociological** (sō-shū-ō-loj'i-kal) *a.* pert. to sociology.—**sociologist** (sō-shū-ō'ō-gist) *n.* one versed in sociology.

sock (sok) *n.* [L. *soccus*, a light shoe] a covering for the foot, esp. the shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy; a covering for the leg, shorter than a stocking.

socket (sok'et) *n.* [Dim. of *sock*] an opening into which anything is fitted; the cavity of the eye, tooth; etc.

sod (sod) *n.* [Perh. as *sodden*, in wet weather] earth filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward.

soda (sō'dā) *n.* [It., fr. L. *solida*, firm] the protoxide of the metal sodium; sodium hydroxide; sodium carbonate; sodium bicarbonate; *soda water*, esp. when flavored; a drink made of flavored soda water and ice cream.—**baking soda**, bicarbonate of soda.—**soda water**, an effervescent beverage made by charging water with carbon dioxide.

sodality (sō-dal'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *sodalitas*, *em.*, fr. *sodālis*, a comrade] a fellowship; brotherhood.

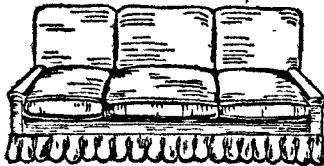
sodden (sod'n) *a.* [A.S. *sodens*] boiled; soaked and softened; soggy;—*v. i.* to soak;—*v. i.* to become sodden.—**soddenness**, *n.*

sodium (sō'di-um) *n.* a soft, light, silvery, active metallic element, the base of many alkalies.

sodomy (sod'om-i) *n.* [fr. *Sodom*, Biblical city] unnatural sexual intercourse.—**sodomite**, *n.* one guilty of sodomy.

soever (sō-ev'er) *adv.* a word often suffixed to *what*, *who*, *which*, *how*, *when*, *where*, etc., to express possible means, persons, extent, time, place, etc., (as in *whatever*, *whoever*, *whichever*).

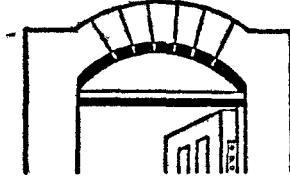
sofa (sō'fā) *n.* [A.] a long couch, with a stuffed bottom and raised back and ends, either entirely upholstered or equipped with suitable cushions.



Sofa

soffit (sof'it) *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. (part.) *suffragus*, of *suffigere*, to fasten beneath, fr. *sub*, under, and *figere*, to fix] the

under part of a lintel or ceiling; the under side of staircases, archways, cornices, etc.



Soffit (of arch over doorway)

soft (soft) *a.* [A.S. *soff*] easily yielding to pressure; ductile; malleable, as metals; smooth; sleek; gentle; melodious; mild; susceptible; quiet; foolish; not hardy; not tinged with salts or acids; not astringent; not pronounced with an abrupt utterance;—*adv.* softly; gently; quietly;—*int.* hold; stop; not so fast.—**softness**, *n.*—**soften** (sof'n) *v. t.* to make soft; to make less harsh; to mollify; to lighten; to alleviate; to tone down; to make less loud;—*v. i.* to become soft.—**softener**, *n.*—**softish**, *a.* somewhat soft.—**softy**, *n.* a silly person.—**soft drink**, any non-alcoholic beverage, *soda water* usually being the principal ingredient.—**soft soap**, [Coll.] sentimentality or flattery used to gain an end.—**soft water**, water lacking in alkalies.—**softwood**, any soft wood, esp. that of coniferous trees, as the pine or spruce.

soggy (sog'i) *a.* moist and soft, as mud or slush.—**soggily**, *adv.*—**sogginess**, *n.*

soil (soil) *v. t.* [O.F. *soillier*, to wallow, fr. L. *sus*, pig] to make dirty; to foul; to tarnish; to stain; to tinge with anything extraneous;—*n.* dirt; foulness; stain; tarnish.

soil (soil) *n.* [O.F. *soel*, *suesh*, fr. Late L. *soles*, ground, fr. L. *solea*, sole; conn. with L. *solum*, ground] the upper stratum of the earth; mold; land; country.

soiree (swā-rā') *n.* [F. fr. *soir*, evening, fr. L. *serus*, late] an evening social; a public-meeting of a society, congregation, etc., where refreshments are served, with speeches and reports.

sojourn (sō'jern, soj'ern) *v. i.* [O.F. *sojourner*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *diurnus*, daily, fr. *die*, a day] to dwell for a time;—*n.* a temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.—**sojournment**, *n.* the act of sojourning.—**sojourner** (sō-jern'er) *n.* one who stays in a place temporarily.

Sol (sol) *n.* [L.] the sun; Phœbus;—[not cap.] gold; [Her] the tincture or.

sol (sol) *n.* a syllable applied to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

solace (sol'as) *v. t.* [O.F. *solas*, fr. L. *solatus*, fr. (part.) *solatus*, of *solari*, to comfort an distressed] to cheer; to console; to allay;—*n.* comfort; alleviation; that which affords comfort or pleasure; recreation.

solan (sō'lan) *n.* [Scand.] the gannet, a webfooted sea bird; the solan goose.

solano (sō-lā'nō) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *solanus* (*ventus*), the east wind, fr. *sol*, sun] a hot; oppressive wind in the Mediterranean, esp. of the eastern coast of Spain.

solar (sō'lār) *a.* [L. *solāris*, pert. to the sun, fr. *sol*, the sun] pert. to the sun; measured by the progress of the sun.—**solarium** (sō-lār'i-um) *n.* a room or porch where one is exposed to sunlight, as for therapeutic purposes.

soldan (sol'dan) *n.* See **sultan**.

solder (sod'er) *v.t.* [O.F. *soudre*, fr. L. *solidus*, metal] to unite the surfaces of by a fusible metal or metallic cement; to mend;—*n.* a metallic cement.—**soldering iron**, a pointed instrument on which solder is melted and by which it is applied.



soldier (sōl'jer) *n.* [O.F.=F. *soldat*, fr. L. *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier] one engaged in military service;—*v.t.* to serve as a soldier.—**soldiery**, *n.* a body of soldiers collectively considered; the military.—**soldier of fortune**, one willing to take service anywhere.

sole (sōl) *n.* [A.S. *sole*, fr. L. *solea*, fr. *solum*, the ground] the bottom of the foot; the bottom of a shoe or boot; [L. *solea*] a marine flatfish, allied to the flounder;—*v.t.* to furnish with a sole.

sole (sōl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *solus*, alone] only; single; exclusive.—**solely**, *adv.* exclusively; alone.

solecism (sōl'ē-sizm) *n.* [F. *solecisme*, fr. L., fr. G. *solekismos*, fr. *solekos*, speaking incorrectly. Perh. fr. the corr. of the Attic dialect by the colonists of Solos, in Cilicia] impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax.

solemn (sol'em) *a.* [O.F. *solempne*=F. *solennel*, fr. L. *solemnis*, *solemnis*, fr. *sollus*, entire, and *annus*, a year—hence, returning at the end of a year] marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by religion; grave or serious.—**solemnly**, *adv.*—**solemnize**, *v.t.* to perform with ritual ceremonies or legal forms; to celebrate; to make grave, serious, and reverential; to compose, as the mind for worship.—**solemnity** (sō-lem'ni-ti) *n.* a ceremony performed with religious reverence, gravity.—*Syn.* ceremonial; reverential; devotional; devout.

sol-fa (sōl'fa) *v.t.* [It] to pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.

solfatara (sōl-fā-tā'ra) *n.* [It.=F. *souffrère*, fr. It. *soffo*, sulphur] a volcanic vent emitting sulphurous gases.

solfeggio (sol-fej'ō) *n.* [It. fr. *solfa*, the gamut] arranging the scales by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, by which singing is taught.

solicit (sō-lis'it) *v.t.* [F. *soliciter*, fr. L. (part.) *solicitus*, fr. *sollus*, whole, and (part.) *citus*, of *cirè*, to cite] to ask from with earnestness; to make petition to; to seek.—**solicitation** (sō-lis-i-tā'shun) *n.* earnest request; invitation.—**solicitor**, *n.* one who solicits; one seeking contributions for a fund; a government law officer; [Eng.] a lawyer or legal adviser.—**solicitous**, *a.* dis-

posed to solicit; eager to obtain; concerned; earnest.—**solicitude**, *n.* uneasiness of mind, occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; carefulness; anxiety.

solid (sol'id) *a.* [E., fr. L. *solidus*, firm] not liquid or fluid; compact; firm; hard; not hollow; dense; having geometrical dimensions, having length, breadth, and thickness.—*n.* a firm, compact body; a magnitude that has length, breadth, and thickness.—**solidity** (sō-lid'i-ti) *n.* compactness, hardness, firmness; density; certainty; validity; [Physics] the property of occupying space; impenetrability.—**solidify**, *v.t.* [L. *solidus* and *facere*, make] to make solid or compact;—*v.i.* to become solid; to harden.—**solidifiable**, *a.*—**solidification** (sō-lid-i-fikā'shun) *n.*—**solidarity** (sol-i-dar'i-ti) *n.* [F. *solide*, fr. L. *solidus*, solid] a union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities.

solidus (sol'i-dus) *n.* a medieval shilling; a Byzantine gold coin; a sign (/) denoting the English shilling.

soliloquy (sō-lil'ō-kwi) *n.* [L. *soliloquium*, fr. *solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak] a talking to oneself; a monologue; a written composition reciting what is supposed a person speaks to himself.—**soliloquize**, *v.t.* to utter a soliloquy.

solipsism (sol'ip-sizm) *n.* [fr. L. *solus*, alone, and *ipse*, self] [Phil] the doctrine that the individual can know only his own being; hence, the doctrine that self is the only reality.—**solipsist**, *n.* a believer in solipsism.—**solipsistic**, *a.* pert. to solipsism; subjective.

solitaire (sol'i-tār) *n.* [F., fr. L. *solus*, alone] a person who lives in solitude; a recluse; an ornament for the neck, being a single jewel in plain setting; a certain game which one person can play alone.

solitary (sol'i-ter-i) *a.* [F. *solitaire*, fr. L. *solitarius*, fr. *solus*, alone] inclined to be alone; alone; retired; dismal; single; individual, being one only in a place; separate;—*n.* one who lives in solitude; a hermit.

solitude (sol'i-tūd) *n.* a state of being alone, a lonely life, remoteness from society; a lonely place.

solmization (sol-mi-zā'shun) *n.* [F. *solmiser*, fr. the musical notes *sol, mi*] the act of sol-fa-ing, or applying to the seven notes of the musical scale syllabic names or letters, as *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, corresponding to *C, D, E, F, G, A, B*.

solo (sō'lō) *n.*; *pl.* *solos* (sō'lōz) [It., fr. L. *solus*, alone] a tune, air, or strain played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice,—*a.* not concerted.—**solodist** (sō'lō-ist) *n.* a performer of solos.

solstice (sol'sus) *n.* [F., fr. L. *solstitium*, fr. *sol*, the sun, and *sistere*, cause to stand, fr. *stare*, to stand] the time of year at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south—*i.e.*, vertical at the Tropic of Cancer or of Capricorn, the former position being called the summer solstice, the latter the winter solstice; the time of the sun's entering the solstices or solstitial points—on or about June 22 and December 22, respectfully.

soluble (sol'ū-bil) *a.* [*L. solubilis, fr. solvere, to loosen*] capable of solution.—**solubleness, n.**—**solubility, n.**

solution (sō-lū'shun) *n.* [*L. (part.) solutus, loosened, of solvere, to loosen*] act of separating the parts of any body, disruption; breach; the disentanglement of any intricate problem or question; disintegration; clearing of an intellectual difficulty; explanation; resolution; the reduction of a body to a fluid state by chemical agents; the matter dissolved; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; deliverance; discharge.

solve (solv) *v.t.* [*L. solvere, loosen*] to loosen or separate the parts of; to clear up.—**solver, a.**—**solvent, a. [*L. (part. stem) solvens, of solvere, to loosen*] having the power of dissolving; possessing means to meet all claims and obligations;—*n.* any liquid compound which dissolves other substances.—**solveny, n.** ability to pay all debts or just claims.—**solvable, a.****

somatic (sō-mat'ik) *a.* relating to the body; corporeal.—**somatics, n.** the science that treats of the general properties of matter; somatology.

somatology (sō'ma-tol'ō-jī) *n.* [*G. soma, the body, and logia, discourse, fr. lego, to speak*] the doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substance; that branch of science which treats of the development of the human body.

somber (som'ber) *a.* [*F., fr. L. sub umbra, under shade*] dull; gloomy; melancholy.—**somberly, adv.**—**somberness, n.**

sombrero (som-brā'rō) *n.* [*Sp.*] *a.* broad-brimmed felt hat.



Sombreros

some (sum) *a.* [*A.S. sum, consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; more or less.*]—**somebody, n.** a person unknown or uncertain, a person of consideration.—**somehow, adv.** in one way or another.—**someone, pron.** an indefinite person; somebody.—**something, n.** a thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing, matter, or event not specified; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree.—**adv.** in some degree.—**sometime, adv.** at a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly; at one time or other hereafter;—*a.* having been formerly; former.—**sometimes, adv.** at times; at intervals.—**somewhat, n.** more or less; a certain quantity or degree; something;—**adv.** in some degree or quantity.—**somewhere, adv.** in some place; approximately.

somersault (sum'gr-sawlt) *n.* also **somerseset** [*M.F. soubresaut, fr. L. supra, over, and saltus, a leap, fr. saltare, to leap*] a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet.

somnambulate (som-nam'bū-lät) *v.s.* [*L. (part.) somnambulatus, of somnambuläre, fr. somnus, sleep, and ambuläre, to walk*] to walk in sleep.—**somnambulant, a.** walking in sleep.—**somnambulism, n.** habit of walking in sleep; mesmeric sleep; a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake.—**somnambulist, n.** a person who walks in his sleep.—**somnambulist, a.**

somniferous (som-nif'gr-us) *a.* [*L. somnus, sleep, and ferre, bring*] inducing sleep; soporific.—**somnific, a. [*L. facere, make*] causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.**

somnolent (som'nō-lent) *a.* [*L. somnolentia, fr. somnus, sleep*] sleepy; drowsy.—**somnolently, adv.**—**somnolence, n.** sleepiness, drowsiness.—**somnolescent (som-nō-les'ent) a.** half-asleep.

son (sun) *n.* [*A.S. sunu; cf. Ger. sohn*] a male child; a male descendant, however distant—hence, in the *pl.*, descendants in general; a native of some specified place.—**sonless, a.**—**sonship, n.**

sonant (sō'nant) *a.* [*L. (part. stem) sonans, a sound*] pert. to sound; sounding; uttered with intoned or resonant breath; vocal, not surd (said of certain alphabetic sounds);—*a.* a sonant letter.

sonata (sō-na'ta) *n.* [*It., fr. L. sonare, sound*] a musical composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements.

song (song) *n.* [*A.S. sang, fr. singan, to sing; cf. Ger. gesang, a sacred poem or hymn sung in joy or thanksgiving; a short poem to be sung; a ballad; a mere trifle; the notes of birds.*]—**songster, n.; fem. songstress, one who sings; a bird that sings.**

sonnet (son'et) *n.* [*F., fr. It. sonetto, fr. L. sonus, a sound*] a poem of fourteen lines, usually decasyllabic, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule, and usually containing two phases of one thought.—**sonneteer (son-e'ter) n.** a composer of sonnets.

sonometer (sō-nom'e-ter) *n.* [*L. sonus, sound, and G. metron, meter*] an instrument for illustrating, or testing, the effects of sound.

sonorific (sō-nō-rif'ik) *a.* [*L. facere, make*] producing sound—**soniferous (sō-nif'gr-us) a. [*L. sonus and ferre, to bring*] sounding; producing sound.**

sonorous (sō-nō'rus) *a.* [*L. sonorus, fr. sonor, sonus, a sound, fr. sonäre, to sound*] giving sound when struck; resonant.

SOON (sōon) *adv.* [*A.S. sōma*] in a short time; shortly after any time specified; without delay; early.

soot (soot) *n.* [*A.S. sōt*] a black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion.—**sooty, a.** consisting of soot; dusky; dingy.

sooth (sooth) *n.* [*A.S. sōth, true*] truth; reality; softness;—*a.* true; faithful.

soothe (sooth) *v.t.* [*A.S. gesōthan, to confirm*] orig. to assent to as

being true; to please with soft words; to flatter, to soothen.—**soother**, *n.*—**soothing**, *a.* queeting; calming.

soothsay (sooth'sā) *v.i.* to foretell;—*n.* a prophecy; an omen.—**soothsayer**, *n.*

sop (sop) *n.* [A.S. fr. *sifan*, sip] anything dipped and softened in any liquid, esp. in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten; anything given to pacify;—*v.i.* to steep in liquid.

sophism (sof'izm) *n.* [F. *sophisme*, fr. G. *sophisma*, fr. *sophizein*, to make wise fr. *sophos*, wise] a specious proposition; a fallacious argument; any fallacy designed to deceive.—**sophist**, *n.* a teacher of logic, rhetoric, and philosophy; in ancient Greece, one of an inferior class of men that taught for hire rhetoric and music—hence, as applied by Aristotle, a false teacher of philosophy; a dealer in verbal niceties, quibbles, subtle enigmas, and fallacies.

sophistic (sō-fis'tik) *a.* pert. to sophism.—**sophistically**, *adv.*—**sophisticate** (sō-fis'ti-kāt) *v.i.* to make worldly.—**sophisticated**, *adj.*—**sophisticator**, *n.*—**sophistication** (sō-fis-ti-kā'shun) *n.* worldliness.

sophistry (sof'is-tri) *n.* fallacious reasoning, logical exercise.

sophomore (sof'ō-mōr) *n.* a second-year college or high-school student.—**sophomoric**, pert. to sophomore or sophomores; immature.

soporific (sō-pō-rif'ik) *a.* [F. *soporifique*, fr. L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facere*, make] causing sleep; somniferous;—*n.* anything that tends to cause sleep.—**soporiferous** (sō-pō-rif'er-us) *a.* [L. *sopor* and *ferre*, to bring] causing sleep, or tending to produce it; narcotic.

soprano (sō-prā'nō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *sopra*, above] the highest female voice [Mus.].—**sopranoist** (sō-prā'nist) *n.* a treble singer.

sorcery (sawr'ser-i) *n.* [O.F. *sorterie*, fr. Late L. *sortarius*, one who tells fortunes by lots, fr. *sortire*, to cast lots, fr. stem, *sort-*, of *sors*, a lot] divination by the assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment.—**sorcerer**, *n.*; *fem.* *sorceress*, a conjurer.—**sorcerous**, *a.* using sorcery.

sordid (sawr'did) *a.* [F. *sordide*, fr. L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere*, be dirty] vile; base; meanly avuncious.—**sordidness**, *n.*—**sordidly**, *adv.*

sore (sōr) *n.* [A.S. *sār*; cf. Ger. *seh*, very] a place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be painful; an ulcer; a boil;—*a.* tender; painful; severe; inflamed; tender, as the mind;—*adv.* with pain; intensely; violently.

sore (sōr) *n.* [O.F. *sov*, sorrel] a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.

sorghum (sawr'gum) *n.* [Sp., fr. Late L. *sorghum*] a genus of grass, etc., including millet.

sorites (sō-rī'tēz) *n.* [G. fr. *sōros*, a heap] an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms; logical propositions so arranged that the predicate of

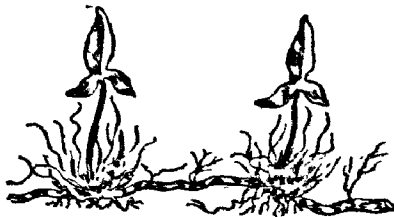
the first shall form the subject of the second, the predicate of the second the subject of the third, and so on, until the predicate of the last shall correspond with the subject of the first.

soricide (sō-ror'i-sid) *n.* [L. *soror*, a sister, and *caedere*, kill] the murder, or murderer, of a sister.

sorority (sō-ror'i-ti) *n.* a society of women, esp. in a college, corresponding to a fraternity.

sorrel (sor'el) *a.* [O.F. *sor*=F. *sauve*, sorrel, fr. Low Ger. *soor*, sear] of a reddish-brown color;—*n.* a reddish-brown color, or a horse of that color.

SORREL (sor'el) *n.* [O.F. *sarrel*] any of several low-growing perennial herbs with a sour juice.



Common Sorrel

SORROW (sor'ō) *n.* [A.S. *sorg*; cf. Ger. *sorge*] pain of mind produced by the loss of any good; regret; grief; sadness; mourning, distress;—*v.i.* to feel pain of mind; to grieve.—**sorrowful**, *a.* full of sorrow; sad.—**sorrowfully**, *adv.*—**sorrowfulness**, *n.*—**sorrower**, *n.*—**sorrowless**, *a.*

SORRY (sor'i) *a.* [A.S. *sārg*, fr. *sār*, pain] grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil; pitiful; melancholy; worthless.—**sorribly**, *adv.*—**sorrieness**, *n.*

sort (sawrt) *n.* [O.F. *sorte*, fr. L. stem, *sort-*, of *sors*, a lot] a kind or species; manner; kind; quality; degree of any quality;—*v.t.* to reduce to order from a state of confusion;—*v.i.* to be joined with others of the same species; to agree; to fit.—**sorter**, *n.*

sortie (sawr'tē) *n.* [F. fr. *sortir*, go out, fr. L. *surgere*, to rise up] the issuing of troops from a beleagued place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

S O S The international distress signal, represented in the Morse code by three dots, three dashes, and three dots (. . . — — — . . .)

sot (sot) *n.* [A.S.] a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.—**sottish**, *a.*—**sottishly**, *adv.*—**sottishness**, *n.*

sotto (sot'ō) *adv.* [It., fr. L. *subter*, under] under.—**sotto voce** (vō'chā) under one's breath; in an aside.

soubrette (soo-bret') *n.* [F.] a waiting maid; a female attendant.

souchong (soo-shong') *n.* [F., fr. Chin.] a kind of black tea.

soufflé (soo-flā') *n.* [F. fr. *souffler*, to blow, fr. L. *sufflare*, to blow] a light dish composed of the beaten whites of eggs flavored and baked.

sough (suf, sóo) *v.s.* [A.S. *swōgan*, rustle] to whistle or sigh, as the wind;—*n.* a hollow murmur; a rumor or flying report.
soul (sól) *n.* [A.S. *sāwol*; cf. Ger. *seele*] the spiritual element in man; the understanding; the seat of inner life; the essential part; spirit; generosity; heart; a human being.—**soulful**, *a.* full of soul, emotion, or feeling.—**soulfulness**, *n.*—**soulfully**, *adv.*—**soulless**, *a.*

sound (sound) *a.* [A.S. *sund*; cf. Ger. *gesund*] entire; unbroken; free from imperfection, defect, or decay; free from error; orthodox; legal.—**soundly**, *adv.*—**soundness**, *n.*

sound (sound) *n.* [A.S. *sund*, a swimming] the air bladder of a fish.

sound (sound) *n.* [A.S. *sund*, a narrow arm of the sea, fr. *swimman*, to swim; cf. Ger. *swad*, a strait] a narrow passage of water; a strait.

sound (sound) *v.t.* [O.F. *sonder*, to sound, fr. Late L. *subundāre*, fr. *sub*, under, and *unda*, a wave; F. *sonde*] to measure the depth of, esp. by means of a line and plummet; to examine; to test;—*v.i.* to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water.—**soundless**, *a.* incapable of being fathomed.—**sounding**, *n.* a measurement of depth.

sound (sound) *n.* [O.F. *soner*, fr. L. *sonāre*, fr. *sonus*, sound] anything perceived by the ear; noise; report; noise, and nothing else;—*v.t.* to cause to make a noise; to play on; to spread by report;—*v.i.* to make a noise; to be conveyed in sound.—**soundable**, *a.*—**soundless**, *a.*—**soundlessly**, *adv.*—**soundlessness**, *n.*—**sound-board**, *n.* a board in a musical instrument designed to increase the volume of the tones.—**sound picture**, a motion picture accompanied by sound effects; a talking motion picture.—**sound track**, on a motion-picture film, the photographic record of the accompanying sound effects.

soup (soop) *n.* [F. *soupe*] a decoction of meat, vegetables, etc., more or less seasoned; strong broth.

soupçon (soop-sawn') *n.* [F.] a suspicion; a very small quantity; a taste.

sour (sour) *a.* [A.S. *sūr*] acid; astringent; having a pungent taste, sharp to the taste; turned or coagulated, as milk; harsh; peevish;—*v.t.* to make acid; to make harsh; to make cross, or discontented;—*v.i.* to become tart; to become peevish.—**sourish**, *a.* somewhat sour.—**sour graces**, things that are professedly disliked because one does not have or cannot get them.

source (sōrs) *n.* [O.F. *source*=F. *source*, fr. *source*, fr. L. *surgere*, rise] that place from which anything proceeds; the spring from which a stream proceeds; first cause; creator.

sourdough (sour'dō) *n.* a prospector in the North (from the custom of carrying a sour dough, from which to make bread, on prospecting expeditions).

souse (sous) *n.* [a variant of *sauce*] anything pickled; act of plunging suddenly into a liquid; a drunkard [slang];

—*v.t.* to plunge into liquid; to pour or dash, as water;—*v.i.* to drink to excess [slang].

souse (sous) *v.t.* [*source*] to pounce upon;—*v.s.* to swoop; to descend headlong, as a hawk;—*n.* a pouncing down; a thump;—*adv.* with a sudden plunge; with headlong descent.

soutane (soo'tān) *n.* [Fr., fr. L. *subtus*, beneath] a cassock; the outer garment worn by R.C. ecclesiastics.

south (south) *n.* [A.S. *sūth*; cf. Ger. *süd*] one of the four points of the compass; the quarter in which the sun is at noon to those north of the Tropic of Cancer; the point of the compass directly opposite to the north;—*a.* lying toward the south;—*adv.* toward the south; from the south.—**southing** (sou'thing) *n.* tendency to the south; the time at which the moon passes the meridian.—**southmost**, *a.* farthest toward the south.—**southward** (south'wərd) *adv.* toward the south;—*s.* lying toward the south.—**southerly** (suth'er-ly) *a.* pert. to, situated in, or proceeding from, the south; pointing, or proceeding, toward the south.—**southerliness**, *n.*—**southern**, *a.* lying on the south of the equator; coming from the south, lying towards the south.—**southerly**, *adv.*—**southernmost**, *a.* farthest toward the south.—**Southerner**, *n.* an inhabitant or native of the South, esp. of the southern states of the U.S.—**southron** (suth'ron) *n.* an inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; formerly in Scotland, an Englishman; in the Highlands, a Lowlander.—**southeast**, *n.* the point of the compass equally distant from the south and east;—*a.* pert. to, or proceeding from, the southeast;—*adv.* towards the southeast; also **southeastern**, **southeasterly**.—**southeaster**, *n.* a wind from the southeast.—**southwest**, *n.* the point of the compass lying between the south and west;—*a.* pert. to the southwest.—**southwester** (south-wes'ter, south-wes'ter) *n.* a gale from the southwest; a sailor's waterproof hat, with a flap hanging down behind.—**southwesterly**, *a.* situated or directed toward the southwest;—*adv.* in a southwesterly direction.—**southwestern**, *a.* in the direction of southwest; coming from the southwest.—**southwestward**, *a.* and *adv.* toward the southwest.—**south paw**, in baseball, a left-handed pitcher.

souvenir (soo've-nēr) *n.* [F., a remembrance, fr. *souvenir*, to remember, fr. L. *subvenire*, to come to mind, fr. *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come] a keepsake.

sovereign (sov'er-in, suv'rin) *a.* [O.F. *soverain*, fr. Late L. *superānus*, fr. *super*, *supra*, above] supreme in power; chief; efficacious in the highest degree;—*n.* king, or queen, regnant; a gold coin of England, valued at one pound sterling.—**sovereignly**, *adv.*—**sovereignty**, *n.* the state or rule of a sovereign; political authority.

soviet (sō-vi-et') *n.* [Russ. *sovet*] a local governing body in the U.S.S.R.;—*a.* [cap.] pert. esp. to Soviet Russia.—**sovietism**, *n.* Bolshevism; communism.

sovran (sov'ran) *n.* Var. of **sovereign**.

sow (sow) *n.* [A.S. *sugu, sū*] the female of the hog kind, in smelting, the main channel where the liquid metal first enters; a military engine used in ancient sieges to cover a battering ram.

sow (sō) *v.t.* [A.S. *sōwan*; cf. Ger. *sāen*] to scatter, as seed on the earth; to supply with seed; to spread abroad;—*v.i.* to scatter seed for growth.—*sower, n.*

soy (soi) *n.* [Jap.] a kind of sauce for fish and vegetables prepared from the soybean.—**soybean, n.** a legume of Asiatic origin from which various food and industrial products are obtained.

spa (spá) *n.* a spring of mineral water, so called from Spa, southwest of Liège, Belgium.

space (spās) *n.* [F. *espace*, fr. L. *spatium*, space] room; extent in length, breadth, and thickness, the interval between any two or more objects, or between two points of time.—*v.t.* to arrange the spaces — **spacer, n.** — **spacious, a.** enclosing an extended space; having large or ample room.

spade (spād) *n.* [A.S. *spadan, spada*; cf. G. *spatze*] a broad blade of wood or metal an instrument for digging in the ground, with a blade more nearly flat than the blade of a shovel.—*v.t.* to dig with a spade.

spade (spād) *n.* [Sp. *espada*, a sword, a spade at cards] one of the four suits of cards (see Pips, *illus.*).

spaghetti (spa-ge'ti) *n.* [It.] a kind of macaroni in thin strings.

spall (spawl) *v.t.* [M.E. *spalle*] to chip off, as the edges of a stone;—*v.i.* to chip or break off.—**spalling hammer, a.** a hammer with a pointed head used for spalling.

spalpeen (spal'pēn) *n.* [Ir.] a mean fellow; a mischievous person

span (span) *n.* [A.S. fr. *spannan*, to bind] distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger when spread; nine inches; a brief portion of time; extent of an arch between its abutments; a yoke of horses or cattle;—*v.t.* to measure by the hand with the fingers extended; to reach from one side of to the other; to compass; to arch over.—**spanless, a.**

spandrel (span'drel) *n.* [O.F. *espanneur*, that which spreads; cf. *expand*] the irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle enclosing it.

spangle (spang'gl) *n.* a boss of bright metal, used as an ornament,—*v.t.* to set with a small glittering ornament.

spaniel (span'iel) *n.* [M.E., fr. O.F. *espagneul*=F. *épagneul*, a Spanish dog, fr. Sp. *España*, Spain] a small dog of several species, with large, limp ears and long hair.



Cocker Spaniel

Spanish (span'ish) *a.* pert. to Spain; — *n.* the language of Spain.—**Spanish fly, the** green blister beetle.

spank (spangk) *v.t.* [cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut] to move at a quick pace; to strike with the open hand;—*n.* a slap — **spanker, n.** a large, active man or animal; a fleet horse; a fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzengaff, and having the foot extended by a boom.

spanner (span'er) *n.* one who, or that which, spans; a wrench having a jaw at both ends.

spar (spār) *n.* [A.S. fr. *sparrion*, to fasten with a bar] a long beam; nautical term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff;—*v.t.* to close or fasten with a bar; to furnish with spars.

spar (spār) *v.i.* [M.F. *esparrer*=F. *éparer*, to fling out with the heels (as fighting cocks)]; to contend with the fists; to box; to wrangle;—*n.* a feigned blow; a contest at boxing.

spar (spār) *n.* [A.S. *spær*(*stān*), gypsum; cf. Ger. *spär*(*-kalk*)] any mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some luster.—**sparry, a.**

spare (spār) *v.t.* [A.S. *sparian*, fr. *spær*, to use frugally] to save; to allow to be taken away; to do without; to dispense with; to save from punishment;—*v.i.* to live frugally; to use mercy; to be tender;—*a.* scanty; scarce; parsimonious; over and above what is necessary; held in reserve; wanting flesh.—**sparely, adv.** — **spareness, n.** — **sparer, n.** — **sparing, a.** thrifty; provident. — **spare rib, a.** a pork or beef chop including the narrow end of a rib.

spark (spark) *n.* [Scand.] a gay, lively, showy man; a lover;—*v.t.* to play the spark; to court.

spark (spārk) *n.* [A.S. *speave*;] a small particle of fire shot off from a burning body; a small shining body; a small part of anything vivid, something from which fire, life, etc., may be kindled,—*v.t.* to sparkle.—**sparkle** (spār'kl) *n.* [Freq. of *spark* (1)] a little spark; a scintillation; a gleam, as of the eye; luster;—*v.t.* to shine forth;—*v.i.* to glitter; to twinkle; to emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors — **sparkler, n.** that which sparkles; a small firework held in the hand.—**sparkless, a.** — **sparklet, n.** a small spark.—**spark gap, the** space between two electrodes, as in a spark plug, between which an electrical current is passed — **spark plug, a.** a small plug with a spark gap used to ignite the explosive mixture in internal combustion engines.

sparrow (spar'ō) *n.* [A.S. *spearwa*; cf. Ger. *sperling*] one of several species of small passerine birds of the finch family, feeding on insects and seeds.



White-Throated Sparrow

sparse (spārs) *a.* [L. (part) *sparsus*, fr. *spargere*, to scatter] thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.—**sparsely, adv.** — **sparseness, n.** — **sparsity, n.**

Spartan (spàr'tan) *a.* [*Spasta*, in Greece] pert. to ancient Sparta—hence, hardy; undaunted.

spasm (spazm) *n.* [*F. spasme*, the cramp, fr. *L.*, fr. *G. spasmos*, fr. *spasmi*, to draw] an involuntary and morbid contraction of a muscle; a sudden, violent, and convulsive effort.

spasmodic (spas-mod'ik) *a.* relating to spasm; convulsive;—*n.* medicine for removing spasms.—**spasmodically**, *adv.*

spastic (spas'tik) *a.* [*L. spasticus*] [*Med.*] pert. to spasms, esp. of the tonic variety.

spat (spat) *n.* [*fr. rt. of spit*] the spawn of shellfish; the spawn of the oyster;—*v.i.* to spawn.

spat (spat) *n.* [*Coll.*] a minor alteration in which strong words are spoken;—*v.i.* to quarrel.

spate (spät) *n.* [*Perh. Ir.*] a flood; an inundation of a river after a thaw.

spatial (spā'shāl) *adv.* pert. to space.—**spatially**, *adv.*

spats (spats) *n. pl.* [*Contr. fr. spatter-dashes*] a kind of small spatter-dashes reaching only a little above the ankle.

spatter (spat'er) *v. t.* [*Freq. of spat*, to splash] to sprinkle with water, mud, or the like; to defame;—*n.* the act of spattering; a small splash.

spatula (spach'ū-lā) *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *spatha*, fr. *G. spathe*, a broad blade] a thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading soft materials.—**spatulate** (spach'ū-lāt) *a.* spoon-shaped.—**spatule** (spach'ūl) *n.* a spatula; a spatulate formation.

spavin (spav'in) *n.* [*O.F. esparvin* = *F. éparvin*, fr. *Teut.* = a sparrow] a swelling or hard excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hock, causing lameness.

spawn (spawn) *n.* [*O.F. esprendre*, fr. *L. expandere*, to spread out] the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected; offspring (in contempt);—*v. t.* to deposit, as fishes do their eggs; to bring forth;—*v. i.* to deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.—**spawner**, *n.* the female fish.

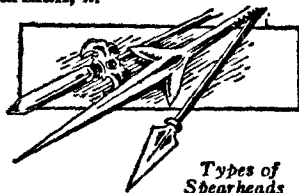
spay (spā) *v. t.* [*fr. O.F. espere*] to deprive of the ovaries (of female animals).

speak (spēk) *v. t.* [*A.S. spræcan*; cf. *Ger. sprechen*] to utter with the mouth; to declare; to talk or converse in; to address; to accost; to express silently or by signs;—*v. i.* to utter words or articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue.—**speakable**, *a.*—**speaker**, *n.* one who speaks; one who pronounces a discourse; one that presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, as the House of Representatives; a chairman.—**speakership**, *n.*

speakeasy (spēk'ē-zī) *n.* [*Coll.*] a place where liquors are illegally served.

spear (spēr) *n.* [*A.S. spere*; cf. *Ger. speer*; *E. spar*] a long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting; a lance; a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, etc.; a shoot, as of grass;—*v. t.* to pierce or kill with a spear.—**spearhead**, *n.* the head of a spear; hence, the point at which

driving force is concentrated, as in an attack.—**spearman**, *n.*



spearmint (spēr'mint) *n.* a garden mint named for the resemblance of its flower to a spear.

special (spesh'al) *a.* [*Contr. fr. especial*] pert. to a species or sort; peculiar; uncommon; designed for a particular purpose or person; confined to a definite field of action or discussion;—*n.* a special or particular person or thing; special train.—**specially**, *adv.*—**specialism**, *n.* devotion to a special division of a subject or pursuit.—**specialist**, *n.* one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art.—**specialize**, *v. t.* to make special or distinct;—*v. i.* to devote oneself to a particular branch.—**specialization** (spesh'al-i-zā'shun) *n.* devotion to a particular study; the adaptation of a particular organ for a particular function.—**speciality** (spesh'al-i-ti) *n.* a particular or peculiar case; a special occupation, or object of attention; a specialty.—**specialty** (spesh'al-ti) *n.* particularity; a particular or peculiar case; that for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention; specialty.—**special verdict**, one in which the facts are found by the jury and the law is applied to them by the court.

specie (spē'shi) *n.* [*Abl. of L. species*, kind] copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.

species (spē'shēz) *n.* [*L. fr. specere*, look, behold] appearance; appearance to the senses; a class; sort; kind; variety; a subdivision of a more general class or genus; [*Zool. and Bot.*] a class of individuals possessing the same forms and properties, and transmitting the same by natural propagation.

specify (spee's-i-ī) *v. t.* [*O.F. fr. Late L. specificare*, fr. *species*, kind, and *facere*, to make] to mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate by some particular marks of distinction.—**specifiable**, *a.*—**specific** (spē-si-fik) *a.* pert. to, or constituting, a species; tending to specify; definite;—*[Med.]* a remedy that exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; [*Philos.*] that which is peculiar to anything.—**specifically**, *adv.*—**specificity**, *n.*—**specificity**, *n.*—**specification** (spee-s-i-fik-ā'shun) *n.* act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; particular mention; a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars.—**specific gravity**, the weight of any given substance as compared with the weight of an equal volume of water at the same temperature and pressure.—**specific heat**, the ratio between the amount of heat required to raise a given

quantity of a substance one degree in temperature to the amount of heat required to raise an equal quantity of water one degree.

specimen (spee's-men) *n.* [L., something shown, fr. *specere*, to see] an individual or a part representative of a group or whole; a sample; a person [slang].

specious (spee'shus) *a.* [F., fr. L. *speciosus*, fair to see, fr. *species*, look, fr. *specere*, to look] apparently but not actually true, just, etc.—**speciously**, *adv.*

speciousness, *n.*—**speciosity** (spee-shu-oh'si-ti) *n.* the state of being specious or plausible.

speck (spek) *n.* [A.S. *specca*] a spot; a stain; a very small thing;—*v.t.* to spot—**speckle** (spek'l) *n.* a little spot; a speck;—*v.t.* to mark with small spots of a different color—**speckless**, *a.*—**speckled trout**, an American trout, esp the common brook species; also **speckle trout**—**speckling**, *a.* speckly marking—**speckly**, *a.* marked with speckles—**specky**, *a.* spotted.

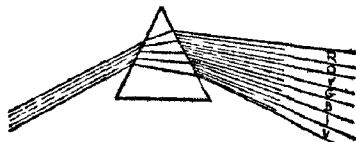
spectacle (spek'ta-kl) *n.* [L. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare*, look at, fr. *specere*, to look] a show; a public exhibition; an impressive display; a gazing-stock;—*pl.* an optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision.—**spectacular** (spek-tak'ü-lar) *a.* impressive; showy.—**spectacularly**, *adv.*

spectator (spek-tä'ter) *n.* [*fem.*, *spectatrix*] [L.] one who sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition.—**spectatorship**, *n.*

specter (spek'ter) *n.* [L. *spectrum*, image, fr. *specere*, to look] an apparition; a ghost.—**spectral**, *a.* pert. to a specter; ghostly; pert. to a spectrum.—**spectrally**, *adv.* Also *spectre*.

spectroscope (spek'trö-sköp) *n.* [G. *skopem*, see] an instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light from any source.—**spectroscopic**, **spectroscopical** (spek'trö-sköp'ik, -i-ka) *a.* pert. to the spectroscope.

spectrum (spek'trum) *n.*; *pl.* *spec-tra* [L.] a visible form; something seen; also, an image presented to the eyes after removing them from a bright or colored object; the display of colors resulting from the decomposition of light.



Spectrum Produced by Passage of Light Through a Prism (R, red; O, orange; Y, yellow; G, green; B, blue; V, violet)

speculate (spek'ü-lät) *v.i.* [L. (*part.*) *speculatus*, fr. *speculari*, fr. *specula*, a lookout, fr. *specere*, to look] to meditate; to contemplate; to purchase with the expectation of an advance in value, and a consequent profit.—**speculation** (spek'ü-lä'shun) *n.* the act of speculating; contemplation; train of thought formed by meditation; views of a subject not verified; guess; practice

of buying goods, etc., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at a profit.—

speculative (spek'ü-lä-tiv) *a.* pert. to speculation; contemplative; meditative; theoretical; ideal; prying.—**speculatively**, *adv.*—**speculativeness**, *n.*—**speculator** (spek'ü-lä-ter) *n.*—**speculatory**, *a.* speculative.

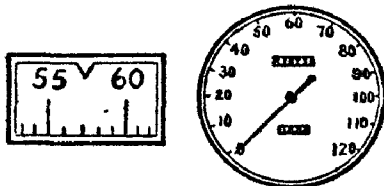
speculum (spek'ü-lum) *n.* [L. fr. *specere*, look] a mirror; a reflector of polished metal, esp. such as is used in reflecting telescopes.—**specular** (spek'ü-lar) *a.* having the qualities of a speculum; having a smooth, reflecting surface; affording a view.

speech (spech) *n.* [A.S. *spreca*, *sprec*; cf. Ger *sprache*] the faculty of uttering sounds in the form of words; power of speaking; talk; conversation; a particular language; discourse.—**speechless**, *a.*—**speechlessly**, *adv.*—**speechlessness**, *n.*—**speechify** (spech'i-fi) *v.t.* to make a speech (said in derision).—*Syn.* of "speech," language; address; oration; talk.

speed (spéd) *v.t.* [A.S. *spēd*, haste, success] to cause to make haste; to help forward; to bring to a result;—*v.s.* to make haste; to prosper; to succeed; to fare;—*n.* moving, or causing to move, forward with celerity; swiftness; prosperity in an undertaking.—**speedy**, *a.* quick; nimble; rapid—**speedily**, *adv.*—**speediness**, *n.*—**speedfully**, *adv.*—**speeder**, *n.* one who speeds (esp. in violation of traffic laws).

speed limit, a speed fixed as the lawful minimum or maximum.—**speedway**, *n.* a course along which vehicles may move at high speed—**speedster**, *n.* a roadster type of automobile body; a speeder.

speedometer (spē-dom'ē-ter) *n.* a speed and, in automobiles, distance traveled.



Indicators of Automobile Speedometers

speedwell (spēd'wel) *n.* any of several herbs related to the figwort and bearing small, variously colored flowers.

spell (spel) *n.* [A.S. *spell*, *spel*, story, a magic charm] a story or tale; a verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; a charm—**spellbinder**, *n.* one who weaves spells; hence, a demagogue.—**spellbound**, *a.* entranced.

spell (spel) *v.t.* [M.E. *spellen*, to spell, tell] to tell, write, etc., the letters of, to signify, as letters a word, or an action certain consequences;—*v.s.* to form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.—**speller**, *n.*—**spelling**, *n.* the practice of making the letters of words, or the manner in which this is done.—**spelling bee**, a contest in which the participant who can spell the most words wins.

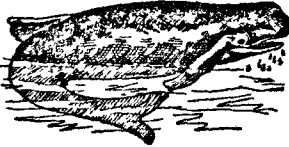
spell (spel) *v.t.* [A. S. *spell*, *spel*, a narrative, fr. *spellian*, take one's place] to take the place of another;—*n.* a turn of work or duty in place of another; an exchange of work and rest; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting time; a bad turn.

spelter (spel'ter) *n.* [D.] zinc.

spend (spend) *v.t.* [A. S. *spendan*, fr. L. *dispensare*, expend] to weigh or lay out; to part with; to consume; to waste; to pass, as time; to exhaust of force or strength;—*v.i.* to make disposition of money; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed.—**spender**, *n.*—**spendable**, *a.*—**spendthrift**, *a.* one who spends money profusely or imprudently;—*a.* wasteful.

spent (spent) *a.* quite exhausted; having deposited spawn.

sperm (sperm) *n.* [F., fr. G. *sperma*, fr. *sperma*, to sow] semen; a spermatozoon.—**sperm whale**, a large whale the head of which contains spermaceti and a valuable oil known as sperm oil.



Sperm Whale

spermaceti (sper-ma-see'ti) *n.* [liter-*sperma*, and G. *kēlos*, any large sea animal] a fatty matter, obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti whale.

spermatie (sper-mat'ik) *a.* pert. to the semen; also spermatieal.

spermatozoon (sper-ma-tō-zō'on) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal] a male sexual cell in the spermatie fluid of animals.

spew (spil) *v.t.* [A. S. *spīwan*; cf. Ger. *spieen*] to eject from the stomach; to vomit;—*v.i.* to vomit.

sphalerite (sfa'ler-it) *n.* [G. *sphaleros*, uncertain] a common mineral ore containing chiefly zinc sulphide, and known also as zinc blende.

sphenic (sien'ik) *a.* [G. *sphēn*, wedge] like a wedge; wedge-shaped.

sphenoid (sfe'noid) *n.* [G. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *oidos*, likeness] resembling a wedge; noting a single bone forming the cavity of the skull.

sphere (sfer) *n.* [F., fr. L. *sphæra*, fr. G. *sphaira*, a ball] a body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within, called the center; a globe; revolution; orbit; a representation of the earth on the surface of a globe; province of agency or of influence; right place for action or influence; particular department, as of information, etc.; station; post; employment;—*v.t.* to make into a sphere; to encircle.—**spherai** (sfe'ral) *a.* formed like a sphere.—**sphery** (sfe'ri) *a.*

spheric (sfer'ik) *a.* also spherical; having the form of a sphere; relating to the heavenly orbs.—**spherically**, *adv.*—**spherics**, *n.* geometry of figures produced by plane intersections of spheres.

spheroid (sfe'roid) *n.* [G. *esdos*, form] a body nearly spherical, esp. a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.—**spheroidal**, *a.* having the form of a spheroid.

spherometer (sfe'rom'ē-ter) *n.* [fr. F.] an instrument for measuring degree of curvature.

spherule (sfer'ool) *n.* a small sphere.—**spherulite** (sfer'oo-lit) *n.* in some kinds of glassy igneous rock, a spherical fibrous crystal.—**spherulitic** (sfer'ool-it'ik) *a.*

sphincter (sfink'ter) *n.* [G. *sphinkter*] a circular muscle that narrows or closes a cavity of the body, as the anal sphincter.

sphinx (sfings) *n.* [L., fr. G. *sphinxz*—literally, the strangler, fr. *sphinggein*, to strangle] a fabulous monster, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman, which proposed riddles, and put to death all who were unable to solve them—hence, any similar figure.



The Great Sphinx of Egypt

sphygmograph (sfig'mō-graf) *n.* [G. *sphugmos*, pulse, and *graphein*, write] an instrument for recording pulse movements.

sphygmomanometer (sfig'mō-mā-nō-mē-ter) *n.* [fr. G. *sphugmos*, pulse, and *manometer*] an instrument that measures blood pressure.

spica (spi'ka) *n.* [L. *spica*, a point, ear of grain] a spiral bandage with reversed turns [Surg.]; a spike [Bot.]; a spur [Ornith.].—**spical**, **spicate** (spi'kal, -kät) *a.* [L. (part.) *spicatus*, fr. *spicare*, fr. *spica*, a spike] having spikes or ears, as corn.

spiccato (spi-kä'tō) *adv.* [It] detach- edly.—*s.e.* (for stringed instru- ments) with the bow striking the strings intermitently.

spice (spis) *n.* [O.F. *espice*=F. *épice*, fr. L. *species*, kind] a vegetable pro- duction, aromatic to the smell, and pungent to the taste; a small quantity; something piquant;—*v.t.* to season with spice.—**spicy**, *a.* pert. to spices; fragrant; aromatic; racy; dashing.—**spicily**, *adv.*—**spiciness**, *n.*

spick-and-span (spik'and-span) *a.* new; immaculate.

spicule (spik'ül) *n.* [L. dim. of *spica*, a spike] a fine-pointed body like a needle.—**spicular**, *a.* having sharp points.—**spiculate**, *v.t.* to sharpen to a point;—*a.* sharp-pointed.

spider (spī'der) *n.* [A.S. fr. *spinnan*, spin; cf. *spindle*] any of a group of small web-spinning animals with eight legs; a dunning person; a tripod.

spigot (spig'ot) *n.* [Gael.; cf. L. *spica*] a peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a hole in a cask of liquor; a faucet.

spike (spīk) *n.* [Scand.] a long nail of iron or wood; a piece of pointed iron set on gates, walls, etc.; a plug used to stop the vents of cannon; [L. *spica*] an ear of grain; a shoot;—*v.t.* to fasten with spikes; to set with spikes; to stop the vent of with a spike, as to spike a cannon.

spikenard (spīk'nərd) *n.* [L. *spica nardi*, spike of nard; cf. *nard*] an aromatic plant, much used by the ancients as a perfume, unguent, and medicine; a fragrant essential oil.

spile (spīl) *n.* [D.] a small peg, plug, or wooden pin, used to stop a hole; a stake driven into the ground; a pile;—*v.t.* to pierce with a small hole, and stop with a plug.

spill (spīl) *v.t.* [A.S. *spilian*, fr. Teut. = to destroy] to suffer to run out of a vessel; to cause to flow out or lose;—*v.i.* to be shed; to run over; to be lost, or wasted;—*n.* a throw or fall.—*spillway*, *n.* a passage for surplus water from a dam.

spill (spīl) *n.* [M.E. *speld*, a splinter, fr. A.S. *speld*, a torch] a splinter or chip; a peg; a slip of wood or paper.

spin (spīn) *v.t.* [A.S. *spinnan*; cf. Ger. *spinnen*] to draw out and twist into threads; to draw out tediously; to protract; to cause to whirl; to twirl;—*v.s.* to perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; to whirl, as a top;—*n.* a rapid, whirling motion; a spirited run.—*spinning jenny*, a machine for spinning wool or cotton.—*spinning wheel*, a machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.



Spinning Wheel

spinach (spīn'ich) *n.* [O.F. *espinache*, fr. Sp. *espinaca*, fr. A.] a plant whose succulent young leaves are used for culinary purposes.

spinal (spī'nāl) *a.* pert. to the spine.—*spinally*, *adv.*—*spinal cord*, in vertebrate animals, the bundle of nerve fibers enclosed by the vertebrae.

spindle (spīn'dl) *n.* [A.S. *spīnl*, spinner, fr. *spinnan*, spin] the slender rod in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted and wound; an axis; a long, slender stalk; a quantity of yarn, thread, or silk taken from the reel;—*v.t.* to grow in a long, slender stalk.—*spindling*, *a.* thin; stalklike.—*spindle-legged*, *a.* with spindling legs.

spindrifft (spīn'drift) *n.* the spray of salt water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

spine (spīn) *n.* [O.F. *espino*=F. *épine*, fr. L. *spina*, a thorn] a sharp-pointed growth, as on the thistle or porcupine; the backbone.—*spineless*, *a.* lacking spines; without a backbone; cowardly.—*spinelessly*, *adv.*—*spinelessness*, *n.*

spinet (spīn'et) *n.* [O.F. *espinette*, fr. It. *spinetta*, a spinet, a prickle, fr. L. *spina*, a thorn (so called because struck with a *spina*, or pointed quill)] an instrument of music resembling a harpsichord; a virginal.

spinner (spīn'ər) *n.* one who or that which spins.

spinney (spīn'ī) *n.* also *spiny* [O.F. *espinea*, a thicket, fr. L. *spina*, a thorn] a small wood with shrubs; shrubbery; a grove.

spinose (spī'nōs) *a.* like a spine; growing spines.—*spinous* (spī'nūs) *a.* spinose; armed with spines, spiny.

spinster (spīn'ster) *n.* [A.S. *spīnnes*; cf. German *spinnen*] a woman who spins; an unmarried woman.

spinulate (spī'nū-lāt) *a.* spiny.

spinule (spī'nūl) *n.* a small spine

spiny (spī'nī) *a.* full of spines; thorny; like a spine.

spiracle (spī'rā-kl, spī'rā-kl) *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, double dim. fr. *spirare*, to breathe] a small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air is exhaled or inhaled.

spiral (spī'rāl) *a.* [L. *spira*, a coil] winding as if around a cylinder, and at the same time rising, descending, or advancing forward; winding like the threads of a screw;—*n.* a helix; a curve which spirals;—*v.t.* to move or wind spirally.—*spirally*, *adv.*

spirant (spī'rānt) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *spirant-*, fr. *spirare*, to breathe] a consonant sound uttered with perceptible emission of breath.

spire (spīr) *n.* [F., fr. L. *spira*, fr. G. *spira*, a coil] a winding line like the threads of a screw; a cusp; a twist; a wreath.

spire (spīr) *n.* [A.S. *spīr*, a stalk] a shoot of grass, etc.; a body that shoots up to a point; a steeple.

spirea (spī-rē'ā) *n.* also *spiræa* [G. *spira*, spiral] the meadowsweet.

spirit (spīr'it) *n.* [L. *spiritus*, breath, fr. *spirare*, breathe] life, or the principle of life; the soul; a specter; temper; disposition of mind; eager desire; courage; cheerfulness; vigor of mind; a man of life, fire, and enterprise; the leader of a cause, etc.; real meaning; import; intent; the influences of the Holy Spirit, a liquid produced by distillation, esp. alcohol—hence, *pl.* rum, whisky, brandy, etc.;—*v.t.* to animate with vigor; to encourage; to convey secretly; to kidnap.—*spirited*, *a.* having spirit; vigorous.—*spiritedly*, *adv.*—*spiriting*, *n.* the service of a spirit; work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.—*spiritless*, *a.*—*spirituous*, *a.* like spirit; refined; ardent.—*spirit level*, an instrument for determining a level, consisting essentially of a tube of liquid in which

the position of a bubble indicates any inclination of the tube from the horizontal.

spiritual (spir'i-chū-əl) *a.* consisting of spirit; incorporeal; intellectual, pert. to mental and moral life; pert. to the soul; relating to sacred things;—*n.* spiritual or sacred things; a narrative song with a sacred theme originated among American negroes.—**spiritually**, *adv.*—**spiritualism**, *n.* the doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul; a belief in the communication of intelligence from a world of spirits through a *medium*.—**spiritualist**, *n.* one who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one who believes in spiritualism.—**spiritualistic** (spir'i-chū-a-lis'tik) *a.* pert. to spiritualism.—**spirituality** (spir'i-chū-äl'i-ti) *n.* essence distinct from matter; immateriality, spiritual nature; purity of heart; godliness.—**spiritualize** (spir'i-chū-a-liz) *v.t.* to imbue with spirituality or life; to give a spiritual sense to.—**spirituous**, *a.* ardent; alcoholic.

spirituelle (spir-i-chū-el') *a.* having refined grace or delicacy.
spirochete (spirō-kēt) *n.* [G. *spiro*, spiral, and *chete*, hair] a spirally moving microorganism which causes syphilis.

spirometer (spi-rom'ē-ter) *n.* [L. *spirare*, to breathe; G. *metron*, a measure, and *skopein*, to see] an instrument for measuring the volume of air that the lungs can contain.

spissated (spis'ā-ted) *a.* rendered compact, as by evaporation, inspissated; thickened.

spissitude (spis'i-tūd) *n.* [L. *spissus*, dense] thickness of soft substances; thickness; viscosity.

spit (spit) *n.* [A.S. *spitu*; cf. Ger. *spitze*] a pointed iron prong on which meat is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea;—*v.t.* to thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit.

spit (spit) *v.t.* [A.S. *spittan*; cf. Ger. *spucken*] to eject from the mouth, as saliva; to throw out with violence;—*v.i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth;—*n.* saliva; the act of spitting; a light fall of rain.

spite (spit) *n.* [Contr. fr. *despite*] hatred; malice; grudge;—*v.t.* to hate; to treat maliciously; to thwart.—**spiteful**, *a.*—**spitefully**, *adv.*—**spitefulness**, *n.*

spitfire (spit'fir) *n.* a violent or passionate person.

spitter (spit'ter) *n.* one that spits; young deer with incipient antlers.

spittle (spit'l) *n.* the thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva.

spittoon (spi-tōon') *n.* a vessel to receive spittle.

spitz (spits) *n.* [Ger., point] a dog related to the chow and other breeds (known also as the Pomeranian).

splash (splash) *v.t.* [Variant of *plash*] to spatter with a liquid;—*v.i.* to dash a liquid about;—*n.* a splashing.

splatter (splat'ter) *v.t.* and *v.i.* [Variant of *spatter*] to splash.

splay (splā) *a.* [Contr. fr. *display*] displayed; turned outward;—*n.* a sloped surface, esp. the expansion given to doors, etc., by slanting their sides;—*v.t.* to spread; to form with an oblique angle; to dislocate, as the shoulder bone of a horse.

spleen (splēn) *n.* [L., fr. G. *splēn*, the spleen] the spleen; a glandular organ situated in the upper portion of the abdominal cavity, to the left of the stomach (supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melancholy); spite; melancholy.—**spleenful**, *a.*—**spleenish**, *a.* affected with spleen.

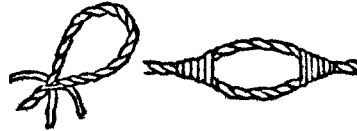
splendent (splen'dent) *a.* shining.

splendid (splen'did) *a.* [L. *splendīdus*, fr. *splendēre*, to shine] displaying splendor; shining, showy; sumptuous; heroic; famous.

splendor (splen'der) *n.* also **splendour** [L. *splendor*] great brightness; brilliant luster; gorgeousness; pomp.

splenetic (splē-net'ik, splen'e-tik) *a.* affected with spleen; gloomy; fretful;—*n.* a person affected with spleen.—**splenetically**, *adv.*

splice (splic) *v.t.* [D.; cf. Ger. *splassen*] to unite, as two parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands; to join in marriage; to join, as two beams, in a scarf joint;—*n.* the union of ropes by interweaving the strands; a scarfing.



Rope Splices

splint (splint) *n.* [Scand.] a piece split off; a splinter; a thin piece of wood to hold or protect a broken bone when set;—*v.t.* to fasten with splints.

splinter (splin'ter) *n.* a thin piece of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body;—*v.t.* to split into long, thin pieces; to shiver;—*v.i.* to be split into long pieces.

split (split) *v.t.* [Scand.; cf. Ger. *spleissen*] to divide lengthwise; to cleave; to end; to separate into parts;—*v.s.* to part asunder; to divide one's votes among opposing candidates; to burst with laughter; to divide, as winnings; to inform against, as one's accomplices;—*n.* a crack or fissure; a separation, as in a political party; a half portion;—*a.* divided.—**splitter**, *n.*—**splitting** (split'ing) *n.* act of rending or cleaving; act of bursting;—*a.* severe; distressing.

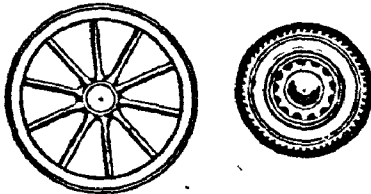
splotch (sploch) *v.t.* to make blotches or spots on;—*n.* a blotch or spot.—**splotchy**, *adv.*

splurge (splerj) *n.* an extraordinary show of effort or extravagance;—*v.i.* to make a splurge.

splutter (splut'ter) *n.* [Corr. fr. *sprutter*, freq. of *sprout*] confused speech;—*v.i.* to speak stammeringly in haste.

spoil (spoil) *v.t.* [O.F. *spouille*, fr. L. *spolium*, booty] to plunder; to rob;

to take by force; to cause to decay and perish; to mar; to destroy;—*v. t.* to practice plunder; to be corrupted; to decay;—*n.* the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage.—**spoilage**, *n.*, act of spoiling; things spoiled.—**spoil**, *n.*—**spoils system**, in U.S. politics, the custom of giving preference to party supporters in appointments to government positions, the spending of public money, etc.
spoke (spök) *n.* [A.S. *spōca*; cf. Ger. *speiche*] one of the small bars inserted in the hub, or nave, of a wheel; the round of a ladder; a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill; a handspike;—*v. t.* to furnish with spokes.—**spokesman**, *n.* one who speaks for another.



Spokes in Wagon Wheel, left,
and Automobile Wheel

spokeshave (spök'shāv) *n.* a kind of drawing knife; a wheelwright's plane.

spoliate (spō'li-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *spoliatus*, fr. *spoliare*, fr. *spolium*, spoil] to plunder; to pillage;—*v. i.* to practice plunder.—**spoliative**, *a.* tending to deprive.—**spoliator**, *n.*—**spoliation** (spō-li-ā'shun) *n.* robbery; destruction

spondaic (spōn-dā'ik) *a.* consisting of spondees; noting hexameter verse, in which the last two feet are spondees.

spondee (spōn'dē) *n.* [F., fr. L. *spondēus* (*pēs*), fr. G. *spondēos* (*pous*), (a foot) of two syllables, much used in hymns sung at a *spondē* or drink offering, fr. *spēndein*, to pour out] a poetic foot of two long syllables.

sponge (spunj) *n.* [O.F. *esponge*, fr. L., fr. G. *spongēia*] an aquatic animal of a low order; its fibrous, elastic, absorbent skeleton; one who lives or imposes upon others;—*v. t.* to cleanse with a sponge.—**spongy**, *a.* soft and full of cavities; drenched; soaked and soft like a sponge.—**sponginess**, *n.*—**sponger**, *n.*

sponson (spōn'son) *n.* an air chamber at the side of a canoe; a projecting gun platform.

sponsor (spōn'ser) *n.* [L. fr. (part.) *sponsus*, fr. *spondere*, to engage oneself] a surety; one who, at the baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name; a godfather or godmother; an advertiser who pays for a radio program.—**sponsorship**, *n.*—**sponsorial** (spōn-sō'rī-āl) *a.* pert to a sponsor.

spontaneous (spōn-tā'nē-us) *a.* [L. *spontāneus*, fr. *spōnie*, of free will] voluntary (said of persons); acting from its own energy, or by the law of its

being; impulsive; produced without external force (said of physical effects, as growth, combustion, etc.).—**spontaneously**, *adv.*—**spontaneousness**, *n.*—**spontaneity** (spōn-tā-nē'i-ti) *n.* voluntariness; quality of acting without compulsion; impulsiveness.—**spontaneous combustion**, combustion originating, as in closely packed oily rags, from the heat of chemical changes going on within.

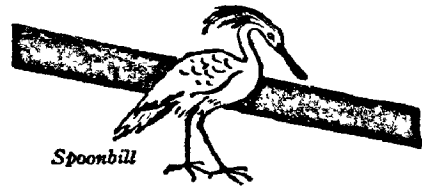
spoo (spoo) *v. t.* and *i.* [slang] to deceive humorously; to dupe.

spook (spook) *n.* a ghost; a specter (humorously).

spool (spool) *n.* [D.] a reel to wind thread or yarn upon.

spoom (spoon) *v. t.* [L. *spuma*, foam] to cause to scud;—*v. i.* to sail rapidly before the wind.

spoon (spoon) *n.* [A.S. *spōn*, a cup] an instrument, consisting of a small hollow basin with a handle, used in taking food; a kind of golf club; a soft, simple fellow;—*v. t.* to take with a spoon;—*v. i.* to act the lover.—**spoon**, *a.* soft; simple; amorous.—**spoonful**, *n.* the quantity that a spoon contains; [Med.] half an ounce.—**spoonbill**, *n.* a wading bird (so named from the shape of the bill), resembling the ibis.



Spoonbill

spoonerism (spōn'er-izm) *n.* [fr. Rev. W. A. Spooner, Oxford, Eng., who was noted for them] an unintended transposition of sounds in a phrase, as "the swoon has queened" instead of "the queen has swooned."

spoor (spoor) *n.* [D] the trail of wild animals; scent;—*v. i.* to follow a spoor.

sporadic (spō-rad'ik) *a.* also *sporadic* cal [G. *sporadikos*, scattered, fr. *speirein*, scatter] occurring singly; separate; single; [Med] noting a disease that occurs in single cases, as opposed to *epidemic*.—**sporadically**, *adv.*

spore (spōr) *n.* [L. *spora*] a small reproductive cell formed by various plants and primitive animals;—*v. i.* to produce spores.

sporrán (spōr'an) *n.* [Gael] a pouch worn in front of the kilt by Scotch Highlanders when in full dress.

sport (spōrt) *n.* [Contr. fr. *disport*] play; diversion; a game; contemptuous mirth; outdoor diversions, as hunting, racing, boating, fishing, etc.; athletics;—*v. t.* to engage in sports; to wear or possess ostentatiously.—**sporting**, *a.* pert. to sport.—**sporter**, *n.*—**sportful**, *a.*—**sportfully**, *adv.*—**sportfulness**, *n.*—**sportive**, *a.* gay; playful.—**sportively**, *adv.*—**sportiveness**, *n.*—**sportless**, *a.*—**sportsman**, *n.*—**sportsmanlike**, *a.* having the characteristics of

sportsmen.—**sportsmanship**, *n.* fairness in sports.

sporulate (spôr'û-lât) *v.i.* to form spores.—**sporulation** (spôr'û-lâ'shun) *n.*

spot (spot) *n.* [Perh. conn. with spit] a speck; a blot; a stain on reputation; blemish; any particular place; a dark spot on the face of the sun;—*v.t.* to make visible marks upon; to stain; to mark so as to insure recognition; in sporting language, to name the winner in a race or match.—**spotty**, *a.* full of spots.—**spottiness**, *n.*—**spotter**, *n.* one who, or that which, spots; one who locates enemy positions so that they can be shelled; a person employed to detect dishonesty among employees or customers.—**spotless**, *a.*—**spotlessness**, *n.*—**spotted fever**, a species of fever accompanied by an eruption of red spots; cerebral meningitis.—**on the spot**, marked for punishment.

spotlight (spot'lit) *n.* a powerful light esp. of a stage.

spousals (spou'zals) *n.pl.* [See espouse] nuptials.

spouse (spouz) *n.* [O.F. *espouse*=F. *épouse*, fem. *épouse*, fr. L. *sponsa*, a betrothed woman, fr. *spondere*, to promise] a husband or wife.

spout (spout) *n.* [Perh. fr. sprout; cf. spurt] a pipe or tube for conducting a fluid; a projecting mouth of a vessel; a waterspout; the column of spray sent up by a whale in breathing;—*v.t.* to throw out, as liquids through a pipe; to mouth;—*v.i.* to issue, as a liquid from a spout; to utter a speech in a pompous manner; to blow, as a whale.—**spouter**, *n.*

sprag (sprag) *n.* a piece of wood or iron placed against or through the wheels of a vehicle to prevent it from rolling.

sprain (sprân) *v.t.* [O.F. *espreindre*=F. *épreindre*, to press, fr. L. *exprimere*] to weaken, as a ligament or muscle, by exertion; to overstrain;—*n.* an excessive strain, without dislocation.

sprat (sprat) *n.* [A.S. *sprott*; cf. Ger. *sprotte*] a small fish, allied to the herring and pilchard.

sprawl (sprawl) *v.t.* [A.S. *spreawlian*; corr. fr. *spralle* or *sprulle*, to sprawl] to lie with the limbs stretched out or straggling; to spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees;—*n.* the act of sprawling.—**sprawler**, *n.*

spray (sprâ) *n.* [Scand.] a small shoot or branch; a twig; a collection of twigs or flowers.

spray (sprâ) *n.* [Low Ger. *sprei*, a drizzle] water flying in small particles, as by the force of the wind, the dashing of waves, etc.; an apparatus for spraying;—*v.t.* to sprinkle with fine drops.—**sprayer**, *n.*

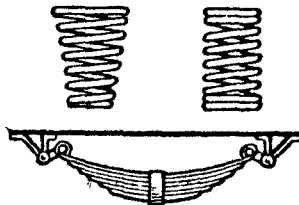
spread (spred) *v.t.* [A.S. *spraedan*; cf. Ger. *spreiten*] to stretch; to publish; as news; to propagate; to scatter over a larger surface; to set and furnish with provisions; as the table; to unfold;—*v.i.* to extend in all directions;—*n.* compass; a table, as spread with a meal;—*a.* extended.—**spreader**, *n.*—**spread-eagle**, [Naut.] to bind

a person with arms and legs outstretched on the shrouds and administer lashes as punishment; to take a position in which the arms and legs are spread wide.

spree (spre) *n.* [Ir.=a spark] a lively frolic; a carousal.

spring (spring) *n.* [cp. A.S. *spræc*, a twig] a small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; an offspring; a scion; a youth; a small square brad; a small nail without a head.—**springy**, *a.* full of small branches.

spright (sprit) *n.* [Variant of sprite] a spirit; a shade; an incorporeal agent; an apparition.—**sprightly** (sprit'li) *a.* lively; airy; vivacious;—*adv.*—**sprightliness**, *n.*



Spiral Springs, above, and Leaf Spring

spring (spring) *v.t.* [A.S. *springan*; cf. Ger. *sprengen*] to cause to spring up; to cause to explode, as a mine; to cause to open, as a leak; to throw off an arch from an abutment or pier;—*v.i.* to leap; to bound; to start or rise suddenly; to shoot up, out, or forth; to issue, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause; to appear above ground;—*n.* a leap; elasticity; a cause of motion or action; a device that provides resilience; the source from which a stream proceeds; a fountain; origin; rise; the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise—the months of March, April, and May; [Scot.] a quick and lively tune.—**springer** (spring'er) *n.*—**springy**, *a.* elastic; recovering itself after being bent or twisted; light in tread or gait; elastic; abounding with fountains; wet; spongy.—**springiness**, *n.*—**springless**, *a.*—**springlet**, *n.* a little spring.—**springlike**, *a.*—**spring beauty**, a plant of the purslane family, with long slender leaves and bearing small, rose-pink flowers.—**springboard**, *n.* an elastic board, resting on a fulcrum and made fast at one end, from which divers, tumblers, etc., take an initial spring.—**springtime**, **springtide**, *n.* the spring of the year.



Spring Beauty

springbok (spring'bok) *n.* [S. Afr. D. *sprngbok*] a species of antelope inhabiting South Africa, larger than a roebuck.

springe (sprinj) *n.* [fr. *spring*; cf. Ger. *springen*] a noose which is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird or other animal;—*v.t.* to catch in a springe.

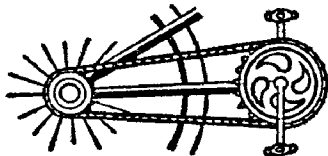
sprinkle (spring'kl) *v.t.* [A.S. *sprengan*, sprinkle; cf. Ger. *sprengeln*] to scatter in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc.; to scatter on;—*v.s.* to scatter a liquid, or any fine substance;—*n.* a small quantity scattered—sprinkler, *n.*—sprinkling, *n.* a scattering, as of drops; a small scattered number, as of people.

sprint (sprint) *v.i.* [cf. *apurt*] to run at full speed;—*n.* a run at full speed.—sprinter, *n.* a short-distance runner in races.

sprit (sprit) *n.* [A.S. *spreōt*] a small spar crossing the sail of a boat, which it is used to extend and elevate.—spritsail, *n.* a sail extended by a sprit.

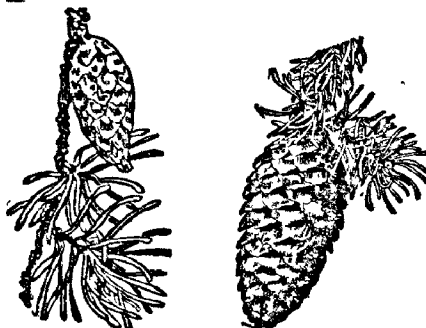
sprite (sprit) *n.* [L. *spiritus*, spirit. Doublet of *spirit*] a spirit; a soul; a shade; an apparition; an elf; an attendant fairy; a demon, see *sprite*.

sprocket (sprok'et) *n.* a tooth on a wheel that engages a chain.—sprocket wheel, *n.* a toothed wheel that engages a chain.



Sprocket Wheels and Chain of Bicycle

sprout (sprout) *v.i.* [A.S. *āspredlan*; or fr. Low Ger. Cf. Ger. *sprossen*] to shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate;—*n.* the shoot of a plant.



Leaves and Cone of Northern Spruce Pine, left, and White Spruce

spruce (spróos) *a.* [O.F. *Pruce*, Prussia; cf. Ger. *Preussen*] neat, without elegance; trim; foppish;—*n.* Prussian leather; a genus of evergreen trees;—*v.t.* to dress with affected neatness; to trim;—*v.i.* to dress oneself with affected neatness.

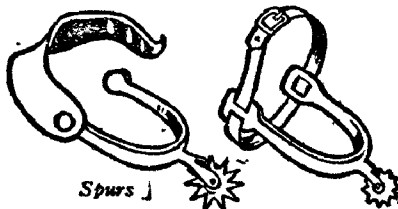
spry (speri) *a.* [Scand.] nimble; lively; vigorous.

spud (spud) *n.* [Scand.] a small spade for digging up weeds;—*v.t.* to remove by means of a spud.

spume (spūm) *n.* [L. *spuma*, foam, fr. *spuere*, to spew] frothy matter raised on fluid substances; froth; scum.—*spummy*, *a.* foamy.—*spumous*, *a.* consisting of froth or scum; foamy.—*spumescent* (spūmes'ent) *a.* resembling froth or foam, foaming.

spunk (spungk) *n.* [cf. *spone*, tinder, fr. L., fr. G. *spongga*, a sponge] tinder; a spark; a match; pluck.—*spunky*, *a.*

spur (sper) *n.* [A.S. *spora*; cf. Ger. *sporn*] a sharp-pointed device worn on the heel of a horseman's boot and used to urge the horse forward; incitement; instigation; projection; the pointed projection on a cock's leg; a mountain range;—*v.t.* to prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; to urge to action; to fasten spurs on;—*v.s.* to travel with great haste; to press forward.



Spurs]

spurge (sperj) *n.* [O.F. *espurge*=F. *ēpurge*, fr. L. *expurgare*, purge, fr. *ex*, out of, and *purgare*, to clear] a plant having an acrid, milky juice;—*v.t.* to emit foam or froth; to discharge, as rheum from the eyes.

spurious (spū'ri-us) *a.* [L. *spurius*, false] not genuine or authentic; counterfeit; illegitimate.—*spuriously*, *adv.*—*spuriousness*, *n.*

spurn (spern) *v.t.* [A.S. *speornan*; conn. with *spur*] to drive away, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to scorn; to disdain;—*v.i.* to kick up the heels; to manifest disdain;—*n.* disdainful rejection.—*spurner*, *n.*

spurrer (sper'er) *n.* one who spurs.—*spurrer* *spurrer* (sper'i'er) *n.* one who makes spurs.

spurt (spert) *v.t.* [A.S. *sprytlan*, to sprout] to throw or force out violently, as a liquid from a pipe;—*v.s.* to gush or issue out in a stream;—*n.* a sudden gushing of a liquid from a tube or other confined place;—[Scand.] a short and violent effort.

spurtle (sper'tl) *v.s.* [fr. *spurt*] to issue scatteringly;—*n.* a stirring stick for porridge, etc.

sputter (sput'er) *v.t.* [Freq. fr. *sput*, to throw out] to emit quickly, noisily, and spasmodically;—*v.s.* to fly off noisily; to speak hastily and confusedly; to spit out saliva in speaking.—*sputterer*, *n.*

sputum (spū'tum) *n.*; pl *sputa* [L. fr. *spuere*, to spit] spittle; matter ejected from the lungs.

spy (spi) *n.* [O.F. *espier*] one who secretly observes and reports the actions of others; [Mil.] a person who secretly obtains information concerning enemy fortifications, movements, etc.;—*v.i.* to see; to discern, as at a distance;—*v.i.* to observe secretly.—**spyglass**, *n.* a kind of small telescope.

squab (skwob) *adv.* [Scand.] with a heavy, sudden fall; flat;—*v.i.* to fall plump; to flop;—*a.* fat; plump; unfeathered;—*n.* a person short and fat; a young pigeon or game bird; a cushion.

squabble (skwob'l) *v.t.* [Sw.=a dispute] to mix, so that the letters of one line get into the adjacent lines [Print.];—*v.i.* to scuffle; to struggle; to dispute;—*n.* a scuffle; a wrangle.

squad (skwod) *n.* [O.F. *esquadre*, fr. It. *squadra*, a squadron, fr. L. *exquadrare*, to make square, fr. *ex* and *quadrus*, four-cornered] a group detailed for special duty, drill, etc.; an athletic team.

squadron (skwod'ron) *n.* [It. *squadrone*, fr. *squadra*] a body of troops; a body of cavalry comprising two troops; a division of a fleet.

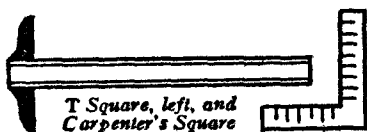
squalid (skwol'id) *a.* [L. *squalidus*, fr. *squalere*, to be stiff; cf. G. *skallein*, to dry] unkept; filthy.

squall (skwawl) *v.s.* [Scand.=to gush out] to scream or cry violently; to blow a squall;—*n.* a loud cry; a sudden violent gust of wind.

squalor (skwol'er) *n.* foulness; filthiness.

squama (skwā'mā) *n.*; *pl.* **squamæ** (skwā'mē) [L. a scale] a scale; a scalelike part of a bone; also **squame** (skwām).—**squamous** (skwā'mūs) *a.* also **squamose** [L. *squamosus*, scaly] covered with scales; scaly.

squander (skwon'der) *v.t.* [Scand.; or, nasalized fr. Scot. *squatter*, to splash water about] to spend lavishly; to spend prodigally; to waste.—**squanderer**, *n.*



T Square, left, and Carpenter's Square

square (skwār) *a.* [O.F. *esquarrē* = F. *équerre*, fr. L. *exquadrare*, to square, fr. *quadrus*, four-cornered, fr. *quatuor*, four] having four equal sides and four right angles; having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular outlines; rendering equal justice; fair; honest; leaving no balance;—*n.* a rectilinear figure having four equal sides and four right angles; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; [Arith. and Alg.] the product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; a carpenter's instrument, consisting of two flat rules joined perpendicularly at their extremes; a rule fastened perpendicularly to the middle part of another (called from its form a T square); justness in conduct or dealing;—*v.t.* to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a square; to compare with any

given measure or standard; [Math.] to multiply by itself; to gain over (often for a dishonest purpose);—*v.i.* to agree exactly; to conform; to fit; to take a boxing attitude.—**squarely**, *adv.*—**squareness**, *n.*—**squarer** *n.*—**squarish**, *a.* nearly square.—**square dance**, the quadrille.—**square measure**, the system of measuring in square units, as square inches, square feet, etc.—**square-rigged**, *a.* [Naut.] with the spars of the principal sails hung horizontally from the masts.—**square root**, a second root; as, 4 is the square root of 16, since $4 \times 4 = 16$.

squash (skwosh) *v.t.* [O.F. *esquacher* = *écacher*, to crush, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *coactare*, force, fr. (part.) *coactus*, of *cogere*, to drive together] to beat or press into a flat mass; to crush;—*n.* something soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; any of several species of the cucumber; a game played with rackets and a small ball in a court of four walls.—**squashy**, *a.* soft and wet; muddy.

squat (skwot) *v.i.* [O.F. *esquatis*, to crush, fr. L. *ex*, out, and *coactare*, force, fr. (part.) *coactus*, of *cogere*, to drive together] to sit down upon the hams or heels; to cower; to settle on land without title;—*a.* sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick.—**squatty**, *a.* dumpty.—**squatter**, *n.* one who settles on new or public land without a title.

squaw (skwaw) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a woman, esp. a wife.—**squaw man**, a white man with an Indian wife, esp. one living with her tribe.

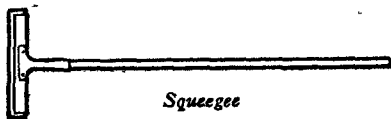
squawk (skwawk) *v.i.* [Variant of **squeak**] to cry with a loud harsh voice;—*n.* a loud, harsh cry.

squeak (skwēk) *v.i.* [Imit.] to utter a sharp, shrill cry; to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or a wheel, etc.;—*n.* a sharp, shrill sound.—**squeaky**, *a.* squeaking.

squeal (skwēl) *v.s.* [Scand.] to cry with a sharp, shrill sound;—*n.* a shrill, sharp cry.—**squealer**, *n.* one who squeals; an informer.

squeamish (skwē'mish) *a.* [Scand.] having a stomach that is easily turned; scrupulous.—**squeamishness**, *n.*

squeegee (skwē'jē) *n.* a rubber- or leather-edged blade used to squeeze the water off glass and other surfaces.



Squeegee

squeeze (skwēz) *v.t.* [A.S. *cwýsan*, crush] to press between two bodies; to press closely; to hug; to extort; to crowd; to wring from;—*v.s.* to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to press;—*n.* act of one that squeezes; pressure between two bodies; a close hug or embrace; a crowd of persons huddled together.—**squeezer**, *n.* *pl.* in forging, a contrivance, like a large pair of pliers, for shingling or squeezing the scoriae from the puddled metal.

squelch (skwelch) *n.* [Scand.] a crushing blow;—*v. i.* to crush down; to disconcert.

squib (skwib) *n.* [Scand.] a hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, and sent into the air burning; a short, clever writing or talk, a lampoon.

squid (skwid) *n.* [cf. *squirt*] a cuttlefish; an artificial bait of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling;—*v. i.* to fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

squint (skwint) *a.* [Scand.] looking obliquely; looking with suspicion; cross-eyed;—*v. i.* to turn to an oblique position; to view **on** look with non-coincident optic axes;—*v. i.* to see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to look with eyes partly open;—*n.* act of squinting; a want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes.

squire (skwir) *n.* [Contr. fr. *esquire*] in England, a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an esquire; a woman's escort; a country gentleman; a landed proprietor.—*v. i.* to attend, as a squire.

squirm (skwerm) *v. i.* and *t.* [fr. *squir*, to jerk, fr. *whirr*] to move like a worm, to wriggle, to writhe;—*n.* a wriggling motion.

squirrel (skwer'-el) *n.* [O. F. *escurel*, fr. Late L. *scurellus*, dim. of *sciurus*, fr. G. *skiuoros*, squirrel, literally a shadow-tail, fr. *skia*, a shade, and *oura*, tail] a small rodent of several varieties with a bushy tail.



Gray Squirrel

squirt (skwert) *v. i.* [Low Ger. *swirljen*] to eject out of a small opening;—*v. i.* to spurt from a small opening;—*n.* an instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream, a syringe; an upstart.

St. abbr. for *saint* (q *v.*).

stab (stab) *v. i.* [Gael *stob*, a stake] to pierce with something pointed, to injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander;—*v. i.* to give a wound with a pointed weapon;—*n.* the thrust of a pointed weapon; an effort.

stability (sta-bil'i-ti) *n.* steadiness; constancy; firmness

stable (sta'bl) *a.* [O. F. *estable*, fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare*, to stand] fixed; firmly established; steadfast.

stable (sta'bl) *n.* [O. F. *estable*, fr. L. *stabilum*, a stall, fr. *stare*, stand] a building where animals are kept;—*v. i.* to put or keep in a stable;—*v. i.* to dwell in a stable.—*stabler*, *n.* a person who stables horses.

staccato (stak-ka'to) *a.* [It. fr. *staccare*, for *distaccare*, to separate] disconnected; distinct (a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner).

stack (stak) *n.* [Scand. = a heap] a large pile of hay, grain, straw, and the like; a number of chimneys standing to-

gether; the chimney of any combustion chamber; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea; a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet; a group of library storage bookshelves;—*v. i.* to lay, as hay or grain, in a pile; to make into a large pile, as wood, peat, etc.; to arrange (cards) for the purpose of cheating.

stadium (sta'di-um) *n.* a Greek measure equal to 606 ft. 9 in.; an enclosed course for racing or other sports, with tiers of seats for spectators.

stadtholder (stat'höl-der) *n.* [D. *stad*, a place, and *houder*, a holder; *houder*, stead-holder = F. *lieutenant*; cf. Ger. *statthalter*] formerly the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland.

staff (staf) *n.* [A. S. *staf*, a staff, cf. Ger. *stabi*] a stick carried in the hand; a support; prop; comfort; [Mus] the five lines and the spaces on which music is written; a stick borne as an ensign of authority; a pole erected in a ship or elsewhere to display a flag upon; an establishment of officers attached to an army, or to the commander of an army; a group of executive officers.



Stag Beetle

stag (stag) *n.* [Scand.] the male red deer; the male of the hind; a hart.—*stag beetle*, a nocturnal beetle having large hooked mandibles somewhat resembling antlers.—*staghound*, a large dog used for hunting stags.

stage (staj) *n.* [M. F. *estage*, a store] a stage, stopping place, fr. L. form *staticus*, fr. *stare*, to stand] a platform, slightly elevated; a scaffold; the theater; the dramatic profession; a place appointed for the relay of horses; a degree of advancement in any pursuit;—*v. i.* to exhibit on the stage.—*staging*, *n.* a scaffold; the technique of dramatic production.—*staggy*, *a.* belonging to the stage; theatrical.—*stagecoach*, *n.* a passenger coach, esp. one drawn by horses.—*stage whisper*, an actor's whisper which is intended to be heard by the audience but supposedly not by the other actors; hence, any loud whisper.

stagger (stag'gr) *v. i.* [M. E. *sikheren*, fr. Scand. = to push] to cause to reel; to make less steady; to shake; to shock; to alarm;—*v. i.* to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to hesitate;—*n.* a staggering motion; a reel, as of a tipsy person.—*staggers*, *n. pl.* a disease of horses and other animals.—*staggerer*, *n.*

stagnant (stag'nant) *a.* motionless; inactive; foul from long standing, as water.—*stagnancy*, *n.*

stagnate (stag'nät) *v. s.* [L. (part.) *stagnatus*, fr. *stagnare*, to be still, fr. *stagnum*, a piece of standing water] to cease to flow; to be motionless.—*stagnation* (stag-nä'shun) *n.* condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation; cessation of action; state of being dull.

staid (staid) *a.* [for *stay'd*, part. of *stay*, to support] sober; steady; composed; sedate.—*staidly*, *adv.*—*staidness*, *n.*

stain (stān) *v. t.* [*Contr. fr. distain, fr. O.F. destaindre, fr. dis, away, and tingere, to dye*] to discolor; to make foul; to spot; to dye, to color, as wood, glass, etc., by processes affecting the material itself; to spot with guilt; to tarnish;—*n.* a discoloration; a blot, disgrace; taint of guilt.—**stainable, a.**—**stainless, a.**—**stainer, n.**

stair (stār) *n.* [*A.S. stager, a stair, a step, fr. stigan, to ascend; cf. Ger. steigen, to climb*] one step of a series to go up or go down by; a series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another (commonly in the *pl.*)—**staircase, n.** a flight of stairs, with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.—**stairway, n.** a flight of stairs.

stake (stāk) *n.* [*A.S. staca*] a stick pointed at one end; the piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed while he was burning, martyrdom by fire; that which is laid down as a wager; something pledged;—*pl.* prizes to be contested for, as in racing, wrestling, boxing, sailing, swimming, etc.;—*v. t.* to fasten or defend with stakes; to mark the limits by stakes; to wager; to pledge, to deposit, as the amount of a wager, etc.

stalactite (sta-lak'tit, stal'ak-tit) *n.* [*G. stalaktos, trickling, fr. stalazein, to drip*] a pendent cone of carbonate of lime resembling an icicle in form, and attached to the roof or side of a cavern.

stalagmite (sta-lag'mit) *n.* [*G. stalagma, a drop, fr. stalazein, to drip*] a deposit of calcareous matter on the floors of caverns.

stale (stāl) *a.* [*M.D. stel, old*] vapid or tasteless from age; not freshly made; worn out by use; having lost its power of pleasing; common.—**stalely, adv.**—**staleness, n.**

stale (stāl) *n.* [*A.S. stalu, theft, fr. stelan, to steal*] theft; stealing; concealment; a trap; a bait; an object of deception, scorn, etc.

stale (stāl) *v. i.* [*Ger. stallen*] to discharge urine (said of horses and cattle);—*n.* urine of horses and cattle.

stalemate (stāl'māt) *v. i.* in chess, to hold a king in such a position that he cannot be moved without being placed in check; hence, to check;—*n.* state of being stalemated; a deadlock.

stalk (stawk) *n.* [*A.S. stela*] the stem of a plant; the petiole of a plant; the stem of a spoon, tobacco pipe, etc.; a tall chimney.

stalk (stawk) *n.* [*A.S. stealcan, to go warily*] stealthy or stately walk; a wide step or pace;—*v. i.* to approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth;—*v. s.* to walk with proud steps; to walk behind something, as a screen, for the purpose of taking game.—**stalker, n.**—**stalking-horse, a** horse behind which a fowler conceals himself from the game which he is aiming to kill—hence, a pretense.

stall (stawl) *n.* [*A.S. steall, a station, a stall*] a stand; the place where a horse or an ox is kept; a place for cattle; a small shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale; the seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in

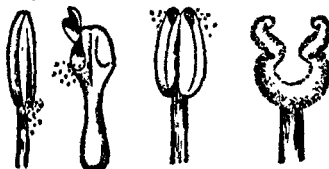
a cathedral or collegiate church;—*pl.* seats in a theater, usually between the orchestra and the pit;—*v. t.* to put into a stall or stable; to stop (a vehicle) accidentally, as by miring it, choking the engine, etc.; to delay for an advantage.

stall (stawl) *n.* [*stale, a decoy*] an ambush; a stall; a stalking-horse; a pretext; a thief's assistant.

stallion (stal'yun) *n.* [*O.F. estalon=F. étalon, fr. Late L. equus ad stallum, a horse at stall*] a horse not castrated, so called because kept in a stall and not put to work.

stalwart (stawl'wert), *a.* [*A.S. stielwyrthe, serviceable*] brave; bold; strong; daring;—*n.* a strong person; a steadfast partisan.

stamen (stā'men) *n.* [*L., a thread, also the warp, pl. stamina, fr. stare, to stand*] a thread, esp. a warp thread; the male organ of flowers.



Types of Flower Stamens
(Left to right: iris; barberry;
nigehshade; begonia)

stamina (stam'i-nā) *n.* [*L., pl. of stamen, a thread, the warp in the loom*] whatever constitutes the principal strength of a thing; power of endurance.

stammer (stam'er) *v. i.* [*A.S. stamor*] to utter imperfectly;—*v. s.* to falter in speaking; to stutter;—*n.* halting utterance.—**stammering, n.** a hesitation in speaking; an impediment in the speech;—*a.* hesitating in speech.

stamp (stamp) *v. i.* [*A.S. stempan, to stamp, tread; cf. Ger. stampfen*] to beat forcibly with the foot; to impress with some mark; to coin; to put a stamp on;—*v. s.* to strike the foot forcibly downward;—*n.* any instrument for making impressions on other bodies; a figure or motto cut in wood or metal; a die, a seal, etc.; the mark made by stamping; an official mark set upon things chargeable with duty; a stamped device affixed to certain papers, as evidence that fees, taxes, etc., have been paid; a character fixed on anything; authority; form; character; a kind of hammer or pestle for beating ore to powder; a post-office label affixed to letters to show that postage has been paid.—**stamper, n.**—**stamping ground, a** favorite haunt [slang].

stampede (stamp'ed) *n.* [*Sp. estampido, a crash*] a sudden wild rush of frightened animals, as a herd of cattle; any sudden flight in consequence of a panic;—(stamp'ed') *v. i.* to disperse in sudden flight, as a herd.

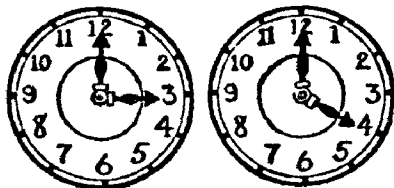
stance (stans) *n.* [*L. stare, to stand*] a site; an area for building; a stand or stall in a market; posture.

stanch (stanch) *v. t.* also **staunch** [O.F. *estancher*—F. *étancher*, fr. Late L. *stancāre*, to stanch, fr. L. *stagnāre*, be stagnant] to stop the flowing of, as blood; to dry up;—*v. s.* to stop, as blood;—*a.* strong and tight; sound, firm; constant; steady.—**stanchly**, *adv.*—**stanchness**, *n.*

stanchion (stan'shun) *n.* [O.F. *estanchon*, fr. *estancer*, to stop, fr. L. (part.) *stantia*, fr. *stāre*, to stand] a prop or support; a small post.

stand (stand) *v. t.* [A.S. *standan*; cf. Ger. *sehen*] to endure; to sustain; to maintain;—*v. s.* to maintain an erect position; to remain firm on a foundation; to be situated; to stop; to halt; to be fixed; to consist; to place oneself; to offer oneself as a candidate; to abide by; to succeed in trial; in navigation, to hold a course or direction, [Law] to be or remain as it is; to continue in force; to appear in court;—*n.* a place or post where one stands; a station in a city for cabs; a stop; a grandstand; any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid; resistance; an array of forest trees, plants, etc.—**standing**, *a.* upright motionless; unchanging;—*n.* posture; position; reputation; sustained condition.—**stand by**, to remain near.—**stand-by**, *n.* any reliable thing or person.—**stand-off**, *n.* a stalemate.—**stand out**, to be prominent, as for achievement.—**standpoint**, *n.* a fixed point or station; a point of view.—**standstill**, *n.* a stop.—**stand up for**, to support loyally.—**stand up to**, to face courageously.

standard (stan'dard) [O.F. *estandard*, an ensign, a standard measure, fr. Teut.] an ensign of war, a staff with a flag in colors; a rule or measure of quantity; that which is established as a rule or model; criterion; a standing tree or stem; an upright support;—*a.* having a fixed value; settled by authority, as weights or measures, etc.; commonly recognized or used.—**standardize** (stan'dar-dīz) *v. t.* to regulate by a standard; to make standard.—**standard time**, a system of time reckoning adopted for common use; the system from which the clock is advanced one hour for daylight saving time.—*Syn.* of *n.* rule; principle; ideal; model; example.



Clock Set for Standard Time, left, and
Clock Set for Daylight Saving Time

stang (stang) *n.* [A.S. *stang*] a pole, rod, or perch; a long bar; a shaft.

stanhope (stan'höp) *n.* a light two- or four-wheeled carriage.

stannic (stan'ik) *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin] pert. to tin.—**stanniferous** (sta-nif'er-us) *a.* [L. *ferre*, to bear] containing, or affording, tin.

stannum (stan'um) *n.* [L.] tin (abbr. Sn).—**stannous** (stan'us) *a.* pert. to tin.

stanza (stan'zə) *n.* [It., fr. L. (part.) *stansis*, fr. *stāre*, stand] a combination of lines of verse usually recurring, whether like or unlike, in measure.

staphylococcus (staf-i-lō-kok'us) *n.* [L.] a bacterium which is parasitic on the human skin and mucous membranes.—**staphylococci**, *a.*

staple (stā'pl) *n.* [O.F. *estaple*, a general market, fr. Teut = a heap, a storehouse] a settled market; an emporium; a chief commodity; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; raw material;—*a.* pert. to commodities; regularly produced or made for market; chief; marketable;—*v. t.* to sort or classify according to the length of the fiber.

staple (stā'pl) *n.* [A.S. *stapel*, a prop] a strip of metal or a wire used to bind papers together or, when looped and driven into wood, to hold wires, pins, etc., in position.—*v. t.* to fasten with staples.

star (stār) *n.* [A.S. *steorra*; cf. Ger. *stern*] one of the self-luminous bodies seen in the heavens; that which resembles the figure of a star; the figure of a star, thus (*), used in writing and printing for reference; an asterisk; a distinguished performer;—*v. t.* to set or adorn with stars; to bespangle;—*v. i.* to attract attention, as a star; to figure prominently.—**starless**, *a.*—**starlight**, *n.*—**starlike**, *a.*—**starlit**, *a.* lighted by stars.—**Star Chamber**, an ancient English tribunal that held secret trials, hence, any secret court.

starboard (stār'bōrd) *n.* [A.S. *steor-bord*, the steer-board, the side on which the steersman stood, fr. *stāra*, a rudder, and *bord*, side (a paddle was used, not a helm)] the right-hand side of a ship or boat (to a person looking forward);—*a.* pert. to the right-hand side of a ship.

starch (stārch) *a.* [A.S. *stearc*, strong; cf. Ger. *stärke*, starch, from *stark*, strong] stiff; precise;—*n.* a granular substance used for stiffening cloth (found in all cereal grains, the potato, etc.); a stiff and formal manner; starchiness;—*v. t.* to stiffen with starch.—**starchy**, *a.* consisting of starch; stiff.—**starchiness**, *n.*

stare (stār) *v. t.* [A.S. *starian*] to look earnestly at; to gaze at;—*v. i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open;—*n.* a fixed look with eyes wide open.—**starer**, *n.*

starfish (stār'fish) *n.* a small marine animal with five or more radiate limbs.



stargaze (stār'gāz) *v. i.* to gaze at the stars, esp. in romantic fashion.—**stargazer**, *n.* one who watches the stars; an astrologer.

stark (stárk) *a.* [A.S. *stearc*, strong, stiff] stiff; strong; rugged; pure; downright.—**starkly**, *adv.* wholly; absolutely.—**starkness**, *n.*

starling (stár'ling) *n.* [A.S. *stær*, a starling] a bird of a dark brown or bluish-black color, and marked with white specks.

starry (stár'i) *a.* abounding with stars; adorned with stars; proceeding from the stars; stellar; shining like stars.—**starriness**, *n.*

start (stárt) *v.i.* [M.E. *sterken*; cf. Ger. *stärzen*] to cause to move suddenly; to alarm; to rouse; to move suddenly from its place; to give the signal for running in a race; to slacken, as a sheet, brace, etc.;—*v.s.* to move suddenly; to wince; to set out; to begin, as on a race or journey;—*n.* a sudden spring, leap, or motion; a twitch or spasm; act of setting out; alarm.—**starter**, *n.* one who or that which starts or begins; one who signals elevators, trains, etc.; to start; a device for starting a motor, as in an automobile.

startle (stár'tl) *v.t.* [Freq. of start] to excite by sudden alarm or apprehension; to shock; to astonish;—*v.i.* to move suddenly;—*n.* a sudden motion.—**startling**, *a.* causing one to start.—**startlingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "startle," to surprise; amaze.

starve (stárv) *v.t.* [A.S. *steorfan*, to die; cf. Ger. *sterben*, die] to kill with hunger; to destroy by want of nutriment, as a plant;—*v.i.* to perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want.—**starver**, *n.*—**starveling**, *a.* hungry; lean;—*n.* an animal or plant made thin and weak through want of nutriment.—**starvation** (stár-vá'shun) *n.* the act of starving, or the state of being starved.

state (stát) *n.* [O.F. *estat*=F. *état*, fr. L. *status*, fr. *stāre*, stand] circumstances or condition of a being or thing; high position; the bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; the whole body of people united under one government; pomp; grandeur;—*v.t.* to represent fully in words; to narrate.—**statable**, *a.*—**stated**, *a.* settled; regular; expressed; described in so many words.—**stately**, *a.* dignified; magnificent; august;—*adv.* majestically.—**stateliness**, *n.*—**stateless**, *a.*—**statement**, *n.* act of stating; a series of facts, etc., expressed on paper; account; manifesto; a detail of facts, circumstances, etc., verbally recited; narrative; declaration.—**stateroom**, *n.* a bedroom on a ship; a private apartment in a railroad car.—**state's evidence**, evidence for the state or people, as brought forth in a trial.—**statesman**, *n.* one eminent for political achievement.—**statesmanlike**, *a.*—**statesmanship**, *n.* skill in legislation and administration.—**states' rights**, governmental rights not delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution, and therefore remaining to the states.—*Syn.* of *v.*, to say; declare; speak; describe.

static (stat'ik) *a.* also *statical* [G. *statis* (*epistēmē*), static science, fr. *statos*, placed, standing, fr. *histēmā*, I place] pert. to bodies at rest, or in equilibrium; rest-

ing; acting by mere weight;—*n.* static electrical charges collectively.—**statics**, *n.* [G. *statis*, fr. *statis*, at a standstill] that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

station (stā'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (*acc.*) *statiō-em*, fr. *stāre*, to stand] the spot or place where anything stands; situation; post; employment; condition of life; a stopping place on a railway; the place where a police force is assembled; the place at which an instrument is planted and observations are made;—*v.t.* to place; to set; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.—**stationary**, *a.* not moving; stable; fixed; not growing wiser, greater, or better.—*Syn.* of "station," position; standing; place; office.

stationer (stā'shun-er) *n.* [fr. *station*, the first booksellers exhibiting their stock on stations or stalls] one who sells paper, ink, pencils, and other materials for writing.—**stationery**, *n.* the articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, etc.

statist (stā'tist) *n.* one who is versed in statistics.

statistics (stā-tis'tiks) *n.* [fr. *statist*, which is fr. *statē*] a collection of facts, arranged and classified, and usually numerically expressed; the science that has to do with the collection and classification of such facts.—**statistic**, *a.* statistical.—**statistical**, *a.* pert. to statistics.—**statistically**, *adv.*—**statistician** (stat-is-tish'ian) *n.* one engaged in the science of statistics.

statuary (stach'ü-er-i) *n.* art of making statues or images; one that makes images or statues; a collection of statues.

statue (stach'ü) *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua*, fr. *statuere*, to cause to stand, fr. *stāre*, to stand] a solid substance formed into the likeness of a living being; an image.—**statuesque**, *a.* partaking of the characteristics of a statue; calm; immobile.—**statuette** (stach-ü-et') *n.* [F.] a small statue.

stature (stach'ür) *n.* [L. *statura*, fr. *stāre*, to stand] the height of a living thing, esp. a human being.

status (stā'tus) *n.* [L.] standing; position; relative position or state; social condition.—**status quo** (stā'tus kwō) [L., place in which] the present state; the present condition, system, etc.

statute (stach'üt) *n.* [L. *statutum*, that which is set up, fr. *statuere*, to ordain, fr. *stāre*, to stand] an act of the legislature of a state; a positive law; regulation; edict; decree.—**statutory**, *a.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

staunch (stawnch) *v.t.* See *stanch*.

stave (stāv) *n.* [Variant of staff] a thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks, etc., are made; a staff; five lines and spaces on which musical notes are written;—*v.t.* to thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in; to ward (with off).

stay (stā) *v.t.* [M.F. *estayer*, to prop, fr. D. =a prop] to restrain; to stop; to obstruct; to stop from falling; to prop;—*v.i.* to

remain; to continue in a place; to stop; to wait; to dwell, to endure;—*n.* continuance in a place; abode for a time; a sojourn; that which serves as a prop; a delay;—*pl.* a bodice; a corset.

stay (stā) *n.* [A.S. *stæg*; cf. Ger. *staz*] a strong rope to support a mast;—*v.t.* to incline forward, or to one side, by means of stays; to tack;—*v.i.* to change tack.

stead (sted) *n.* [A.S. *stede*, a place; cf. Ger. *stadi*] place or room which another had, or might have; benefit;—*v.t.* to place; to fill; to benefit.

steadfast (sted'fast) *a.* [A.S. *stedefast*, firm in its place, fr. *stede* and *fast*, firm] firmly fixed; firm; constant; resolute.—**steadfastly**, *adv.*—**steadfastness**, *n.*

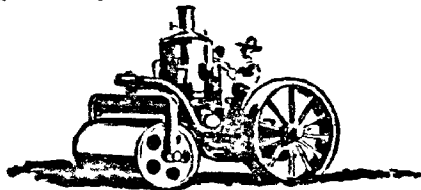
steady (sted'i) *a.* firm in position, fixed, constant; stable;—*v.t.* to keep from shaking or falling; to support;—*v.s.* to maintain an upright position.—**steadily**, *adv.*—**steadiness**, *n.*—**steadier**, *n.*

steak (stāk) *n.* [Scand.=broiled meat] a slice of beef, pork, or the like, broiled or cut for broiling.

steal (stēl) *v.t.* [A.S. *stelan*; cf. Ger. *stehlen*] to take without right or leave; to take feloniously; to withdraw without observation;—*v.s.* to slip in, or away, unperceived, to take feloniously.—**stealer**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "steal," pilfer; rob; embezzle; purloin; fitch; plunder.

stealth (stelth) *n.* the act of stealing; theft; means used to bring to pass anything in a secret manner.—**stealthily**, *adv.*—**stealthy**, *a.* secret, sly.

steam (stēm) *n.* [A.S. *stēam*; cf. Ger. *stun*, weather when snow or rain is driven by the wind] the aeriform fluid into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point; mist formed by condensed vapor; visible vapor; any exhalation of heated bodies;—*v.t.* to evaporate; to apply steam to;—*v.s.* to rise or pass off in vapor, to move or travel by the agency of steam.—**steamer**, *n.* a vessel propelled by steam; a fire engine the pumps of which are worked by steam; a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.—**steamboat**, *n.* a boat, esp. of the large size, propelled by steam.—**steam roller**, a heavy steam-powered roller used on roads, etc.; anything that suppresses opposition [Coll].—**steamship**, *n.*—**steam engine**, an engine powered by steam.



Steam Roller

stearin (stē'a-rin) *n.* [G. *stear*, suet] one of the principles of animal fat; an acid produced by the action of alkalis on stearin.

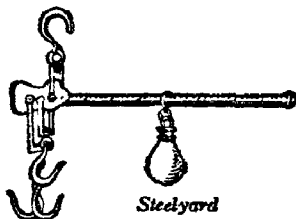
steatite (stē'a-tit) *n.* [F. *stéatite*, fr. G. *stear*, *stearos*, suet] soapstone; an impure, massive variety of talc; French chalk; Venice talc.

stedfast (sted'fast) *a.* steadfast.

steed (stēd) *n.* [A.S. *stēda*, fr. *stād*, a stud] a horse, esp. a spirited horse for state occasions or war.

steel (stēl) *n.* [A.S. *stȳle*; cf. Ger. *stahl*] iron combined with a little carbon; an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife; an instrument of steel for sharpening knives upon; sterness,—*a.* made of steel; hard as steel;—*v.t.* to point or edge with steel; to make hard; an impression taken from a steel plate.

steelyard (stēl'yārd) *n.* a form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever.



Steelyard

steep (stēp) *a.* [A.S. *stēap*, high] sloping greatly; precipitous;—*n.* a precipitous place, a height.

steep (stēp) *v.t.* [Scand.=pour out] to soak in a liquid; to drench;—*n.* the process of steeping.

steeple (stē'pl) *n.* [A.S. *stȳpel*, fr. *stēap*, steep] a tower or turret of a church; a spire.—**steeplechase** (stē'pl-chās) *n.* a horse race across a tract of country in which ditches, hedges, etc., must be jumped.—**steeple jack**, a climber of steeples.

steer (stēr) *n.* [A.S. *stēor*] any castrated male of the bovine family, esp. one raised for beef; an ox.

steer (stēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *stēoran*, *stȳran*; cf. Ger. *steuern*] to control the course of, as a ship or an automobile; to guide, as by influence;—*v.s.* to direct the course; to conduct oneself.—**steerable**, *a.*—**steerage**, *n.* the steering of a ship, the fore-cabin in a ship for an inferior class of passengers.—**steerer**, *n.*—**steersman**, *n.* the helmsman of a ship.

stegosaurus (steg-ō-saw'rns) *n.* [G. *stego*, roof, and *saurus*] a large armored dinosaur, with a spiked back, of the Upper Jurassic.

stein (stīn) *n.* [Ger. *stein*] a beer mug.

stellar (stē'lār) *a.* [L. *stellāris*, fr. *stella*, star] pert. to stars; astral; set with stars.

stellate (stē'lāt) *a.* radiated; arranged in the form of a star.

stelliform (stē'l'i-fawrm) *a.* [L. *stella*, star, and *forma*, form] formed like a star; radiate.

stellular (stel'ü-lär) *a.* having the shape of stars; radiated.

stem (stem) *n.* [A.S. *stemma*, fr. *stefn*] the principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant; a stalk; the stock of a family; [Philol.] the part of a word remaining unchanged in inflection;—*v.t.* to remove the stem of; to make a stem for.—**stemmer**, *n.*

stem (stem) *n.* [A.S. *stemma*, fr. *stefn*, prow of a ship] a curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are joined at the foremost end, the bow;—*v.t.* to make headway against;—*v.i.* to advance head on.

stem (stem) *v.t.* [Scand.] to stop; to dam up, as a stream.

stench (stench) *n.* [A.S. *stenc*, stink, fr. *stincan*] an offensive smell.

stencil (sten'sil) *n.* [O.F. *estenceler*, fr. L. *scintilla*, spark] a thin plate, with a pattern cut through it, used in painting, marking, etc.;—*v.t.* to paint or color in figure with stencils.



Stencil (of the word "stencil")

stenography (ste-nog'ra-fî) *n.* [G. *graphen*, write] writing in shorthand.—**stenograph** (sten'ô-graf) *n.* a character used in stenography; a writing in shorthand.—**stenographic** (sten'ô-graf'ik) *a.* pert. to stenography.—**stenographer** (ste-nog'ra-fer) *n.*—**stenographically**, *adv.*

stenosis (ste-nô'sis) *n.* [G.] [Med.] a narrowing of any opening or passage in the body.—**stenosed**, *a.*

stentorian (sten-tô'rî-an) *a.* [fr. *Stentor*, loud-voiced herald of the Iliad] very loud, esp. in speaking.

step (step) *v.t.* [A.S. *steppan*, tread; cf. Ger. *stapfen*] to set, as the foot;—*v.i.* to advance or recede by a movement of the feet; to walk;—*n.* a pace; space passed by the foot in walking or running; a small distance; gradation; progression; footprint, proceeding; action; the round of a ladder.—*pl.* a portable framework of stairs.—**stepper**, *n.*—**step-ladder**, *n.* a ladder with broad steps instead of rungs; esp. such a ladder in two parts meeting at the top, so that it stands without support (see Ladder, *illus.*).

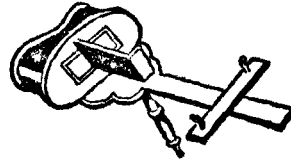
stepchild (step'child) *n.* [A.S. *stēoph*, orphaned] a son or daughter by marriage only.—**stepson** (step'sun) *n.* a son by marriage only.—**stepdaughter** (step'daw-ter) *n.* a daughter by marriage only.—**stepbrother** (step'bruh-er) *n.* one's step-parent's son by a former marriage.—**step-sister** (step'sis-ter) *n.* one's step-parent's daughter by a former marriage.—**stepfather** (step'fa-ther) *n.* a father by marriage only.—**stepmother** (step'muth-er) *n.* a mother by marriage only.

steppe (step) *n.* [Russ.=*heath*] an extensive treeless plain in European and Asiatic Russia.

stere (stēr) *n.* [F., fr. G. *sterēos*, firm, solid] the metric unit for solid measure; a cubic meter.

stereopticon (ster'ē-op'ti-kon) *n.* [G. *stērēos*, solid, and *optikos*, vision] a magic lantern that throws magnified images on a screen, which dissolve one into another when double projectors are used.

stereoscope (ster'ē-ō, stēr'ē-ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *stērēos* and *skōpein*, to view] an optical instrument by means of which two slightly different views of the same scene are viewed through lenses adjusted to the two eyes separately so that only one image of the two pictures stands out in relief, round and seemingly solid.—**stereoscopic**, **stereoscopical** (ster'ē-ō-skōp'ik, -i-ka) *a.*



Stereoscope

stereotype (ster'ē-ō-tîp, stēr'ē-ō-tîp) *n.* [G. *stērēos*, firm, solid, and *typos*] a fixed metal type or block from which impressions are taken in printing; a plate of type cast from a matrix taken of imposed type, and used for printing instead of the movable types; the art of making and of printing from such plates;—*a.*—**stereotyped**, *a.* produced by stereotype; hackneyed; trite.—**stereotyper**, *n.*

sterile (ster'il) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *sterilis*, barren] producing little or nothing; barren; producing no young; destitute of ideas.—**sterilize**, *v.t.* to render sterile; to free from living germs.—**sterilizer**, *n.*—**sterility** (ste-ri-lî-tî) *n.* quality of being sterile; barrenness; unproductiveness.—**sterilization** (ster-il-i-zā'shun) *n.* the act of making sterile; the process of freeing from living germs.

sterling (ster'ling) *a.* [Ety. uncertain] relating to British money of account, or to British coinage; genuine, pure; of excellent quality;—*n.* English money; standard coin.

stern (stern) *a.* [A.S. *stern*] fixed; austere; severe; rigidly steadfast.—**sternly**, *adv.*—**sternness**, *n.*—*Syn.* harsh; unrelenting; hard; afflictive; cruel; immovable; dark; gloomy; threatening.

stern (stern) *n.* [Scand.] the hind part of anything.—**sternmost**, *a.* farthest in the rear.—**sternward**, **sternwards**, *a.* and *adv.* toward the stern.—**sternway**, *n.* the movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.—**stern chaser**, a cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to harass a ship that is in pursuit of her.

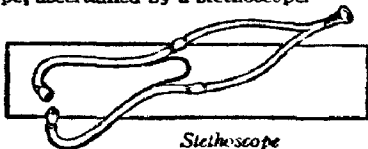
sternum (ster'nūm) *n.*; *pl.* **sterna** (ster'nā) [L., fr. G. *sternon*, chest] the breastbone.

sternutation (stĕr-nū-tā'shun) *n.* [L. (acc.) *sternutatio*-*nis*, fr. *sternūre*, sneeze, a freq. form of *sternuere*, sneeze] the act of sneezing

stertorous (stĕr'tō-rus) *a.* [L. *stertere*, to snore] characterized by a deep snoring; hoarsely breathing.—**stertorously**, *adv.*—**stertorously**, *n.*—**stertorously**, *n.*

stet (stĕt) [L.] "let it stand" (a proof-reader's direction to cancel an alteration previously made).

stethoscope (stĕth'ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *stēthos*, the breast, and *skōpein*, to see] an instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest;—*v. i.* to examine by means of a stethoscope.—**stethoscopic** (stĕth'ō-skōp'ik) *a.* pert. to a stethoscope; ascertained by a stethoscope.



Stethoscope

stevadore (stĕ've-dōr) *n.* [Corr. of Sp. *estrador*, a woolpacker, fr. L. *stipare*, to press together] one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

stew (stū) *v. t.* [O.F. *esture*, a stove, fr. Teut.; cf. Ger. *stube*, a heated room] to boil slowly; to seethe;—*v. i.* to be seethed gently;—*n.* a house of ill fame; a dish cooked by stewing; a state of excitement.

stew (stū) *n.* [A.S. *stūn*, a place] a fish-pond; a breeding place for pheasants.

steward (stū'ard) *n.*, *jem.* **stewardess** [A.S. *stigward*, fr. *stiga*, a stye, and *ward*, ward] a man employed to manage domestic concerns, servants, accounts, etc.; a waiter on a ship; a high officer of state.—**stewardship**, *n.*—**stewardry**, *n.*

sthenic (stĕn'ik) *a.* [G. *sthenos* vigor, strength] [Med.] strong; vigorous; morbidly active.

stibial (stīb'ial) *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony] having the qualities of antimony.—**stibium**, *n.* [L.] antimony.

stich (stik) *n.* [G. *stichos*, a row, fr. *stichēin*, to ascend] a verse or line of whatever measure or number of feet.

stichometry (stī-kōm'ē-trī) *n.* [fr. G. *stichos*, row, and *-metry* measuring] a method of arranging a printed text in lines according to meaning, used prior to punctuation.

stick (stik) *n.* [A.S. *sticca*] the small branch of a tree or shrub cut off, a reed, a staff; [Print] an instrument in which types are arranged in words and lines; a stupid, awkward person;—*v. i.* to furnish or set with sticks.—**sticker**, *n.*

stick (stik) *v. t.* [assumed] A.S. *stecan*, to stab] to pierce; to stab, to fix in, to fix on a pointed instrument; to attach by causing to adhere;—*v. s.* to adhere closely; to be brought to a standstill.—*n.* a stab, hesitation.—**sticky**, *a.* adhesive; viscous; glutinous; tenacious.—**stickiness**, *n.*—**sticker**, *n.* that which sticks; a gummed label.—**sticking plaster**, adhesive plaster for wounds, etc.

stickle (stik'l) *v. i.* [M.E. *stighlen*, arrange] to contend over trifles.—**stickler**, *n.*

stickleback (stik'l-bak) *n.* [A.S. *sticel*, a prickle] a small freshwater fish (so called from the spines that arm its back and other parts)



Stickleback

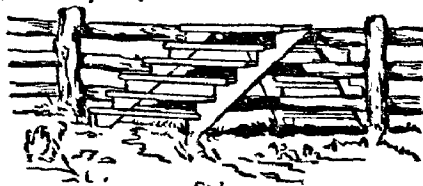
stiff (stif) *a.* [A.S. *stif*] not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; thick and tenacious; strong, as a breeze, hardy; stubborn; perunacious; formal in manner.—**stiffly**, *adv.*—**stiffness**, *n.*—**stiffen**, *v. t.* to make stiff; to make more thick or viscous;—*v. i.* to become stiff; to become more thick.—**stiffener**, *n.*—**stiffnecked**, *adjective*.

stifle (stī'fl) *v. t.* [Scand] to stop the breath; to choke; to oppress; to smother; to suppress the report of; to deaden; to destroy.

stifle (stī'fl) *n.* [fr. *stiffl*] the knee-joint of a horse, ox, etc.; disease of the knee-joint.

stigma (stīg'mā) *n.*; *pl.* **stigmas**, **stigmata** (stīg'māz, -mā-tā) [G. *stigma*, mark of a pointed instrument, fr. *stizein*, to mark] a brand, any mark of infamy; a stain or blot on reputation, [Bot.] that vascular part of the pistil which receives the pollen.—**stigmatize** (stīg'mā-tīz) *v. t.* to mark with a stigma, to set a mark of disgrace on; to denounce as infamous.—**stigmatic** (stīg-mat'ik) *a.* marked with a stigma, or with something reprehensible to character;—*n.* a branded criminal.

stile (stil) *n.* [G. *stulos*; same as *style*] a pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a style.



Stile

stile (stil) *n.* [A.S. *stigan*, ascend; cf. Ger. *stigen*, to mount] a step, or steps, to aid in passing a fence or wall, a turnstile.

stiletto (stī-let'tō) *n.* [It. dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, fr. L. *stulus*, a stake] a small dagger with a narrow blade; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes;—*v. i.* to stab with a stiletto.

still (stil) *v. t.* [A.S. *stille*, firm] to silence; to stop, to calm; to allay;—*a.* uttering no sound; silent; quiet; motionless, gentle;—*n.* calm; silence;—*adv.* to this time, until now; notwithstanding; nevertheless; after that.—**stilly**, *a.* quiet; calm.—**stillness**, *n.*—**still-born**, dead at birth

still (stil) *n.* [L. *stillare*, to drop, fr. *stilla*, a drop, contr. fr. E. *distill*] a vessel used in the distillation of liquors;—*v.t.* to expel spirit from liquors by heat, and condense it by refrigeration; to distill.

stilt (stilt) *n.* [Scand.=a prop] a one of two poles or sticks on which the feet are set and raised above the ground in walking.—**stilted**, *a.* elevated, as if on stilts; pompous.

Stilton (stil'ton) *n.* a fine cheese, orig. made at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, Eng.

stimulant (stim'ü-lant) *a.* [L. *stimulus*, for *stigmulus*, a goad, fr. G. *stizein*, to prick] serving to stimulate; inciting; producing increased vital action;—*n.* that which excites; an agent that produces an increase of vital activity.—**stimulate**, *v.t.* to excite, rouse, or animate.—**stimulative**, *a.* having the quality of stimulating;—*n.* that which rouses into more vigorous action.—**stimulator**, *n.*—**stimulation** (stim'ü-lä'shun) *n.* an increase of organic action.

stimulus (stim'ü-lus) *n.* [L.] a goad—hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits; a stimulant; [Bot.] a sting; a prickle.

sting (sting) *n.* [A.S. *stingan*, sting] a sharp-pointed weapon in certain animals; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that gives acute pain; the point of a sarcastic saying; [Bot.] a glandular filament on the leaves of some plants, secreting a poisonous fluid, as the nettle;—*v.t.* to pierce, goad, or poison with a sting, as bees, scorpions, etc.; to pain acutely.—*v.i.* to use a sting.—**stingless** (sting'les) *a.* having no sting.—**stinger**, *n.*

stingy (stin'j) *a.* [fr. sting] meanly avaricious; niggardly.—**stingily**, *adv.*—**stinginess** (stin'ji-nes) *n.*

stink (stingk) *v.* [A.S. *stincan*] to emit a strong, offensive smell, as from putrefaction; to be in bad repute; to be offensive and loathsome;—*n.* a strong offensive smell.—**stinker**, *n.* an artificial composition offensive to the smell.—**stinkball**, **stinkpot**, a ball or jar of stinking materials burned as a disinfectant; a container filled with stinking materials or filled with powder, balls, etc., and ignited by a fuse, intended to be thrown into an enemy vessel.

stint (stint) *v.t.* [A.S. *stintan*, to stop] to restrain within certain limits; to confine; to make scanty;—*n.* limit; bound; quantity assigned.

stipend (sti'pend) *n.* [L. *stipendium*, fr. *stips*, a gift, and *pendere*, to weigh or pay out] compensation for services; an allowance; [Scot.] the provision made for the support of a parish minister; the money salary of a clergyman of any church.

stipple (stip'l) *v.t.* [D. *stipple*, to dot] to engrave or print by means of dots or small patches;—*n.* a mode of engraving or painting, in which the effect is produced by stippling.—**stippler**, *n.* an implement used for stippling.

stipulate (stip'ü-lät) *v.i.* [L. *stipulari*, to bargain for, fr. Old L. *stipulus*, firm] to make an agreement to do or

forbear from doing anything.—**stipulator**, *n.*—**stipulation** (stip'ü-lä'shun) *n.* a contracting, or bargaining; covenant to do or not to do something, as in law.

stipule (stip'ül) *n.* [L. *stipula*, stalk, dim. of *stipes*, a stock] an appendage at the base of petioles or leaves.

stir (ster) *v.t.* [A.S. *styrjan*] to move; to raise; to incite to action;—*v.i.* to move oneself; to be active;—*n.* agitation; tumult.—**stirrer**, *n.*—**stirless**, *a.* very quiet; still.—*Syn* of "stir," agitate; arouse; animate; stimulate; prompt.

stirrup (stir'up) *n.* [A.S. *stirap*, fr. *stigan*, mount, and *räp*, a rope] a kind of ring for receiving the foot of a horseman, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle.



Stirrups

stitch (stich) *v.t.* [A.S. *stician*, to pierce] to sew; to sew slightly or loosely;—*v.i.* to practice sewing;—*n.* a single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop of the thread thus made; an acute pain, like the piercing of a needle; a sharp twinge, as in the side.—**stitcher**, *n.*

stiver (sti'ver) *n.* [D.] a Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of about two cents.

stoa (stö'ä) *n.* [G.] a porch; a portico.

stoat (stöt) *n.* [Scand.] the ermine; a kind of weasel.

stoccade (sto-käd') *n.* also **stoccardo** [It. *stoccata*] a thrust with a rapier.

stock (stok) *n.* [A.S. *stoc*] the stem or main body of a tree or plant; something fixed, solid, and senseless; a post; the wood to which the barrel, lock, etc., of a firearm are secured; a fund; capital; the money or goods invested in trade, manufacture, banking, agriculture, shipping, etc.; goods on hand; securities; a share, or shares, in a national, municipal, or other public debt, or in corporations, as bank, mining, railway, insurance, etc.; bulk; quantity; ample store; the foundation for soups, etc.; family; lineage; a cravat worn round the neck; domestic animals on a farm; a flowering cruciferous plant;—*pl.* a frame with holes, in which the feet and hands of criminals were confined; the frame on which a ship rests while building;—*v.t.* to lay up for future use, as merchandise, etc.; to store;—*a.* used, or available, for constant supply; standard; standing.—**stockfish**, *a.* like a stock; stupid.—**stockishness**, *n.*—**stockless**, *a.*—**stockholder**, *n.*—**stockman**, *n.* a stock farmer or rancher.—**stockbroker**, a broker who deals in the purchase and sale of securities.—**stock exchange**, the building or place where securities are bought and sold; an association of stockbrokers—

stocktaking, act of making up an inventory.

—**stockyard**, *n.* a place where livestock is kept, esp. preceding slaughter.

stockade (stok'ād') *n.* [*Sp. estaca, F. esacade, fr. estoc, fr. Ger. stock, a stick*] a line of posts or stakes set in the earth, as a fence; an enclosure or pen made with posts and stakes;—*v.t.* to fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

stocking (stok'ing) *n.* [*fr. stock*] a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

stocky (stok'i) *a.* heavy-set; sturdy.

stodgy (stoj'i) *a.* [*fr. stock*] lumpy; crude and indigestible; stocky; dull.

stogie (stō'gi) *n.* a long, slender cigar, esp. one of a cheaper grade.—Also **stogy**.

stogy (stō'gi) *n.* a strong, heavy shoe or boot.

Stoic (stō'ik) *n.* [*L. Stoicus, fr. G. stōikos, fr. stoa, a porch, esp. a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught*] a disciple of the philosopher Zeno (342-270 B.C.), who taught that men should be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed; an apathetic person;—*a. pert.* to the Stoics, or their doctrines.—**Stoical**, *a.* indifferent to pleasure or pain.—**Stoically**, *adv.*—**Stoicism** (stō'i-izm) *n.* the opinions and maxims of the Stoics as opposed to Epicureanism; insensibility; apathy.

stoke (stōk) *v.t.* and *i.* [*D. stoken, to kindle a fire*] to stir up, as fire; to tend a fire.—**stoker**, *n.*—**stokehole**, the furnace room in a steamer.

stola (stō'la) *n.* [*L.*] a loose garment worn by Roman matrons over the tunic; a chorister's surplice.

stole (stōl) *n.* [*L. stola, fr. G. stolē, dress fr. stellas, to array*] a long, loose garment reaching to the feet; a narrow band of cloth worn draped around the neck by bishops and priests.

stolid (stō'lid) *a.* [*L. stolidus*] stupid; dull; impassive.—**stolidly**, *adv.*—**stolidness**, *n.*—**stolidity** (stō'lid'i-ti) *n.* dullness; stupidity; impassivity.

stoma (stō'mā) *n.*; *pl. stomata* (stō'mā-tā) [*G. stoma, a mouth*] a breathing pore [*Bot. and Zool.*].

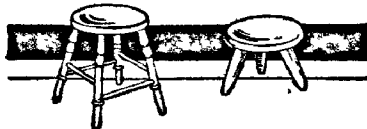
stomach (stum'ak) *n.* [*O.F. estomac, fr. L. stomachus, fr. G. stoma, a mouth*] the principal organ of digestion, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm; appetite; desire; figuratively, anger; heat of temper;—*v.t.* to resent; to receive without repugnance; to brook.—**stomachic** (stō-mak'ik) *a. pert.* to the stomach; strengthening to the stomach;—*n.* a medicine that strengthens the stomach, and excites its action; also **stomachical**.—**stomacher** (stum'ak-er) *n.* formerly, an ornament or support for the breast.

stone (stōn) *n.* [*A.S. stān; cf. Ger. stein*] a mass of solid mineral matter; rock; a precious stone; a gem; a piece of rock for building; a concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus;

testicle; the nut of a stone fruit; a weight which legally is 14 lbs., but in practice varies with the articles weighed;—*v.t.* to pelt with stones; to free from stones;—*a.* made of stone.—**stony**, made of, or abounding in, stone; inflexible; cruel; obdurate.—**stonily**, *adv.*—**stoniness**, *n.*—**stonework**, *n.*—**stone-ware**, *n.* coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.—**stone-blind**, entirely blind.—**stonecrop**, *n.* a small plant resembling moss and bearing yellow flowers; any of several similar plants bearing flowers of other colors.—**stone-deaf**, entirely deaf.—**stonemason**, *n.* a worker in stone.—**stonewall**, *n.* a wall built of stones.

stooge (stōōj) *n.* a comedian's assistant for dialogue, etc.

stool (stool) *n.* [*A.S. stōl; cf. Ger. stellen, to place*] a seat without a back; a discharge from the bowels, or the seat used for this purpose; a stump or stand of plants producing shoots; a pole on which a decoy, as for birds, is kept; a decoy.—**stool pigeon**, a pigeon used for a decoy to lure other pigeons to capture; hence, any decoy.



Stools

stoop (stōop) *v.t.* [*A.S. stūpian*] to bend forward; to cause to incline downward;—*v.i.* to bend the body downward; to incline forward; to submit;—*n.* act of stooping; descent from dignity; the fall of a bird on its prey; an outside staircase—hence, a porch.

stoop (stōop) *n.* [*Scand.*—a post] a post or pillar; a pillar of coal left to support the roof; a patron.

stop (stōp) *v.t.* [*A.S. stoppian, stop up, fr. O.F. estopper, fr. L. stopa, tow, oakum*] to close by filling; to render impassable; to block, as roads; to impede; to restrain; to suppress;—*v.i.* to cease; to spend a short time; to stay; to tarry;—*n.* act of stopping; a delay; repression; that which stops, or obstructs; a hole or vent in a wind instrument which is stopped by the fingers; mechanism in the organ by which a certain range of pipes is opened or closed; a mark of punctuation in writing or printing.—**stopper**, *n.* a cork or glass plug for a bottle;—*v.t.* to close with a stopper.—**stoppage**, *n.* the act of stopping; that which stops; a temporary halt; a deduction from wages.—**stop watch**, a watch that can be stopped and started at will, and is used to record time in athletic contests, scientific experiments, etc.—*Syn.* of "stop," halt; hinder, prevent.

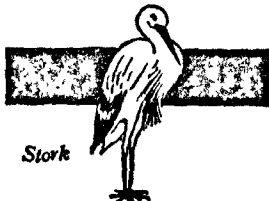
stopcock (stop'kok) *n.* a valve used to control the flow of a liquid through or from a tube, pipe, etc.

stopgap (stop'gap) *n.* that which stops or closes a gap; hence, something done as a temporary expedient.

stopple (stop'l) *n.* [*Dim. of stop*] that which stops the mouth of a vessel; a stopper;—*v.t.* to close with a stopple.

store (stör) *n.* [O.F. *estor*, *store*, provisions, fr. L. *instaurare*, to provide] a source from which supplies may be drawn; a great quantity or number; ample supply; a storehouse; any place where goods are sold at retail;—*pl* articles, as provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, etc., as for a journey, etc.;—*v. i.* to collect; to accumulate; to stock; to deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation.—**storable**, *a.*—**storage**, *n.* act of depositing in store; the price paid for keeping goods in store.—**storehouse**, *n.*—**storekeeper**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "store," stock; hoard; supply; provision; fund; accumulation.

stork (stawrk) *n.* [A.S. *storc*; cf. Ger. *stork*] a large wading bird, allied to the heron and the ibis, found mostly in Europe and adjacent regions.



Stork

storm (stawrm) *n.* [A.S.] a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a violent gale; a tempest; an assault on a fortified place;—*v. i.* to attack, by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, etc.;—*v. t.* to raise a tempest; to rage; to fume.—**stormer**, *n.*—**stormy**, *a.*—*Syn.* of "storm," tempest; disturbance; agitation; squall; tumult.

storting (stör'ting) *n.* also **storting** [Norw.=the great assembly] the national parliament of Norway.

story (stō'n) *n.* [Contr. fr. *history*, fr. O.F. *estoire*, fr. L. *historia*] a narrative of facts or incidents; a narration of that which has occurred; history; the relation of an incident; a narrative; a fiction; a falsehood;—*v. i.* to make the subject of a story.—**storied** (stō'rid) *a.* told in a story; related in history; celebrated in story.—*Syn.* of "story," anecdote; allegory; recital; tale.

story (stō'n) *n.* also **storey** [O.F. *estorée*, a thing built, fr. L. *instaurare*, to build] a building; a stage, or floor, of a building.

stoup (stoop) *n.* [M.E. *stope*, fr. Low Ger. *stoop*, a large cup] a vessel of liquor; a flagon; a basin for holy water.

stout (stout) *a.* [O.F. *estout*, stout, bold, for M.D. *stout*; cf. Ger. *stolz*, bold] strong; lusty; vigorous; bold; big in stature; resolute;—*n.* the strongest kind of porter.—**stoutly**, *adv.*—**stoutness**, *n.*—**stout-hearted**, *a.* strong-spirited; brave.—*Syn.* stalwart; sturdy; robust; tough.

stove (stöv) *n.* [A.S. *stofa*; cf. Ger. *stube*] a hothouse; a box or case of iron, in which fire is kindled, as in a ship, shed, etc.; also, a similar fireplace with apparatus to send heated air through pipes; a portable fireplace with apparatus for cooking;—*v. t.* to heat in a stove; to seethe, or stew.—**stovepipe**, *n.*

stover (stō'vgr) *n.* [O.F. *estover*, necessities, fr. *estover*, to fit] fodder for livestock.

stow (stō) *v. t.* [A.S. *stow*, a place; cf. Ger. *stauen*, to pack] to arrange in a compact mass; to fill by packing closely; to furl, as a sail.—**stower**, *n.*—**stowage**, *n.* act of placing in order; room for the reception of things to be reposit; money paid for stowing goods.—**stowaway**, *n.* one who hides on a vessel to obtain a free passage.

strabismus (strā-bis'mus) *n.* [G. *strabos*, squinting, fr. *strephein*, to twist] an optical disorder marked by difficulty in keeping both eyes in alignment.

straddle (strad'l) *v. t.* [Freq. of *stride*] to stand, or sit, astride of;—*v. i.* to walk with the legs far apart; hence, to stand on both sides of an issue;—*n.* act of standing, sitting, or walking with the feet farther apart than usual;—*adv.* astride.

Stradivarius (strad-i-vā'r-i-us) *n.* a violin, usually of great value, made at Cremona by Antonio Stradivari, 1649-1737.

strafe (sträf) *v. t.* [Ger.] to inflict heavy shellfire, etc., upon.

straggle (strag'l) *v. i.* [Freq. of M.E. *sträken*, to wander] to wander from the direct course; to rove; to wander at large, to stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant.—**straggly**, *a.* straggling.—**straggler**, *n.*

straight (strät) *a.* [A.S. *streht*, fr. *strecan*, stretch] passing from one point to another by the shortest course; direct; not crooked; upright;—*adv.* immediately; directly;—*v. t.* to make straight.—**straightly**, *adv.*—**straightness**, *n.*—**straighten**, *v. t.* to make straight;—*v. i.* to become straight.—**straightener**, *n.*—**straight-forward**, *a.* proceeding in a straight course.—**straightaway**, *a.* straight forward, without turn or curve.—**straightway**, *adv.* immediately; without loss of time.

strain (strän) *v. t.* [O.F. *estraindre*, fr. L. *stringere*, draw tight] to draw with force; to stretch; to exert to the utmost; to harm by over-exertion; to sprain; to filter;—*v. i.* to make violent efforts; to be filtered;—*n.* a violent effort; an injurious tension of the muscles; a particular portion of a tune; style; disposition.—**strainable**, *n.*—**strainer**, *n.* a sieve; a colander.

strain (strän) *n.* [A.S. *streön*, lineage] race; stock; quality or line as regards breeding; natural disposition; character.

strait (strät) *a.* [O.F. *estreit*, narrow=F. *étroit*, fr. L. (part.) *strictus*, fr. *stringere*, to draw tight] drawn together, close, tight; narrow; near; strict; mean;—*n.* a narrow passage in the sea; difficulty; distressing necessity (often in the *pl.*).—**straitly**, *adv.*—**straitness**, *n.*—**straiten**, *v. t.* to make strait; to narrow; to constrain; to press with poverty.—**strait-laced**, bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals.

strait-jacket (strät'jak-et) *n.* a jacket which limits bodily movement and is sometimes put on the insane or proserps to prevent them from injuring themselves or others.

strand (strand) *n.* [A.S. *strand*] the shore of the sea;—*v.t.* to run aground on a shore;—*v.i.* to run aground.

strand (strand) *n.* [D. *streen*, a hank of thread; cf. Ger. *strähne*] a number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one rope, a single thread, a filament; a fiber.

strange (stränj) *a.* [O.F. *estränge*=F. *étrange*, fr. L. *extraneus*, foreign, fr. *extra*, beyond] belonging to another country; foreign; unfamiliar, new; extraordinary; uncommon, unknown to; also used interjectionally or elliptically for "it is strange."—**strangely**, *adv.*—**strangeness**, *n.*—**stranger**, *n.* one who is strange, as a foreigner; one whose home is at a distance from the place where he is; one who is unknown; a formal guest or visitor.—*Syn.* of "strange," new, unusual; curious; odd; abnormal, queer.

strangle (strang'gl) *v.t.* [O.F. *estrangler* =F. *étrangler*, fr. L. *stranguläre*, fr. G. *stranggälē*, a halter, fr. *stranggos*, twisted] to destroy the life of by stopping respiration; to choke.—**strangler**, *n.*—**strangles**, *n.* a febrile infection in a horse's throat.—**strangulate**, *v.t.* to strangle.—**strangulation** (strang-gü-lä'shun) *n.* act of strangling.

strap (strap) *n.* [A.S. *stropp*, fr. L. *strupos*; cf. G. *strophos*, a twisted band] a long, narrow slip of leather, etc.; an instrument for sharpening a razor; a strap; an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers;—*v.t.* to chastise with a strap; to fasten with a strap; to sharpen by rubbing on a strap—**strapping**, *a.* big; powerful,—*n.* material for straps, a whipping—**strapper**, *n.*

stratagem (strat'ä-jem) *n.* [F., fr. L., fr G. *stratägēma*, the device of a general, fr. *stratēgos*, a general, fr. *stratos*, army, and *agēs*, to lead] orig. skill in directing military movements; a scheme for deceiving an enemy; artifice; finesse.

strategy (strat'e-jī) *n.* science of directing military movements.—**strategist**, *n.* one skilled in strategy.—**strategic**, **strategical** (strä-tē'jīk, -jī-käl) *a.* pert. to strategy; effected by artifice.

stratify (strat'i-fī) *v.t.* [F. *stratifier*, fr. L. *stratum* and *facere*, to make] to form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth.—**stratification** (strat-i-fī-kä'shun) *n.* state of being formed into layers in the earth; act of laying in strata, process of being arranged in layers.

stratosphere (strat'ō-sfēr) *n.* [fr. *stratus* and *sphere*] that portion of the earth's atmosphere which is (in the middle latitudes) more than 6 miles from the surface of the earth.

stratum (strä'tum) *n.*; *pl.* *strata* [L. fr. (part.) *strātus*, fr. *sternere*, to spread] one of several layers, as of earth, etc.

stratus (strä'tus) *n.* [L. *strātus*, a coverlet, fr. (part.) *strātus*, fr. *sternere*, to spread out] a cloud spreading or extending in horizontal layers or bands, of which there are **cirro-stratus** and **cumulo-stratus**.

straw (straw) *n.* [A.S. *straw*; cf. Ger. *stroh*] the stalk or stem of grain; a mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; anything

proverbially worthless;—*a.* composed of straw;—*v.t.* to furnish with straw—**strawy**, *a.* full of straw; like straw.—**strawboard**, *n.* a cardboard made from straw—**straw man**, a puppet; a person portrayed so as to make an easy target for criticism.—**straw vote**, an unofficial vote taken to determine the probable outcome of an official vote.

strawberry (straw'ber-i) *n.* [fr. *straw* and *berry*] a perennial plant throwing out slender runners, or its berry, highly prized for its flavor.



Strawberry Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit

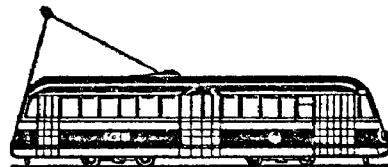
stray (strā) *v.i.* [O.F. *estrayer*, to wander, fr. *estree*, a street, fr. L. *strata*, a road] to wander; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude;—*a.* having gone astray; wandering,—*n.* any domestic animal that wanders at large.

streak (strēk) *n.* [A.S. *strica*, a line, fr. *strican*, to stroke; cf. Ger. *strich*; E. *strike*] a line, or long mark, of a different color from that of the background, a stripe; a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern;—*v.t.* to form streaks; to stripe.—**streaky**, *a.*—**streakiness**, *n.*

stream (strēm) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *strom*] a current of water; a brook; a rivulet; a current; a steady flow;—*v.t.* to send forth in a current; to pour;—*v.i.* to issue in a stream, to issue in streaks or rays; to stretch in a long line, as a flag floating in the wind.—**streaming**, *n.*—**streamer**, *n.* an ensign or flag; an auroral stream of light shooting upward from the horizon.—**streamless**, *a.*—**streamline**, *v.t.* to design a body so that the resistance of air or water to its motion is reduced to a minimum (see *illus* on page 2).

street (strēt) *n.* [A.S. *stræt*, fr. L. *strata* (*via*), a paved (way); cf. *stratum*; Ger. *strasse*] a paved way or road; a city road.

streetcar (strēt'kar) *n.* a car that runs on a street railway, usually with electric power from an overhead wire.



Streetcar

strength (strength) *n.* [A.S. *strengthu*, strength, fr. *strang*, strong] quality of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance; power; vigor; vehemence; brightness; validity; potency; amount of numbers of any body, as of an enemy; vigor of style; force of expression—**strengthless**,

a—**strengthen**, *v. t.* to make strong; to fortify; to encourage;—*v. i.* to grow strong.—**strengthen**, *n.*

strenuous (stren'ū-us) *a.* [L. *strenuus*, vigorous] eagerly pressing; ardent; bold; earnest; vehement.—**strenuousness**, *n.*

streptococcus (strep-tō-kok'us) *n.*; *pl.* streptococci [G. *streptos*, curved, and *coccus*] a kind of bacteria found in chains, several species of which cause various illnesses.

stress (stres) *n.* [O.F. *stressier*, to pinch, and L. (part.) *strictus*, fr. *stringere*, to draw tight; cf. *distress*] force or weight; pressure; emphasis; violence;—*v. t.* to press; to distress; to emphasize.—**stressless**, *a.*

stretch (stretch) *v. i.* [A.S. *strecan*, fr. *stræc*, strong; cf. Ger. *strack*, straight] to draw out; to extend; to expand; to reach out; to put forth; to render tight; to strain; to exaggerate;—*v. t.* to be drawn out; to be extended; to spread;—*n.* act of stretching; extension; expanse.—**stretcher**, *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.—**stretch-out**, *n.* the compelling of workers in mills to do more work, as by attending more machines, without corresponding additional pay.

strew (strow) *v. t.* [A.S. *strewian*; cf. Ger. *streuen*; L. *sternere*] to scatter; to distribute at random.

stria (stri'a) *n.*; *pl.* striæ (stri'ë) [L. a streak, fr. *strāre*, to furrow] a small channel or threadlike line in the surface of a shell or other object.—**striate**, (stri-āt') *a.* streaked;—*v. t.* to mark with streaks.—**striation** (stri-ā'shun) *n.* the state of being striated.

stricken (strik'n) *n.* [fr. *strike*] struck; injured; worn out; leveled with the top of a container, esp. a measure.

strict (strikt) *a.* [L. (part) *strictus*, fr. *stringere*, to bind tight] strained; tight; exact; severe; definite; restricted.—**strictly**, *adv.*—**strictness**, *n.*

stricture (strikt'chūr) *n.* a stroke; a touch of adverse criticism; censure; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

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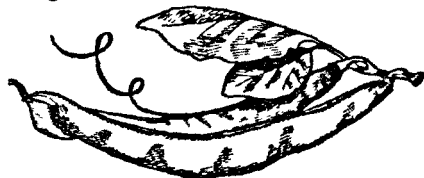
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a pitched ball; in mining, to find a rich vein of ore, a supply of oil, etc.—*n.* any act of striking.—**striker**, *n.* one who or that which strikes; a workman on strike.—**striking**, *a.* commanding attention.—**strikingly**, *adv.*—**strikebreaker**, *n.* one who employs others or is employed to replace striking workers and thus make their strike ineffective.—**strike home**, to deliver an effective blow.—**strike off**, to erase or eliminate, as from an account or list.—**strike out**, to make three unsuccessful attempts to hit the ball (in baseball).—**strike up**, to form, as an acquaintanceship; to start, as an orchestra playing.

string (string) *n.* [A.S. *streng*, a cord, fr. *strang*, strong; cf. Ger. *strang*; E. *strong*] a slender rope, line, or cord; a ribbon; a thread on which anything is filed—and hence, a line of things; the cord of a musical instrument; the cord of a bow;—*pl.* stringed instruments collectively;—*v. t.* to furnish with strings; to put on a string or thread.—**stringy**, *a.* having strings; stringlike.—**string bean**, a bean whose edible pod has a string which, if pulled, opens it.—**stringed instrument**, a musical instrument having strings.



String Bean Leaves and Pod

stringent (string'jent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *stringent-*, fr. *stringere*, draw tight] binding strongly; strict; rigid; drawn tight; binding.—**stringently**, *adv.*—**stringency**, *n.*

stringer (string'er) *n.* one who, or that which, which, strings; a long horizontal tie supporting rafters, flooring, etc.

strip (stri) *v. t.* [A.S. *strypan*, to plunder; cf. Ger. *streifen*] to pull or tear off; to skin; to peel; to undress;—*v. i.* to uncover; to undress;—*n.* a narrow piece; a striping.

stripe (strip) *n.* [D.] a line, or long, narrow division of anything; striped cloth; a stroke made with a rod, strap, or scourge; a long, narrow discoloration of the skin, made by a lash or rod; punishment; affliction; suffering (often in the *pl.*); a bar of braid worn on a uniform as an insignia of rank or length of service;—*v. t.* to variegate with stripes.

stripper (strip'er) *n.* one who, or that which, which, strips; [slang] one who undresses on the burlesque stage.

stripling (strip'ling) *n.* [Dim. of *strip*] a male just passing from boyhood to manhood.

strive (striv) *v. i.* [O.F. *estriver*, fr. *estri*, *strife*, fr. Scand.] to make efforts; to labor hard; to contend reciprocally.

stroboscope (strō'bō-skōp) *n.* [G. *strobos*, a turning mo-

tion, and **scope**) an instrument for studying the changes in a swiftly moving body (esp. changes due to centrifugal force).

stroke (strök) *n.* [A.S. *strōcan*, to strike] a blow; a sudden attack of illness or affliction, esp. apoplexy; the sound of the clock; a dash in writing or printing; a decided hit or success; the sweep of an oar in rowing; the entire movement of a piston from one end to the other of the cylinder; in boat racing, the oarsman who sits nearest the stern and sets the pace for the others.

stroke (strök) *v.t.* [A.S. *strōcan*, a causal verb fr. *strīcan*, to strike; cf. *streichen*, fr. *streichen*, to rub] to rub gently with the hand in one direction; to soothe;—*n.* a stroking caress.—**stroker**, *n.*

stroll (ströl) *v.t.* [Etyim. uncert.] to ramble idly or leisurely;—*n.* a ramble.—**stroller**, *n.* one who strolls or wanders; a perambulator.

stroma (strō'mā) *n.* [G.] the tissue constituting the framework of an organ or cell.—**stromatic**, *a.*

strong (strong) *a.* [A.S. *strang*; cf. Ger. *strenge*] having great physical power; vigorous; fortified; having great military or naval force; moving with rapidity; robust; forcible; full of spirit; intoxicating; bright; pungent; solid; well established; firm; vehement; having great force; vigorous, powerful; energetic; [Gram.] pert. to a verb forming its past tense by vowel change alone.—**strongly**, *adv.*—**stronghold**, *n.* a fort or fortress.—**strong-arm**, *v.t.* to handle (a person) roughly.—*Syn.* of "strong," stalwart; stout; sturdy; potent; tenacious; sinewy.

strontium (stron'shū-um) *n.* [fr. *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland] a bivalent, alkali-forming metallic element.

strop (strop) *n.* [A.S. *stroph*, a strap] a strip of leather for sharpening razors;—*v.t.* to draw over a strop for the purpose of sharpening.

strophe (strō'fē) *n.* [G. fr. *strophēin*, twist, turn] in Greek poetry, the first of two corresponding stanzas (the other being the *antistrophe*); a distich; a metrical division of a lyrical poem or chorus.—**strophic**, *a.*

struck (struk) *past tense and pp. of verb strike.*

structure (struk'chūr) *n.* [L. *structūra*, fr. (part.) *structus*, fr. *struere*, to join together] manner of building; construction; a building of any kind; an edifice; organization.—**structural**, *a.* pert. to structure.—**structurally**, *adv.*

struggle (strug'l) *v.t.* [M.E. *strugelen*, fr. Scand.] to strive; to battle; to use great efforts; to labor hard.—*n.* great labor; forcible effort; contention.—**struggler**, *n.*

strum (strum) *v.t.* [imit.; variant of a stringed instrument, idly.]

struma (strōo'mā) *n.*; *pl.* *strumæ* (strōo'mæ) [L.] scrofula; [Bot.] a swelling on an organ.—**strumose**, **strumous**, **strumatic**, *a.* scrofulous; having swellings.

strumpet (strum'pet) *n.* [O.F. *strupe*, fr. L. *stuprum*, dishonor] a harlot;—*a.* venal; false

strut (strut) *v.t.* [Scand.; cf. Low Ger. *strutt*, rigid] to support by a strut;—*v.t.* to walk affectedly, with a proud gait;—*n.* affectation of dignity in walking; in roofing, a piece of timber obliquely placed to strengthen a rafter or horizontal piece; a brace.—**strutter**, *n.*

strychnine (stri'kin) *n.* [G. *struchnos*, a kind of nightshade] a vegetable alkaloid poison, obtained chiefly from the seeds of *nux vomica*.

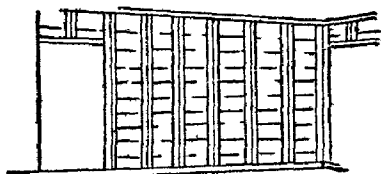
stub (stub) *n.* [A.S. *stubb*] the stump of a tree, esp. of a small tree or shrub; a log or block; a remnant of anything; a part of a ticket, check, coupon, etc., retained;—*v.t.* to strike, as the toes, against a stump or other fixed object.—**stubby**, *a.*

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stucco (stuk'ō) *n.* [It.] plaster used as a coating for walls, esp. a fine plaster used for decorations; work made of stucco;—*v.t.* to overlay with stucco.

stud (stud) *n.* [A.S. *studu*, a post] one of the intermediate posts in a partition to which laths are nailed; an ornamental nail with a large head; an ornamental button or catch for a shirt;—*v.t.* to furnish with studs; to scatter over with separate things.



Studs in Partition

stud (stud) *n.* [A.S. *stōd*, cf. Ger. *gestül*] a group of horses kept for breeding, or their stable.

student (stū'dent) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *student-*, fr. *studere*, to study] a person engaged in study; a scholar; a research worker; one who investigates a subject in a scientific manner.

studio (stū'di-ō) *n.* [It., fr. L.] the workshop of an artist; a place where moving pictures are produced; a room from which radio performers broadcast.

studious (stū'di-us) *a.* given to study; contemplative, diligent; careful.—**studiously**, *adv.*—**studiousness**, *n.*

study (stud'i) *n.* [O.F. *estude*=F. *étude*, fr. L. *studium*, zeal] application of mind to any form of learning; thoughtful attention; meditation; any particular branch of learning that is studied; an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment, a sketch from nature;—*v.t.* to apply the mind

a—strengthen, *v. t.* to make strong; to fortify, to encourage;—*v. i.* to grow strong.—**strengthen**, *n.*

strenuous (stren'ü-us) *a.* [*L. strenuus*, vigorous] eagerly pressing; ardent; bold; earnest; vehement.—**strenuousness**, *n.*

streptococcus (strep-tō-kok'us) *n.*; *pl.* streptococci [*G. streptos*, curved, and *coccus*] a kind of bacteria found in chains, several species of which cause various illnesses.

stress (stres) *n.* [*O.F. stressier*, to pinch, and *L. (part.) strictus*, fr. *stringere*, to draw tight; cf. *distress*] force or weight; pressure; emphasis; violence;—*v. t.* to press; to distress; to emphasize.—**stressless**, *a.*

stretch (stretch) *v. i.* [*A.S. streccan*, fr. *stræc*, strong; cf. *Ger. strack*, straight] to draw out; to extend; to expand; to reach out; to put forth; to render tight; to strain, to exaggerate;—*v. t.* to be drawn out; to be extended, to spread;—*n.* act of stretching; extension; expanse.—**stretcher**, *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.—**stretch-out**, *n.* the compelling of workers in mills to do more work, as by attending more machines, without corresponding additional pay.

strew (stroô) *v. t.* [*A.S. streowian*; cf. *Ger. streuen*; *L. sternere*] to scatter; to distribute at random.

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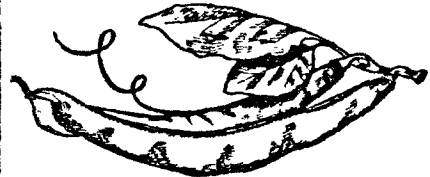
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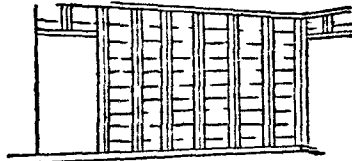
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to; to consider attentively;—*v.i.* to fix the mind closely upon a subject; to apply the mind to learning.

stuff (stuf) *n.* [O F. *estoffe* = F. *étouffe*, fr. L. *stoppa*, tow] material to be worked up in any manufacture; cloth not made into garments; a fabric made entirely of worsted; refuse; foolish language;—*a.* made of stuff;—*v.i.* to fill by crowding; to load to excess; to press; to fill with seasoning; to obstruct, as any of the organs; to fill the skin of, for the purpose of preserving as a specimen (said of animals);—*v.s.* to feed gluttonously.—**stuffy**, *a.* close; musty; oppressive to the head or lungs.—**stuffer**, *n.*—**stuffing**, *n.* the material with which anything is stuffed.

stultify (stul'ti-fi) *v.t.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facere*, to make] to make foolish; to degrade.—**stultifier**, *n.*—**stultification** (stul-ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.*

stumble (stum'bl) *v.s.* [Doublet of **stammer**] to trip in walking; to walk unsteadily; to slide into error; to light on by chance;—*n.* a trip in walking or running; a failure.—**stumbler**, *n.*—**stumbling-block**, *n.* a block or stone that causes stumbling; a cause of error.

stump (stump) *n.* [Scand.] the part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; stub; part of a limb, or other member, remaining after a part is amputated; a short, thick roll of leather or paper cut to a point, and used to shade or color a drawing;—*pl.* legs;—*v.t.* to reduce to a stump; to baffle; to travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes;—*v.i.* to walk heavily, noisily, or clumsily.—**stumpy**, *a.*

stun (stun) *v.t.* [A.S. *stunian*, make a din, fr. *stun*, a din] to make senseless with a blow on the head; to overcome; to amaze;—*n.* a stroke; a shock; a stupefying blow.—**stunner**, *n.*—**stunning**, *a.* causing senselessness, as a shock; amazing.—**stunningly**, *adv.*

stunt (stunt) *v.t.* [A.S. *stunt*, stupid] to hinder the growth of;—*v.i.* to stop growing;—*n.* a whale of two years; a check in growth.

stunt (stunt) *n.* an unusual feat of strength or skill, esp. one performed in public;—*v.t.* to perform a stunt.

stupefy (stū'pē-fi) *v.t.* [L. *stupēre*, be struck senseless, and *facere*, to make] to make stupid; to deprive of sensibility.—**stupefier**, *n.*—**stupefaction** (stū-pē-fak'shun) *n.* act of stupefying or state of being stupefied.

stupendous (stū-pen'dus) *a.* [L. *stupendus*, fr. *stupēre*, be astonished at] astonishing; wonderful.

stupid (stū'pid) *a.* [F., fr. L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupēre*, be stupefied] very dull; wanting in understanding; sluggish; senseless; wearisome.—**stupidly**, *adv.*—**stupidity** (stū-pid'i-ti) *n.* quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of understanding; sluggishness.

stupor (stū'pər) *n.* [L.] diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness. — *Syn.* lethargy; coma; asphyxia; apathy; syncope; unconsciousness; senselessness.

sturdy (ster'di) *a.* [O F. *estourds*, stunned, rash] hardy; stout; violent, as blows; strong; well set, as a tree.—*n.* [Gael] a disease in sheep marked by dullness and stupor.—**sturdily**, *adv.*—**sturdiness**, *n.*—*Syn.* stalwart; robust; vigorous; hearty; strong; reliable; substantial.

sturgeon (ster'jun) *n.* [O F. *esturgeon*, fr. Teut.] a large fish, in form like a shark, but covered more or less with bony plates (caviare is made of the ova, and isinglass from the air-bladder).



Sturgeon

stutter (stut'er) *v.t.* [cf. Ger. *stottern*] to say disjointedly;—*v.i.* to stammer;—*n.* a stammer.—**stutterer**, *n.*

sty (sti) *n.* also **stye** [A S. *stigend*, fr. *stigan*, to step up] an inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid.

sty (sti) *n.* [A.S. *stign*; cf. Ger. *steige*] a pen for swine;—*v.t.* to shut up in a sty.

Stygian (stij'an) *a.* [L. *Stygicus*, fr. G. *Styx*, the Styx, *s.e.*, the Loathly, fr. *stugein*, to hate] pert. to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; hellish; deadly; impenetrable.

style (stil) *n.* [F., fr. L. *stilus*, a writing instrument] an instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax; a sharp-pointed tool used in engraving; mode of expressing thought in language; diction; phraseology; mode of presentation, esp. in music, or any of the fine arts; fashion; manner; form; title; official designation; a mode of reckoning time;—*v.t.* to give a title to in addressing; to name; to designate.—**stylish**, *a.* highly fashionable; modish; genteel.—**stylishly**, *adv.*—**stylishness**, *n.*—**stylist**, *n.* one attentive to style; a critic of style; a master of style.—**Old Style**, the system of the Julian Calendar, followed in England till 2nd Sept. 1752, and still followed in Russia.—**New Style**, the system of the Gregorian Calendar, by which the 3rd Sept. 1752 became the 14th.

style (stil) *n.* [G. *stulos*, a pillar] a column; the pin or gnomon of a sundial; [Bot.] an extension of the ovary that supports the stigma.



Style (A)

stylet (stī'let) *n.* [O.F.] a small poniard or dagger; a stiletto; a probe.

stylus (stī'lus) *n.* [L.] a writing instrument, esp. one for use with stencils or to make copies with carbon paper; a needle that traces a record, as in a seismograph, or that reproduces sound, as in a phonograph.

stymie (stī'mi) *n.* [Ety. unknown] in golf, a position in which a player

has to putt for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of approach.

styptic (stip'tik) *n.* [F., fr. L. *stypticus*, fr. G. *stuptikos*, fr. *stuptein*, contract] something that serves to arrest hemorrhage;—*a.* producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; astringent.

suasion (swā'zhun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *suasivus*, fr. *suadere*, to advise] persuading influence; enticement.—**suasive**, *a.* having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions.

suave (swov. swāv) *a.* [F., fr. L. *suavis*, sweet] agreeable; pleasant; bland.—**suavely**, *adv.*—**suavity**, *n.* agreeableness; softness, gentleness.

subacid (sub-as'id) *a.* moderately acid.

subacute (sub-a-kūt') *a.* moderately acute.

subagent (sub-ā'jent) *n.* a deputy agent.

subaltern (sub-awl'tern) *a.* [F., fr. L. *subalternus*, fr. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after another, fr. *alter*, the other] ranked below; subordinate;—*n.* a commissioned army officer below the rank of captain.

subaqueous (sub-ā'kwē-us) *a.* under water; submarine.

subclavian (sub-klāv'i-an) *a.* [Anat.] under the clavicle, as the

subclavian artery.
subconscious (sub-kon'shus) *a.* partially or feebly conscious; pert. to the subconscious;—*n.* partial consciousness; mental life below the threshold of conscious thinking.—**subconsciously**, *adv.*—**subconsciousness**, *n.*

subcontract (sub-kon'trakt) *n.* a contract that is subordinate to or conditional upon another contract;—*v.t.* (sub-kon'trakt') to make a subcontract.

subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā'nē-us) *a.* under the skin; being, occurring, injected, etc., under the skin.

subdivide (sub-di-vid') *v.t.* to divide again, as what has already been divided;—*v.i.* to be subdivided.—**subdivisible**, *a.*—**subdivision**, *n.* part of a thing made by subdividing.

subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant) *n.* the fourth tone above the tonic (so called as being under the dominant).

subdue (sub-dū') *v.t.* [O.F. *soudure*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, lead] to bring under; to conquer.

subgroup (sub'groop) *n.* one of several subordinate groups into which a group is divided;—*v.t.* (sub'groop') to divide into subgroups.

subhead (sub'hed) *n.* a heading subordinate to another heading;—*v.t.* (sub'hed') to make subheads of or for.

subito (sōo'bi-tō) *adv.* [L.] suddenly; quickly [Mus.].

subjacent (sub-jā'sent) *a.* under and next to.—**subjacency**, *n.*

subject (sub'jekt) *a.* [L. (part.) *subiectus*, fr. *subiicere*, place, or bring

under] placed under; exposed; hable; prone;—*n.* one placed under; one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, or other government; that which is brought under any physical process; matter; a dead body for dissection; substance; matter of thought; topic treated of, the chief incidents, facts, or matters described or written about; in the arts, the design of a composition or picture; [Mus.] the principal theme or melody of a movement; [Gram.] the thing spoken about; [Logic] that of which anything is predicted or denied;—(sub-jekt') *v.t.* to bring under the control or action of, to subdue, to expose; to make accountable; to cause to undergo—**subjection** (sub-jek'shun) *n.* act of bringing, or state of being brought, under the dominion of another; subordination.—**subjective**, *a.* relating to the subject; noting the point of view from which an object is regarded or conceived of by the conscious subject.—**subjectively**, *adv.*—**subjectivity** (sub-jek-tiv'i-ti) *n.* state of being subjective; individuality; that which relates to the impressions of an individual mind—**subjectivism**, emphasis upon the impressions of the individual mind.

subjoin (sub-join') *v.t.* to add, after written; to attach.—**subjoinder**, *n.* something added at the end, a sequent remark.

subjugate (sub'joo-gāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *subjugatus*, fr. L. *subjugare*, fr. *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke] to subdue and bring under the yoke of power and dominion.—**subjugator**, *n.*—**subjugation** (sub-joo-gā'shun) *n.* act of bringing, or state of being brought, under the absolute control of another.

subjunctive (sub-jungk'tiv) *a.* [L. (part.) *subjunctus*, fr. *subjungere*, to subjoin] subjoined or added to something before said or written.—**subjunctive mood**, that form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined or added as subordinate to some other verb.

sublease (sub'lēs) *n.* a lease of property that is already under lease; a tenant's lease;—*v.t.* (sub-lēs') to relinquish under a sublease.—**sublessee**, *n.*—**sublessor**, *n.*

sublet (sub-let') *v.t.* to underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.

sublimate (sub'h-māt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *sublimatus*, fr. *sublimare*, to raise] to bring by heat into the state of vapor, as a solid substance; to refine and exalt; to elevate;—*n.* the product of a substance sublimed, esp. mercury raised in the retort;—*a.* brought into a state of vapor by heat and again condensed, as solid substances.—**sublimatory**, *a.* pert. to sublimation;—*n.* a vessel used for sublimation—**sublimation** (sub-li-mā'shun) *n.* act of sublimating or state of being sublimated.

sublime (sub-lim') *a.* [L. *sublimis*] exalted; elevated; high in place; eminent; awakening the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, etc.; high; majestic;—*n.* the magnificent in nature or in art;—*v.t.* to bring to a stage of vapor by heat, and condense again by cold; to sub-

limate; to heighten;—*v.i.* to be brought into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold—**sublimely**, *adv.*—**sublimity** (sub-lim'i-ti) *n.* grandeur; vastness; magnificence; elevation of place; nobleness of nature or character; eminence; loftiness of sentiment or style.

sublunar (sub-loó'ner) *a.* under the moon; hence, earthly.—**sub-lunary**, *a.*

submarginal (sub-már'ji-nal) *a.* adjacent to or below a margin; unprofitable [Econ.].

submarine (sub-má-rén') *a.* being, acting, or growing under water in the sea;—*n.* a vessel designed for submarine travel.

submaxillary (sub-maks'i-ler-i) *a.* under the lower jaw, as a **submaxillary vein**.

submerge (sub-mérj') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *mergere*, to plunge] to put under water, to plunge;—*v.i.* to plunge, as into water or other fluid—hence, to be included or incorporated.—**submergence**, *n.* act of submerging.—**submergible**, *a.*—**submergibility**, *n.*

submerse (sub-mérs') *v.t.* to submerge.—**submersion** (sub-mér'zshun) *n.* submergence. — **submersible**, *a.*—**submersibility**, *n.*

submission (sub-mish'un) *n.* act of submitting; obedience; confession of error—**submissive**, *a.* inclined to submit; obedient; yielding; humble; passive.—**submissively**, *adv.*

submit (sub-mit') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *mittere*, send] to yield or surrender to power or authority; to refer; to present for approval;—*v.i.* to yield one's person to the power of another; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to be submissive.

subnormal (sub-nawr'mal) *a.* under normal; inferior to the normal, as in intelligence, health, etc.—**sub-normally**, *adv.*—**subnormality**, *n.*

subordinate (sub-awr'di-nat) *a.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *ordinare*, to arrange, fr. *ordo*, *ordínus*, order] placed in a lower class or rank; holding a lower position; inferior;—*n.* one who stands in order or rank below another;—*v.t.* to place in a lower order.—**subordinately**, *adv.*—**subordinative**, *a.* tending to subordinate.—**subordination** (sub-awr-di-ná'shun) *n.* act of placing in a lower order, or subjecting; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection.

suborn (sub-awrn') *v.t.* [F. *suborner*, fr. L. *subornare*, fr. *sub*, under, and *ornare*, to fit out] to procure, or cause to take, a false oath, amounting to perjury; to procure by collusion.—**suborner**, *n.*—**subornation** (sub-awr-ná'shun) *n.* act of suborning; crime of procuring a person to take a false oath.

subpoena (sub-pé'na) *n.* also **subpena** [L. *sub*, under, and *poena*, punishment] a writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served as a witness, etc., under a penalty;—*v.t.* to serve with a writ of subpoena.

subrogate (sub-ró-gát) *v.t.* to substitute.—**subrogation**, *n.*

subscribe (sub-skrib') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *scribere*, write] to write underneath; to sign with one's own hand; to bind oneself by writing one's name beneath;—*v.i.* to give consent to something by signing one's name; to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to enter one's name for a newspaper, magazine, etc.—**subscriber**, *n.*

subscript (sub'skript) *n.* that which is written below, as a signature; [Math.] an index number written slightly below another number, as in X₂;—*a. pert.* to a subscript.

subscription (sub-skip'shun) *n.* act under, or at the end of, a letter, deed, or instrument; a formal declaration of consent to the creed or articles of a church; act of contributing; act of giving, or engaging to give, money to any cause or object, the sum given or engaged to be given by an individual.

subsequent (sub'sé-kwent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *subsequent-*, fr. *subsequi*, fr. *sub*, under, and *sequi*, to follow] following in time; coming after something else; following in order of place; succeeding.—**subsequently**, *adv.*

subserve (sub-sérv') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *servire*, to serve] to serve in subordination; to help forward; to promote;—*v.i.* to be useful, as an instrument to accomplish a design; to answer the purpose—**subservient**, *a.* serving to promote an object; useful as an instrument; acting as a tool.—**subserviently**, *adv.*—**subservience**, *n.* subordination; mean submission; obsequiousness.

subside (sub-sid') *v.i.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *sedere*, sit down] to sink or fall to the bottom; to fall into a state of quiet; to abate.—**subsidence** (sub'si-dens, sub-si'dens) *n.* act of falling, as the lees of liquors; act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.

subsidiary (sub-sid'i-er-i) *a.* [L. *subsidiarium*, help] furnishing a subsidy; serving to help; assistant; auxiliary.—*n.* an auxiliary.

subsidy (sub'si-di) *n.* [L. *subsidiarium*, help] supported; aid; extraordinary aid in money rendered to a sovereign by his subjects; a sum of money paid by one nation to another to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or by a government to aid a private enterprise in the public interest.—**subsidize** (sub'si-diz) *v.t.* to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; to give a subsidy to.—*Syn.* of "subsidy," bounty; allowance; bonus; premium.

subsist (sub-sist') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand] to support with provisions; to feed;—*v.s.* to have existence through something else; to live.—**subsistent**, *a.* having being; not having actual existence, but holding true.—**subsistence**, *n.* real being; means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions.

subsoil (sub'soil) *n.* the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil;—*v.t.* to plough so as to cut into the subsoil.

subspecies (sub-spē'shēz) *n.* a sub-division of a species, as of plants or animals.

substance (sub'stāns) *n.* [L. *substantia*, fr. *substāre*, fr. *sub*, under, and *stāre*, stand] being; something that exists; something real; something solid; that which underlies all outward manifestations; nature; anything that has a material form; body; matter; property.

substandard (sub-stand'erd) *a.* below standard, [Law] below standard and not so described or labeled.

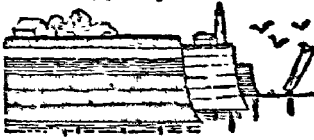
substantial (sub-stan'shāl) *a.* belonging to substance; actually existing; real; true; having good substance; strong, solid; moderately wealthy.—**substantially, adv.**—**substantiality, n.** solidity, truth.

substantiate (sub-stan'shi-āt) *v.t.* to establish by proof or evidence.—**substantiation** (sub-stan-shi-ā'shun) *n.* the act of making good, or establishing by proper evidence, as a charge or averment.—**substantiative, a.**

substantive (sub'stan-tiv) *a.* expressing existence; solid; real; having body; fixed.—*n.* a noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought; name of an object.

substitute (sub'sti-tüt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *stare*, put] to put in the place of another; to exchange;—*n.* one put in the place of another; [Law] one delegated to act for another.—**substitution** (sub-su-tü'shun) *n.* act of putting one person or thing in the place of another; [Gram.] syllepsis; the use of one word for another.

stratum (sub-strā'tum) *n.* a layer under another layer, as of soil, rock, etc.; the inner or permanent part of anything [Met.].



Cliff with Strata of Rock Exposed

substruction (sub-struk'shun) *n.* that which is constructed under something else, as a foundation; a substructure.—**substructional, a.**

substructure (sub-struk'chūr) *n.* that which is built beneath.

subsume (sub-sūm') *v.t.* [sub- and L. *sumere*, to take] to include under or within, as an individual under or within a class.—**subsumption, n.**—**subsumptive, a.**

subtenant (sub-ten'ant) *n.* one who holds property under a sublease.—**subtenancy, n.**

subtend (sub-tend') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *tendere*, stretch] to extend under, or be opposite to.

subterfuge (sub'ter-fūj) *n.* [L. *subterfugere*, flee secretly] that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment—hence, an evasion, quibble; excuse.

subterranean (sub-te-rā'nē-ān) *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *terra*, earth] being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth, or underground.

subtile (sub'til, sut'l) *a.* [L. *subtilis*, fr. *sub*, under, and *tela*, a web] subtle; thin; rare; delicately constructed; nice; fine; crafty.—**subtiley, adv.**—**subtility** (sub-til'i-tū) *n.* quality of being subtle, fineness.

subtitle (sub'ti-tl) *n.* a secondary title of a book, usually explanatory.

subtle (sut'l) *a.* [Contr. of subtitle] subtle; cunning; mentally refined.—**subtly, adv.**—**subtlety, n.** quality of being subtle; craftiness; acuteness of mind.

subtract (sub-trakt') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and (part.) *trahere*, to draw] to withdraw or take from the rest, as a part; to deduct.—**subtractive, a.**—**subtraction, n.** operation of subtracting or deducting; the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination.

subtrahend (sub'trā-hend) *n.* [L. *subtrahere*] the sum or number to be subtracted from another.

subtropical (sub-trop'i-kāl) *a.* adjoining the tropics; nearly tropical.—Also **subtropic.**

suburb (sub'urb) *n.* [L. *suburbium*, fr. *sub*, under, and *urbs*, a city] the outlying districts of a metropolitan area.—**suburban** (sub-urb'an) *a.* pert. to the suburbs of a city.—*n.* a dweller in the suburbs of a city. Also **suburbanite.**

subvene (sub-vēn') *v.i.* [L. *subvenire*, lit. to come under] to come under sustainingly; to occur, as an event that affords relief.

subvert (sub-vert') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *vertere*, to turn] to overthrow from the foundation; to run utterly; to corrupt.—**subversive, a.** tending to subvert, or overthrow and ruin.—**subversion** (sub-ver'zhun) *n.*—*Syn.* of "subvert," overturn; destroy; supersede.

subway (sub'wā) *n.* an underground way; an underground railroad.

succeed (suk-sēd') *v.t.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *cedere*, to go] to follow in order; to take the place of another; to be the successor of;—*v.i.* to come next in order; to come in the place of another, to ascend the throne after the removal of the occupant; to obtain the object desired.—*Syn.* flourish; prosper; thrive; win; prevail; attain.

success (suk-sēs') *n.* act of succeeding; favorable termination of anything attempted; also, issue, result, or effect.—**successful, a.** resulting in success; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious.—**successfully, adv.**—*Syn.* of "success," prosperity; achievement, attainment; consequence; fortune.

succession (suk-sēs'h'un) *n.* act of succeeding; a following of

things in order; sequence; a series of persons or things according to some established rule; lineage; race; the right to enter upon the possession of property.—**successive**, *a.* coming after.—**successively**, *adv.*—**successiveness**, *n.*

succinct (suk-singkt') *a.* [L. (part.) *succinctus*, fr. *succingere*, to gird below] girded or tucked up; bound; compressed into a narrow compass; concise; summary, laconic.—**succinctly**, *adv.*—**succinctness**, *n.*

succor (suk'er) *v.t.* also **succour** (M.E. *socouren*, fr. O.F. *sucurre*, fr. L. *succurrere*, to run up to, fr. *sub*, near, and *currere*, run) to help or relieve; to support; to befriend; to comfort;—*n.* aid; assistance, esp. assistance that relieves; the thing that brings relief.—**succorable**, *a.*

succory (suk'ō-ri) *n.* a form of chicory.

succotash (suk'ō-tash) *n.* [Am. Ind.] a dish of beans and corn cooked together.

succubus (suk'ū-bus) *n.* a female demon thought to visit men asleep.

succulent (suk'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *succulentus*] juicy, as a fruit or vegetable.—**succulence**, **succulency**, *n.*—**succulently**, *adv.*

succumb (su-kum') *v.i.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and *cumbere*, lie down] to yield; to sink unresistingly.

such (such) *a.* [A.S. *swylc*] of that kind; of the like kind; like; the same as mentioned.—**suchwise** (such'wiz) *adv.*

suck (suk) *v.t.* [A.S. *sucan*; cf. Ger. *saugen*] to draw, as by the action of the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb; to draw or drain;—*v.i.* to draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth or with a tube; to draw the breast; to draw in; to imbibe;—*n.* act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth; a small draft.—**sucker**, *n.* one who, or that which, sucks; a person easily deceived; the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; a fresh-water fish of the carp family; a lollipop;—*v.t.* to strip off the suckers or shoots from; to provide with suckers;—*v.i.* to send out suckers or shoots.



Sucker

suckle (suk'l) *v.t.* to give suck to; to nurse at the breast.—**suckler** (suk'ler) *n.*—**suckling**, *n.* a young child or animal nursed at the breast.

sucrose (sū'krōs) *n.* [F. *sucré*, sugar] sugar; specifically, sugar obtained from the cane or beet.

suction (suk'shun) *n.* [M.F., fr. L. *sugere*, pp. *sucius*, to suck] act of

sucking or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

sudatory (sū'da-tō-ri) *a.* [L. *sudatorius*] pert. to, or causing, sweat; pert. to a sudatorium.—**sudatorium** (sū-da-tō-ri-um) *n.* a room or compartment in which sweat baths are taken.

sudden (sud'n) *a.* [O.F. *soudain*, fr. L. *subitus*, that has come on suddenly] happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; quick; rash; unusual; abrupt;—*n.* an unexpected occurrence; surprise.—**suddenly**, *adv.*—**suddenness**, *n.*

sudorific (sū-dō-rif'ik) *a.* causing sweat;—*n.* any substance that causes sweat.—**sudoriferous** (sū-dō-rif'er-us) *a.* producing sweat, as the sweat glands.

suds (sudz) *n.pl.* [A.S. *seōthan*, to seethe] orig. things sodden; water impregnated with soap, and worked up into froth and bubbles.

sue (sū) *v.t.* [O.F. *suir*=F. *suivre*, fr. L. *sequi*, to follow] to prosecute; to endeavor to win; to seek justice from by legal process;—*v.i.* to seek by request; to petition; to prosecute; to make legal claim; to pay court; to play the lover.—**suable**, *a.*—**suability** (sū-ā-bil'i-ti) *n.*

suède (swäd) *n.* [F. *Suède*, Swede] undressed kid;—*a.* made of undressed kid.

suet (sū'et) *n.* [O.F. *seu*=F. *suif*, fr. L. *sebum*, tallow] the harder and less fusible fat of an animal.

suffer (su'er) *v.t.* [O.F. *soffrir*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *ferre*, to bear] to endure with pain; to undergo; to endure without sinking; to sustain, as a loss; to allow;—*v.i.* to undergo pain; to undergo punishment; to be injured; to sustain loss; to allow.—**sufferable**, *a.*—**sufferer**, *n.*—**sufferance** (su'fer-ans) *n.* state of suffering; pain endured; patience; toleration; negative consent by not forbidding.

suffice (su-fis') *v.t.* [L. *sufficere*, be sufficient, fr. *sub*, under, and *facere*, to make] to satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants of;—*v.i.* to be enough.

sufficient (su-fish'ent) *a.* adequate to what is wanted; enough.—**sufficiently**, *adv.*—**sufficiency**, *n.* adequacy; plenty; a satisfactory amount.

suffix (su'fiks) *n.* [L. (part.) *suffixus*, fr. *sufigere*, to fix on, fr. *sub*, under, and *figere*, to fix] a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix;—(su-fiks') *v.t.* to add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word.

suffocate (su'fō-kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *suffocatus*, fr. *suffocare*, fr. *sub*, under, and *fauces*, the throat] to choke by stopping respiration; to stifle;—*v.i.* to become choked, stifled, or smothered.—**suffocation** (su'fō-kā'shun) *n.* choking or stifling.

suffragan (su'fra-gan) *a.* [L. *suffragari*, to support with one's vote] assisting;—*n.* a bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan.

suffrage (su'frāj) *n.* [L. *suffragium*, a ballot, fr. *suffragari*, to vote for] a voice given in deciding a question, or in the choice of a man for an office; the right to

vote; attestation; approval; testimony; consent.

suffragist (suf'ra-jist) *n.* one who has, or exercises, the right of suffrage; a voter.—**suffragette**, *n.* a term recently applied to women who claimed the political franchise.

suffuse (su-fūz') *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *suffusus*, fr. *suffundere*, to pour over, fr. *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour] to pour underneath; to overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.—**suffusive**, *a.*—**suffusion** (su-fū-zhun) *n.* act of suffusing, as with a fluid; that which is spread over; [*Med.*] an extravasation, as of blood, etc.

sugar (shoo'ger) *n.* [*F.* *sucre*, fr. *Sp.*, fr. *A.*, fr. *Per.*, fr. *Skr.*—*gravel*, candied sugar] a sweet substance obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar cane, maple, beet, etc.—*a.* made of sugar,—*v.t.* to season, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; to sweeten; to disguise by soft words.—**sugary**, *a.*—like, or consisting of, sugar; sentimental.—**sugar beet**, a white beet which yields sugar.—**sugar cane**, the plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.—**sugar maple**, a maple of eastern U.S. from the sap of which maple sugar is obtained.—**sugar of lead**, acetate of lead.—**sugar pine**, a tall pine tree of the Pacific Coast, known for its large cones and valuable timber.—**sugarplum**, a piece of soft candy in the form of a ball or patty.



Sugar Pine Leaves and Cone

suggest (sug-jest') *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *suggestus*, fr. *suggerere*, fr. *sub*, under, and *gerere*, to carry] to hint; to mention in the first instance, privately, or as a possibility; to introduce indirectly to the thoughts;—*v.i.* to make suggestions.—**suggestible**, *a.*—**suggestibility** (sug-jes-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**suggestion**, *n.* a hint; a faint mention or proposal; presentation of an idea to one's own mind or consciousness.—**suggestive**, *a.* containing a suggestion.—**suggestively**, *adv.*—**suggestiveness**, *n.*

suicide (sū'i-sid) *n.* [Coined fr. *L.* *sui*, of oneself, and *caedere*, to kill] act of designedly destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder; ruin of one's own interests or aims.—**suicidal**, *a.* partaking of the crime of suicide, foolhardy.—**suicidally**, *adv.*

suit (sūt) *n.* [*F.* *suile*, fr. *L.* *sequi*, to follow] act of suing; endeavor; courtship; an action for the recovery of a claim; a set or suite; a series; one of the four sets of a pack of cards; a habit designed and worn as a unit;—*v.t.* to fit; to be fitted to; to become; to please;—*v.i.* to agree; to accord.—**suitable**, *a.* proper; becoming; correspondent.—**suitably**, *adv.*—**suitability**, *n.*—**suitcase**, *n.* a valise.

suite (swēt) *n.* [*F.*; cf. *suit*] the retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage; a connected series or succession, as of rooms, a set, as of furniture; [*Mus.*] a series of dances written in related keys, or a composition written with any number of movements.

suitor (sū'ter) *n.* one who sues; one who solicits a woman in marriage; one who sues or prosecutes a demand in court, a petitioner; a lover.

sulfanilimide (sul-fa-nil'i-mid) *n.* an aniline dye which, in various forms, is used medicinally in the treatment of streptococcal infections.

sulfate (sul'fāt) *n.* See **sulphate**.—**sulfate fur** (sul'fer) *n.* See **sulphur**.

sulk (sulk) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *solcan*, dull, fr. *solcan*, to be slow] to be sullen; to show sulkiness;—*n.* a sullen fit or mood.—**sulky**, *a.* sullen; morose,—*n.* a two-wheeled carriage for a single person.—**sulkily**, *adv.*

sullen (sul'en) *a.* [*O.F.* *solain*, lonely, fr. *L.* *solus*, alone] gloomy; gloomily angry and silent; cross, obstinate.—**sullenly**, *adv.*—**sullenness**, *n.*

sully (sul'i) *v.t.* [*A.S.* *sylian*, to defile, fr. *sol*, mud] to soil, to dirty; to stain; to injure;—*v.s.* to be soiled or tarnished; soil; tarnish; spot.

sulphate (sul'fāt) *n.* a salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.

sulphide (sul'fid) *n.* a compound of sulphur with another substance.

sulphite (sul'fit) *n.* a salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

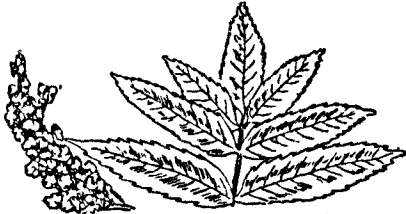
sulphur (sul'fer) *n.* [*L.*] an elementary, non-metallic substance of a yellow color, burning with a blue flame; brimstone.—**sulphurate** (sul'fū-rāt) *v.t.* to treat with sulphur.—**sulphur-bottom**, *n.* a large whale with yellowish spots on its underside.—**sulphuret** (sul'fū-ret) *v.t.* to compound with sulphur.—**sulphuric** (sul'fū'rik) *a.* pert. to sulphur, or to the corrosive liquid sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4).—**sulphurous** (sul'fū-rus) *a.* pert. to sulphur, or to sulphurous acid (H_2SO_3).

sultan (sul'tan) *n.*; *fern.* **sultana** [*F.*, fr. *A.* *sullān*, victorious (also, a prince)] a Mohammedan prince, esp. the emperor of the Turks; the Grand Signior.—**sultana** (sul-tā'na) *n.* a variety of raisin.—**sultanic** (sul-tan'ik) *a.* belonging to a sultan.—**sultanate** (sul'tan-āt) *n.* the dominion of a sultan.

sultry (sul'tri) *a.* [*Corr.* fr. *sweltry*] very hot and oppressive.—**sultrily**, *adv.*—**sultriness**, *n.*

sum (sum) *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L.* *summa*, fr. *summus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, on high, fr. *super*, above] the aggregate of two or more numbers, quantities, or particulars; a quantity of money; amount; substance; height; completion; a problem to be solved in arithmetic;—*v.t.* to bring together into one whole; to cast up, as a column of figures; to comprise in few words.—**summation** (sum-ā'shun) *n.* act of summing, or forming, a total amount; an aggregate.

sumac (sū'mak) *n.* any of several shrubs, including the laurel, staghorn, and other varieties (see also **poison sumac**); dried and powdered sumac leaves, used in tanning and dyeing. Also **sumach** (sū'mak).



Staghorn Sumac Flower and Leaves

summary (sum'a-ri) *a.* [L. *summa*, the whole, fr. *summus*, highest] brief; concise; rapidly performed;—*n.* an abstract or compendium.—**summarize**, *v.t.* to comprise in a summary.

summer (sum'er) *n.* [A.S. *sumer*; cf. Ger. *summer*] the warmest of the seasons—June, July, and Aug. in the northern hemisphere, and Dec., Jan., and Feb. in the southern;—*a.* relating to summer,—*v.i.* to pass the summer; to feed cattle, etc., during the summer.

summersault (sum'er-sawlt) *n.* See **somersault**.

summit (sum'it) *n.* [O.F. *som*, top, fr. L. *summus*, highest] the top; the highest point.

summon (sum'un) *v.t.* [O.F. *somoner*, fr. L. *summonere*, fr. *sub*, under, secretly, and *monere*, warn] to call, cite, or notify to appear, as in court; to excite into action.—**summons**, *n.* the command of a superior to appear; a citation to appear in court; a call to surrender;—*v.i.* to serve with a summons.—**summoner**, *n.*

sump (sump) *n.* [D.] a hole for drainage; a cesspool; the bottom of a shaft in which water collects.

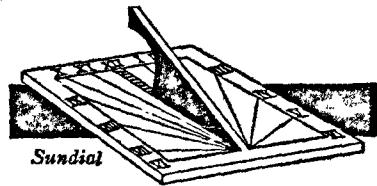
sumpter (sump'ter) *n.* [O.F. *sommeter*, fr. L. *sagmarius*, fr. G. *sagma*, a pack-saddle, fr. *sallein*, to pack] an animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens;—*a.* employed to carry burdens.

sumptuary (sump'chū-er-i) *a.* [L. *sumptus*, expense] relating to expense; regulating expenditure.

sumptuous (sump'chū-us) *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, costly, fr. *sumptus*, expense, cost] involving large outlay or expense; magnificent.

sun (sun) *n.* [A.S. *sunne*] the heavenly body whose light constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve; the sunshine;—*v.t.* to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to expose to the sun.—**sunny**, *a.*—**sunbeam**, *n.* a ray of the sun.—**sunbonnet**, *n.* a light bonnet, projecting in front, to protect the face from the rays of the sun.—**sunburn**, *v.t.* to burn or scorch by the sun.—**sundown**, *n.* sunset.—**sunfish** (sun'fish) *n.* a large, soft-finned sea-fish; a species of shark; a small

American fresh-water fish with a deep, flat body and brilliant coloring.—**sunflower**, *n.* a plant so called from the form and the color of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays.—**sunlight**, *n.* the light of the sun.—**sunlit**, *a.*—**sunrise**, *n.* first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; the east.—**sunset**, *n.* the descent of the sun below the horizon; evening; the west.—**sunshade**, *n.* a shade from the rays of the sun; a parasol.—**sunshine**, *n.* the light of the sun; warmth; illumination; prosperity; happiness.—**sunshiny**, *a.*—**sunstroke**, *n.* any affection produced by the action of the sun; prostration caused by exposure to excessive heat.—**sundial**, an instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of the gnomon projected on a graduated plate by a gnomon or style.



Sundial

Sunday (sun'dā) *n.* [A.S. *sunnan dæg*; cf. Ger. *sonntag*] the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath;—*a.* belonging to the first day of the week.

sunder (sun'der) *v.t.* [A.S. *sundrian*, to separate, fr. *sundor*, apart] to disunite by rending, cutting, or breaking; to separate;—*adv.* apart; asunder.

sundry (sun'dri) *a.* several; more than one or two.—**sundries** (sun'driz) *n.pl.* many different or small things; small items classed under this general heading.—**all and sundry**, all collectively and individually.

sunk (sunk) *past tense and pp. of the verb sink*—**sunken** (sunk'en) *a.* sunk; depressed; lying on the bottom, as the bottom of a lake, ocean, etc.

sup (sup) *v.t.* [A.S. *sūpan*, to sip; cf. Ger. *saufen*, to drink] to take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip;—*v.i.* to take supper;—*n.* a small mouthful; a sip.

super (sū'per) *n.* [L. over, beyond] a superannumerary.

superable (sū'per-a-bl) *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *super*, over] capable of being overcome or conquered.

superabound (sū'per-a-bound') *v.t.* to be very abundant or exuberant.—**superabundant** (sū'per-a-bun'dant) *a.* abounding to excess.

superannuate (sū'per-an'u-āt) *v.t.* [L. *super*, above, and *annus*, a year] to disqualify by old age and infirmity; to retire from service, on half pay, pension, etc.;—*v.i.* to become disabled by length of years.—**superannuation** (sū'per-an-u-ā'shun) *n.* state of being disqualified by old age; state of being pensioned off.

superb (sū'per'b') *a.* [L. *superbus*, proud, fr. *super*, above] grand; magnificent; stately; elegant.

supercargo (sü-per-kär'gō) *n.* an officer on merchant ships who superintends the commercial interests of the vessel.

supercharger (sü-per-char'jer) *n.* a device to increase above normal the air introduced into an internal combustion engine.

supercilious (sü-per-sil'yus) *a.* [*L. superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium*, an eyebrow, fr. *super*, above, and *cilium*, eyelid] lofty with pride; dictatorial; manifesting haughtiness; contemptuous.

superciliously, *adv.*—**superciliousness**, *n.*
superdreadnought (sü-pēr-dred'nawt) *n.* [fr. *super* and *dreadnought*] a dreadnought of the largest and most powerful type.—Also **superdreadnaught**.

superego (sü-per-ē'gō) *n.* in psychoanalytic doctrine, that aspect of the ego which is involved in self-examination and self-correction; the conscience

supererogation (sü-per-er-ō-gā'shun) *n.* [*L. fr. super*, above, and *erogare*, to pay out] doing more than duty or necessity requires.—**supererogatory** (sü-per-ē-rog'a-tō-n) *a.* performed to an extent not required by duty or necessity.

superficial (sü-per-fish'al) *a.* [*L. superficialis*, fr. *super*, above, and *facies*, the face] lying on, or pert. to, the surface; shallow; not profound or deep.—**superficially**, *adv.*

superficies (sü-per-fish'ēz) *n. pl.* [fr. *super* and *L. facies*, shape] the surface; external appearance.

superfine (sü-per-fin) *a.* extremely fine; very excellent.—**superfinesness**, *n.*

superfluous (sü-per'floo-us) *a.* [*L. superfluus*, fr. *superfluere*, to overflow, fr. *super*, above, and *fluere*, to flow] more than is wanted or sufficient; useless.—**superfluity** (sü-per-floo'i-ti) *n.* a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance.—*Syn.* of "superfluous," excessive; unnecessary; gratuitous.

superheat (sü-pgr-hēt') *v. t.* to heat excessively; to heat a liquid under such conditions of pressure, etc., that it will not vaporize; to add heat to the heat of vaporization.—**superheater**, *n.*

superheterodyne (sü-pgr-het'er-ō-din) *a. pert.* to a system of reproducing radio signals at a frequency above audible frequency but below the frequency of the signals themselves, and then rectifying and amplifying the beats so reproduced;—*n.* a radio wired for superheterodyne reception.

superhuman (sü-pgr-hū'mān) *a.* above or beyond what is human; divine.

superimpose (sü-pgr-im-pōz') *v. t.* to lay or impose on something else.

superinduce (sü-pgr-in-dūs') *v. t.* to bring into, or over, something already existing; to superimpose.—**superinduction**, (sü-pgr-in-duk'shun) *n.*

superintend (sü-pgr-in-tend') *v. t.* to have the care and oversight of.—**superintendent**, *n.* one who has the oversight and charge of a thing, overseer;—*a.* overlooking with authority.—**superintendence**, *n.* personal supervision or direction.

superior (sü-pē'r-er) *a.* [*L. superior*, comp. of *superus*, above, fr. *super*, above] more elevated; higher; surpassing others; above, or beyond, the power of;—*n.* one more advanced or more elevated in rank; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey; a small letter or figure standing above the line, as * or †.—**superiores**, *n.* a female superior in a convent or abbey.—**superiority** (sü-pē-n-or'i-ti) *n.* quality of being higher, greater, or more excellent; advantage.—*Syn.* of "superior," lofty; better; preferable; supernormal; excellent.

superjacent (sü-pgr-jä'sent) *a.* above and next to; overlying.—**superjacency**, *n.*

superlative (sü-per'la-tiv) *a.* [*L. superlativus*, fr. (part) *superlatus*, fr. *superferre*, fr. *super*, over, and *ferre*, to carry] most eminent; surpassing all others; supreme; expressing, as a form of the adjective or adverb, the highest degree of quality;—*n.* that which is most eminent; a word in the superlative degree.

superman (sü'per-man) *n.* a person of superhuman abilities or accomplishments; [Phil] the concept of the superman as propounded by Friedrich Nietzsche.

supernal (sü-per'nal) *a.* above the earth; sublime; heavenly.

supernatural (sü-per-nach'ü-ral) *a.* being beyond the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.—**supernaturalism**, *n.* belief in the supernatural.

supernumerary (sü-per-nū'mer-er-i) *a.* [*L. supernumerarius*, fr. *super*, above, and *numerus*, a number] exceeding the number prescribed;—*n.* a person, or thing, beyond what is necessary or usual; a non-actor who appears in crowd scenes, etc., on the stage.

superphysical (sü-pgr-fiz'i-kel) *a.* above or beyond the physical; spiritual.—**superphysically**, *a.*

superpose (sü-per-pōz') *v. t.* [*F. superposer*] to place over or on top of; to superimpose; [*Geom*] to place one figure on another so that they coincide.—**superposition** (sü-pgr-pō-zish'un) *n.*

supersaturate (sü-pgr-sach'ü-rät) *v. t.* to oversaturate; to saturate beyond the usual point of saturation.—**supersaturation** (sü-pgr-sach-ü-rä'shun) *n.*

superscribe (sü-pgr-skrīb') *v. t.* [*L. super*, over, and *scribere*, write] to write or engrave on the top, outside, or face, to write the name or address of a person on the outside or cover of, as a letter or envelope.

superscript (sü'per-skrīpt) *a.* written over or above the line;—*n.* a superior figure, as †.—**superscription**

(sū-per-skrip'shun) *n.* that which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above; in Scripture, an impression upon coins.

supersede (sū-per-sēd') *v.t.* [*L. supersedere, to sit above, fr. super, above, and sedere, to sit*] to set above or over, to displace from office; to replace by another appointment; to set aside.

supersensible (sū-per-sen'si-bl) *a.* beyond or above the senses; incapable of being perceived by the senses. — **supersensibly, adv.** — **supersensibility, n.** — **supersensibility** (sū-per-sen-si-bil'i-ti) *n.*

superstition (sū-per-stish'un) *n.* [*L. (acc.) superstitionem, fear of the gods, fr. super, above, and sistere, fr. stare, to stand*] an excessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious; unnecessary fears and scruples in religion; the worship of false gods. — **superstitious, a.** evincing superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; believing ignorantly in supernatural, spiritual, or diabolic agencies. — **superstitiously, adv.** — **superstitiousness, n.**

superstratum (sū-per-strā'tum) *n.* a stratum lying on, or above, another stratum; hence, the surface.

superstructure (sū-per-struk'chūr) *n.* [*L. fr. super, over, and struere, build*] any material structure or edifice built on something else, esp. the building raised on a foundation.

supervene (sū-per-vēn') *v.i.* [*L. supervenire, come over or upon, fr. super, above, and venire, to come*] to come upon as something extraneous; to take place. — **supervention** (sū-per-ven'shun) *n.* the act of supervening.

supervise (sū-per-vīz') *v.t.* [*L. super, over, and (part.) visus, fr. videre, see*] to oversee; to superintend; — *n.* inspection. — **supervisor, n.** one who supervises; an overseer. — **supervisory, a.** pert. to supervision. — **supervision** (sū-per-vīzh'un) *n.* superintendence.

supinate (sū'pi-nāt) *v.t.* and *ś.* [*L. supinare, to bend*] to cause supination [*Anat.*]. — **supination** (sū'pi-nā'shun) *n.* the act of turning the forearm and hand so that the palm is upward.

supine (sū'pin) *n.* [*L. supinus, bent backward*] a Latin verbal noun, of which there are two, the first ending in *um* of the accusative case, which has an active signification, and the second ending in *us* of the ablative case, which has a passive signification; — (sū'pīn') *a.* lying on the back, or with the face upward; listless; dull. — **supinely, adv.** — **supineness, n.** — *Syn.* of "supine," prostrate; ambitionless; unresisting.

supper (sup'er) *n.* [*O F. soper = F. soper, the evening meal; the last meal of the day; — v.t. to give supper to; — v.i. to take supper.*

supplant (su-plant') *v.t.* [*F. supplanter, fr. L. supplantare, to trip up one's heels, fr. sub, under, and planta, the sole of the foot*] to displace by stratagem; to take the place of; to undermine.

supple (sup'l) *a.* [*F. souple, fr. L. supplex, bending the knees, fr. sub, under, and plicare, to fold*] pliant; resilient; not obstinate; obsequious; — *v.t.* to make soft and pliant; to make compliant or submissive; — *v.i.* to become soft and pliant. — **suppleness, n.** pliancy; flexibility; facility. — *Syn.* flexible; lithe; compliant; fawning.

supplement (sup'lē-ment) *n.* [*L. supplementum, fr. supplere, to fill up*] that which fills up something to which it is added; something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies; [*Math.*] the quantity that must be added to an angle or an arc to make 180°; — *v.t.* to fill up by additions; to add to. — **supplemental** (sup'lē-men'tal) *a.* added to supply what is wanted. — **supplementary, a.** supplemental.

suppliant (sup'li-ant) *a.* [*F., fr. L. (part. stem) supplicans, fr. supplicare, to entreat, fr. supplex, fr. sub, under, and plicare, to fold*] asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; — *n.* a humble petitioner. — **suppliantly, adv.**

supplicate (sup'li-kāt) *v.t.* [*L. (part.) supplicatus, fr. supplicare, fr. supplex, kneeling down*] to entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; to call upon humbly; — *v.i.* to implore. — **suppliant, n.** a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively; — *a.* asking or entreating humbly. — **supplication** (sup-li-kā'shun) *n.* humble and earnest prayer in worship; humble petition. — *Syn.* of "supplicate," to ask; beg; solicit; petition; plead.

supply (su-plī') *v.t.* [*F., fr. L. supplere, fr. sub, under, and plere, fill*] to fill up; to furnish with what is wanted; — *n.* sufficiency of things for use or want; store (chiefly in the *pl.*).

support (su-pōrt') *v.t.* [*L. supportare, fr. sub, under, and portare, carry*] to keep from falling; to sustain; to endure without being exhausted; to furnish with the means of living; to carry on; to make good; to vindicate; to maintain; to countenance; to stand up; to speak in favor of; — *n.* act of sustaining; a prop; that which maintains life; subsistence; help; countenance. — **supportable, a.** — **supporter, n.** a prop; a pillar, etc.; a sustainer; an adherent of a party; one who speaks in favor of a motion; a seconder; — *pl.* figures of birds, beasts, fishes, and sometimes of human beings, placed on each side of the escutcheon, and appearing to support it [*Her.*]. — *Syn.* of "support," to stay; assist; bolster; uphold; substantiate; sustain; sanction; maintain; tolerate; endure.

suppose (su-pōz') *v.t.* [*F. supposer, fr. L. (part.) suppositus, fr. supponere, fr. sub, under, and ponere, to place*] to lay down without proof; to advance, as a possible fact, condition, etc.; — *v.i.* to think; to imagine. — **supposition** (sup-ō-zīsh'un) *n.* a thought without proof; belief without evidence. — **suppositional, a.** hypothetical. — **supposititious** (su-pōz-i-tīsh'us) *a.* put by trick in the place belonging to another; spurious.

suppository (su-pōz'i-tō-ri) *n.* a medicinal substance introduced into the rectum, etc.

suppress (su-pres') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *sup-pressas*, fr. *supprimere*, fr. *sub*, under, and *primere*, to press] to overpower and crush; to put down; to subdue; to withhold from being made public.—**suppressible**, *a.*—**suppressive**, *a.* subduing, concealing.—**suppressor**, *n.*—**suppression**, *n.* act of suppressing or state of being suppressed.

suppurate (sup-ū-rāt) *v.i.* [L. fr. *sub*, under, and stem, *pur-*, of *pus*, matter] to generate pus.—**suppurative**, *a.* tending to suppurate;—*n.* a medicine that promotes suppuration.—**suppuration** (sup-ū-rā'shun) *n.* process of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; the matter produced by suppuration.

suprarenal (sū-prā-re'nal) *a.* above or in front of the kidneys; adrenal;—*n.* a ductless gland located, in man, near the top of the kidney; an adrenal gland.

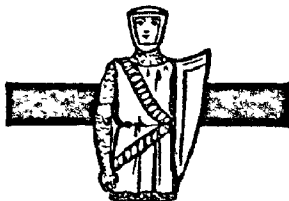
supreme (sū-prēm) *a.* [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, fr. *super*, above] holding the highest place in power; highest, or most excellent; greatest possible.—**supremely**, *adv.*—**supremacy**, *n.* state of being in the highest station of power; higher authority or power.

surcease (ser-sēs') *v.t.* [O.F. (part.) *sur-sis*, fr. *surseoir*, fr. L. *superse-dere*, put off] to cause to cease;—*v.i.* to cease;—*n.* cessation.

surcharge (ser-chārj') *v.t.* [F. *sur-charger*] to overload; to overburden, to overcharge; to make an additional charge;—(ser'chārj) *n.* an excessive load; an overcharge.

surcingle (ser'sing-gl) *n.* [L. fr. *super*, over, and *cingulum*, a belt, fr. *cingere*, gird] a belt, band, or girth for a horse; the girdle of a cassock.

surcoat (ser'kōt) *n.* formerly, a kind of cloak worn over armor.



Medieval Soldier Wearing Surcoat

surd (serd) *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf] not capable of being expressed in rational numbers, as the square root of 2; radical; uttered with simple breath; not sonant;—*n.* a quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

sure (shoor) *a.* [O.F. *scūr*=F. *sūr*, fr. L. *securus*, safe, fr. *se*, apart, from, and *cura*, care] certain; positive; not liable to be broken; certain to be done; firm; stable; secure.—**surely**, *adv.*—**sureness**, *n.*

surety (shoor'ti) *n.* [Doublet of *security*] certainty; security; ground of confidence; security against loss or damage; one who engages to answer for another; a bail; a hostage.

surf (serf) *n.* [fr. *sough*, with *r* intrusive; M.E. *swough*, fr. A.S. *swōgan*, to make a rushing sound] the swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore or rocks, etc.—**surfboard**, *n.* a board on which a swimmer rides the surf.—**surfboat**, *n.* a boat used in the surf.

surface (ser'fis) *n.* [F. fr. *sur*, fr. L. *super*, and *face*, fr. L. *facies*] the exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; superficies; a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness,—*a.* pert. to the surface; superficial.

surfeit (ser'fit) *v.t.* [O.F. *surfast*, fr. L. *super*, above, and *facere*, to make] to overfeed; to fill to satiety; to cloy;—*v.i.* to be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues;—*n.* excess in eating and drinking; satiety.

surge (serj) *n.* [L. *surgere*, to rise] a large wave or billow, a rolling swell of water,—*v.i.* to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

surgeon (ser'jun) *n.* [Doublet of *chi-rurgeon*, *qv*] one who practices surgery; one who treats diseases or injuries by manual operation, or by local applications.

surgery (ser'jer-i) *n.* art of healing by manual operation; a place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared.

surgical (ser'jik-al) *a.* pert. to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.—**surgically**, *adv.*

surly (ser'li) *a.* [A.S. *sūr*, sour, or *sur-ly*=*sur-iska*, arrogant] gloomily morose; ill-natured; cross and rude.—**surlyly**, *adv.*—**surliness**, *n.*

surmise (ser-miz') *v.t.* [O.F. *surmettre*, to accuse, fr. L. *super*, above, and *mittere*, to send] to conjecture; to suspect; to infer or suppose;—*n.* the thought that something may be; conjecture.

surmount (ser-mount') *v.t.* [F. *sur-monter*, fr. *sur* (=L. *super*) and *monter*, to mount] to rise above; to overcome.—**surmountable**, *a.*

surname (ser'nām) *n.* [fr. F. *sur*=L. *super*, over and above, and E. name; cf. F. *surnom*] a name added to the baptismal or Christian name; a family name;—*v.t.* to call by an appellation to the original name.

surpass (ser-pas') *v.t.* [F. *surpasser*, to excel, fr. *sur*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass] to go beyond; to excel, to outstrip.—**surpassable**, *a.*

surplice (ser'plis) *n.* [F. *surplus*, fr. L. *super*, over, and *pelliscus*, made of skins, fr. *pellis*, a skin] a loose white garment worn by the clergy of the Episcopalian and certain other churches.

surplus (ser'plus) *n.* [F. fr. L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more] excess be-



Clergyman Wearing Surplice

yond what is wanted; excess of income over expenditure—**surplusage**, *n.* surplus excess; [Law] matter not relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

surprint (sgr'print) *n.* that which is printed over something else;—*v.t.* to print over something else.

surprise (ser-priz') *v.t.* [O.F. *sorpris*=F. *surpris*, (part.) of *surprendre*, fr. L. *super*, over, and *prehendere*, take] to fall upon unexpectedly; to take unawares; to astonish;—*n.* act of coming upon unawares; an unforeseen or unexpected event; a sense of wonder.

surrealism (su-rē'al-izm) *n.* [F. *surrealisme*] a school of art which professes to explore the subconscious by images without rational order or congruity.

surrender (su-ren'der) *v.t.* [O.F. *surrendere*, to give up, fr. L. *super*, over, and *reddere*, to restore] to yield to another; to give up; to deliver up upon compulsion; to relinquish; to give up, as a principal by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, etc.;—*v.i.* to give up oneself into the power of another; to yield; to capitulate,—*n.* a yielding of the possession of something; the giving up of a principal into custody by his bail.

surreptitious (sgr-ep-tish'us) *a.* [L. fr. (part.) *surreptus*, fr. *surripere*, to take secretly, fr. *sub*, under, and *rapere*, to seize] done by stealth; clandestine; underhand.—**surreptitiously**, *adv.*—**surreptitiousness**, *n.*

surrogate (ser'ō-gāt) *n.* [L. (part.) *surrogatus*, fr. *surrogare*, to substitute, fr. *sub*, under, and *rogare*, to ask] a deputy; a judicial officer with jurisdiction over the execution of wills, etc.; [Eng.] the lawyer appointed to act for the bishop or chancellor of the diocese.

surround (su-round') *v.t.* [fr. O.F. *surronder*, fr. L. *superundare*, to overflow] to encompass; to environ; to lie, or be, on all sides of.—**surroundings**, *n. pl.* things which surround; external or attending circumstances.

surtax (sgr-taks') *v.t.* to put an extra tax on;—(sgr'taks) *n.* an additional tax.

surtout (sgr-toō') *n.* [F. *sur* (L. *super*), over, and *tout* (L. *totus*, all)] a close-bodied frock coat.

surveillance (sgr-vāl'yans) *n.* [F. fr. *surveiller*, watch over] watch; inspection.—**surveillant**, *a.* watching.

survey (ser-vā') *v.t.* [O.F. *surveoyer*, fr. L. *super*, over, and *videre*, see] to view as from a high place; to view with a scrutinizing eye; to determine the form, extent, position, etc., of, by means of linear and angular measurements;—(sgr'vā) *n.* an attentive view; an examination; operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of, as any part of the earth's surface; measured plan and description of any line or portion of country.—**surveying**, *n.* the science of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface.—**surveyor**, *n.* an overseer, a superintendent; one who examines the condition, quantity, or quality of

anything; one who measures land; an officer who ascertains the contents of casks; a gauger.

survive (sgr-viv') *v.t.* [F. *survivre*, fr. L. *super*, over, and *vivere*, to live] to live beyond the life of; to outlive; to live longer than;—*v.i.* to remain alive.—**survivor**, *n.*—**survival** (sgr-vi'val) *n.* a living longer than, or beyond, the life of another person, thing, or event; outliving; any rite, habit, belief, etc., remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away.

susceptible (su-sep'ti-bl) *a.* [L. *susceptibilis*, fr. (part.) *susceptus*, fr. *suscipere*, to take up, fr. *sub* and *capere*, to take] impressible; tender; liable.—**susceptibility** (su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* capacity for feeling.

suspect (sus-pekt') *v.t.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *suspectus*, fr. *suscipere*, to look at secretly, fr. *sub*, under, and *specere*, to look] to imagine to exist; to imagine to be guilty upon slight evidence; to doubt; to conjecture;—*v.i.* to imagine guilt; to have a suspicion;—*a.* suspected;—*n.* a suspected person.

suspend (sus-pend') *v.t.* [F. *suspendere*, fr. L. *sub*, under, and *pendere*, to hang] to hang; to attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time; to debar;—*v.i.* to cease from operation or activity, esp. to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations.—**suspenders**, *n. pl.* straps for holding up trousers, stockings, etc.; braces.



Man Wearing Suspenders

suspense (sus-pens') *n.* a state of uncertainty; indecision; cessation for a time.—**suspensive**, *a.* uncertain; doubtful.—**suspensively**, *adv.*

susceptible (sus-pen'si-bl) *a.* capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

suspension (sus-pen'shun) *n.* act of suspending; temporary stoppage; delay; withholding of anything; temporary deprivation of office, privileges, etc.; a finely divided substance mixed with, but not dissolved in, a liquid.—**suspensory**, *a.* hanging; depending; fitted or serving to suspend;—*n.* that which suspends; a bandage.

suspicion (sus-pish'un) *n.* [O.F. *suspicion*, fr. L. *sub*, under and *specere*, look at] imagination of the existence of something upon very slight evidence, or no evidence at all.—**suspicious** (sus-pish'us) mistrustful; doubtful; inclined to suspect; given to suspicion.

suspire (sus-pir') *v.t.* [L. *suspirare*] to breathe deeply; to sigh.—**suspiration** (sus-pi-rā'shun) *n.* a sigh.

sustain (sus-tān') *v.t.* [L. *sustinere*, fr. *sub*, under, and *tendere*, to hold]

to keep from falling; to uphold; to support; to keep from sinking; to maintain; to keep alive; to vindicate; to comfort; to relieve; to suffer; to undergo; to allow the prosecution of; to sanction; to prove; to establish by evidence; [Mus.] to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.

sustenance (sus'tē-nāns) *n.* support; maintenance; food; provisions.

susurrus (sū-ser'us) *n.* [L.] a soft murmuring or humming sound.—**susurrous** (sū-ser'us) *a.* [L. *susurrare*, to murmur] whispering; rustling; also **susurrant**.—**sussurate** (sū-ser'āt) *v.i.* and *t.* to whisper.

sutler (sut'ler) *n.* [D.] a person who accompanies an army, selling various articles to the soldiers.—**sutlery**, *n.* the work of a sutler.

suttee (su-tē') *n.* [Skr.=a true wife] a widow who immolates herself on the funeral pyre of her husband—hence (wrongly), the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband (formerly practiced in India).

suture (sū'chūr) *n.* [L. *sutura*, fr. (part.) *sutus*, fr. *suere*, to sew] act of sewing; [Anat.] act of sewing together, as the exterior parts of a wound; the seam or joint that unites the bones of the skull;—*v.i.* to sew with sutures.

suzerain (sū'ze-rān) *n.* [F. *suzerain*, paramount, a lord paramount] a superior lord, to whom fealty is due; a feudal lord.—**suzerainty**, *n.* dominion or authority of a suzerain; paramount authority.

swab (swob) *n.* [D.] a mop; a bundle of thrums, or bit of sponge, cloth, etc., used for scrubbing or cleaning floors, decks, etc.;—*v.i.* to clean with a mop or swab.



Swab

swaddle (swod'l) *v.i.* [A.S. *swæthel*, that which swathes, fr. *swathn*, a bandage] to bind, as with a bandage, to swathe, as an infant.—**swaddling cloth**, a band or cloth wrapped round a newborn infant.

swag (swag) *v.i.* [Slang] to sink down by its weight;—*n.* a bundle; baggage; stolen property.—**swagger**, *v.i.* to strut with a defiant air; to boast or brag noisily; to bluster; to bully;—*n.* boastfulness or insolence of manner.

swain (swān) *n.* [Scand.=boy, servant; cf. A.S. *swān*, swineherd] a servant employed in husbandry; a pastoral youth; a rustic; a lover.

swallow (swol'ō) *n.* [A.S. *swælcwe*; cf. Ger. *schwalbe*] a small bird of passage,—of the genus *Hirundo*, remarkable for its swiftness and the length of time it remains on the wing.

swallow (swol'ō) *v.i.* [A.S. *swelgan*] to take into the gullet; to absorb; to draw into an abyss; to embrace, as opinions

or belief, without scruple; to appropriate; to occupy; to employ; to engross; to seize and waste; to exhaust;—*n.* the gullet or esophagus; voracity.

swallowtail (swol'ō-tāil) *v.i.* to shape like the tail of a swallow;—*n.* any of several varieties of butterflies shaped somewhat like a swallow's tail; a man's full-dress jacket.

swam (swam) *past tense and pp. of the verb swim.*

swamp (swomp) *n.* [Scand.=a spongelike marsh;—*v.i.* to plunge in a swamp; to cause to become filled, as a boat with water; to plunge into difficulties.—**swampy**, *a.*

swan (swon) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *schwan*] a large web-footed bird, like a goose.—**swan dive**, a dive in which the arms are outstretched from the sides, the back arched, and the feet pointed and together.—**swan song**, in fable, the death song of the swan; a work of art produced shortly before the creator's death.



Swan

swank (swangk) *a.* [A.S. *swancor*, pliant; cf. Ger. *schwank*] phant, agile; active; over-styled or -adorned. Also **swanky**.—**swankily**, *adv.*—**swankiness**, *n.*

swap (swop) *v.i.* also **swop** [M.E. *swap-pen*, to strike, to go swiftly] to exchange; to barter;—*v.i.* to barter;—*n.* an exchange; barter.

sward (swawrd) *n.* [A.S. *swæard*, skin of bacon; cf. Ger. *schwarte*] the grassy surface of land; turf;—*v.i.* to cover with sward.

swarm (swawrm) *n.* [A.S. *swearm*] a large number of small animals or insects, esp. when in motion; a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, under the direction of a queen; a number of bees settled in a hive; any great number;—*v.i.* to collect and depart from a hive in a body, as bees; to collect in a crowd; to abound; to breed in great numbers.

swarm (swawrm) *v.i.* [A.S. *swearfan*, to rub] to climb a tree, or the like, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

swart (swawrt) *a.* also **swarth** [A.S. *sweari*; cf. Ger. *swarte*] swarthy.—**swartness**, *n.*

swarthy (swawr'thi) *a.* also **swarty**; being of a dark hue, or dusky complexion; black or tawny.—**swarthily**, *adv.*

swash (swosh) *v.i.* [imit.] to dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash;—*n.* a dashing of water; liquid filth; wash.—**swashbuckler**, *n.* a boasting swaggerer.—**swashbuckling**, *a.*

swastika (swās'ti-kā) *n.* also **swastica** [Skr. *svastika*, fr. *svasti*, wel-

[fare] a symbol of various forms, as the ancient Greek and modern German types.



Swastikas

swat (swot) *v.t.* to strike, as with the hand.—**swatter**, *n.* one who, or that which, swats; esp. a piece of wire screen, rubber, etc., at the end of a long handle, used for killing flies and other insects.

swatch (swoch) *n.* [Variant of **swath**] a piece of cloth cut as a sample.

swath (swath) *n.* [A.S. *swath*, a track] a line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe; the whole sweep of a scythe.

swathe (swāth) *v.t.* [A.S. *beswethian*, bind; cf. **swaddle**] to bind with a swathe or bandage.—*n.* a bandage.

sway (swā) *v.t.* [M.E. *sweszen*; cf. **swagger**] to wield with the hand; to influence or direct; to rule; to govern; to cause to incline to one side;—*v.i.* to bear rule; to govern; to have influence; to be drawn to one side;—*n.* sweep of a weapon; bias; influence or weight on one side; rule; control.

swear (swār) *v.t.* [A.S. *swerian*; cf. Ger. *schwören*] to utter, or affirm, with a solemn appeal to God for its truth; to administer an oath to; to charge upon oath;—*v.i.* to declare or promise upon oath; to utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to give evidence on oath; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely; to curse.

sweat (swet) *n.* [A.S. *swāt*; cf. Ger. *schweiss*] the moisture excreted from the skin; perspiration; moisture issuing from any substance;—*v.t.* to cause to excrete moisture from the skin; to exude; to underpay workers;—*v.i.* to excrete moisture from the skin; to toil; to carry on business on the sweating system; to work for starvation wages.—**sweater**, *n.* a woolen jacket or jersey; one who sweats coins.—**sweating system**, the practice of employing persons to make up clothes, etc., at their own homes, at very low wages; the employment of very poor persons at starvation wages.—**sweatshop**, *n.* an establishment in which underpaid workers labor under unhealthy and disagreeable conditions.—to **sweat coins**, to remove a part of the metal by shaking the coins together in a heated bag.

Swede (swēd) *n.* a native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.—**Swedish**, *a.* pert to Sweden;—*n.* the language of the Swedes.

sweep (swēp) *v.t.* [A.S. *swōpan*; cf. Ger. *schweifen*] to rub over with a brush, or broom, for removing loose dirt; to carry off, as by a tempest, gale, current, tide, etc.; to carry off many at a stroke, as a pestilence, epidemic, etc.; to rub over the floor, ground, street, etc. (said of a long garment or train); to strike with long, rapid strokes, as a lyre or harp; to pass rapidly over, as

with the eye;—*v.i.* to pass with swiftness and violence;—*n.* act of sweeping; compass of a stroke; violent and general destruction; one who sweeps; a sweeper; among seamen, a long, stout oar used to propel small vessels.—**sweeper**, *n.*—**sweepings**, *n.* things swept up.—**sweepstakes**, *n.* a transaction in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which is divided among the winners; a horse race, etc., with stakes on the winners.

sweet (swēt) *a.* [A.S. *swīte*; cf. Ger. *süss*] agreeable to the palate; luscious; seasoned with sugar or saccharine matter; having a taste or flavor resembling that of honey or sugar; fragrant; melodious; beautiful; not sour or acid; gentle; obliging; affectionate;—*n.* that which is sweet to the taste (used chiefly in the *pl.*); that which is pleasing or grateful; a darling (a term of endearment);—**sweetly**, *adv.*—**sweetening**, *n.* a sweet apple.

—**sweetness**, *n.*—**sweeten**, *v.t.* to make sweet, pleasing, or kind; to make pure and salubrious;—*v.i.* to become sweet.—**sweetener**, *n.*—**sweetbread**, *n.* the pancreas of an animal (used for food).—**sweetbrier**, *n.* a shrubby plant of the rose kind, cultivated for its fragrant smell; also **sweetbriar**.—**sweetheart**, *n.* a lover;—*v.i.* to pay court to.—**sweetmeat**, *n.* fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, nuts, orange-peel, and the like.—**sweet potato**, a long, tuberous potato, yellow beneath the skin, and with a sweet taste.

swell (swel) *v.t.* [A.S. *swellen*; cf. Ger. *schwellen*] to increase the size of; to dilate; to augment; to heighten; to aggravate; to utter with increasing force or loudness, as a note;—*v.i.* to grow large; to rise or be driven into waves or billows; to be elated; to fume; to sound louder, as a note or tone;—*n.* act of swelling; extension of bulk; a gradual ascent; a wave or billow; the fluctuation of the sea after a storm; [Mus.] an increase and decrease of volume, generally indicated thus < >; a showily dressed but vulgar person; a dandy.

swelling (swel'ing) *n.* a swelling up; an enlargement.

swelter (swel'ter) *v.t.* [A.S. *sweltan*, to perish] to oppress with heat;—*v.i.* to be overcome and faint with heat.

swerve (swerv) *v.s.* [A.S. *swerfan*, to rub, to move to and fro] to wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate; to bend; to incline.



Chimney Swift

swift (swift) *a.* [A.S. *swifan*, to move quickly] fleet; rapid; prompt;—*n.* a small bird very much resembling the swallow, but related to the hummingbirds.—**swiftly**, *adv.*—**swiftness**, *n.*—**Syn.** fast; quick; hasty; speedy; sudden; expeditious.

swig (swig) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *swelgan*, to swallow] to gulp down;—*n.* a gulp.

swill (swil) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *swilian*, to swill] to drink greedily; to drink to excess;—*n.* large drafts of liquor; the mixture of liquid substances given to swine.

swim (swim) *v.t.* [A.S. *swimman*; cf. Ger. *schwimmen*] to pass over or on by swimming; to make to float,—*v.i.* to float; to move in water by means of the hands and feet, or tail, to glide along; to be drenched; to abound; to have abundance;—*n.* act of swimming; the time or distance one swims.—*swimmer*, *n.*—*swimming*, *n.*—*swimmingly*, *adv.* easily; affluently.

swim (swim) *n.* [A.S. *swima*, a swoon] a dizziness; swoon;—*v.t.* to be dizzy or giddy.

swindle (swin'dl) *v.t.* [Ger. *schwindeln*, to be giddy, to cheat] to cheat deliberately; to obtain illegally by false statements or by undue influence,—*n.* act of defrauding by systematic imposition; a fraud.—*swindler*, *n.*

swine (swin) *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [A.S. *swin*; cf. Ger. *schwein*] a hog; a pig.—*swineherd*, *n.*

swing (swing) *v.t.* [A.S. *swingan*, to flutter; cf. Ger. *schwingen*] to cause to vibrate; to move to and fro, to flourish; to manage; to control, [Mus.] to give a syncopated tempo to;—*v.i.* to move to and fro, to wave; to vibrate; to turn round an anchor; to be hanged,—*n.* act of swinging; motion from one side to the other, a line or cord with a seat upon which one may swing; free course; unrestrained liberty; a kind of jazz music.

swinge (swinj) *v.t.* [A.S. *swengan*, to dash, causal of swing] to beat soundly; to whip;—*n.* to chastise; to lash.

swingle (swing'gl) *n.* [A.S. *swingell*, a whip, fr. *swingan*, to swing] that part of a flail which falls on the grain in threshing.

swingle (swing'gl) *v.t.* [A.S. *swingell*, fr. *swingan*, swing] to scutch flax; to clean, as flax, by beating it with a swingle; to cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots (said of weeds),—*n.* a wooden instrument used for cleaning flax.

swipe (swip) *v.t.* and *i.* [A.S. *swipian*, to beat] to strike with a wide sweeping blow;—*n.* a stroke with the full swing of the arms.

swirl (swerl) *n.* [Scand.=to whirl round] an eddy; a whirl; a gyration;—*v.t.* to form eddies; to whirl about.—*swirly*, *a.* whirling; eddying.

swish (swish) *v.t.* [Imt] to flourish; to rustle; to flog;—*n.* a rustling.

Swiss (swis) *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* a native of Switzerland, the people of Switzerland;—*a.* pert. to Switzerland.

switch (swich) *n.* [O.D.=a whip] a small, flexible twig or rod, a movable part in a continuous system, as of electric wiring, rails of a railroad, etc., permitting a change of direction or the like.—*v.t.* to strike with a small twig or rod; to lash; to turn from one course to another—*switchboard*, *n.* a device by which connections can be made

between many circuits in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, etc.—**switchman**, *n.* a man who attends a switch, as on a railroad

swivel (swiv'l) *n.* [A.S. *swifan*, to move quickly] a ring, link, or staple that turns around on a pin or neck;—*v.t.* to turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.



Swivels

swollen (swol'en) [*past part.* of *swell*] *a.* swelled.

swoon (swoon) *v.i.* [A.S. *swogan*, to reel] to faint;—*n.* a fainting fit.

swoop (swoop) *v.t.* [A.S. *swapan*, rush; cf. Ger. *schweifen*, to rove] to fall on at once and seize, to catch while on the wing; to prey upon,—*v.i.* to descend from a height, as upon prey;—*n.* downward flight, as of a bird of prey upon its quarry.

swop (swop) *v.t.* [Cog. with *swoop*; variant of *swap*] to barter. See *Swap*.

sword (sörd) *n.* [A.S. *swæord*; cf. Ger. *schwert*] a military weapon having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade, for cutting or thrusting; the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power; destruction in battle.—*swordsman*, *n.* one skillful with the sword.—*swordsmanship*, *n.*—*swordfish* (sörd'fish) *n.* a large fish of the genus *Xiphias*, allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ its length.

sworn (swörn) *a.* [Part. of *swear*] bound by, or as by, an oath.

swound (swound) *n.* a swoon;—*v.i.* to swoon.

sybarite (sib'ä-rít) *n.* [L. *Sybaris*, a city in Italy noted for effeminacy and luxury] a person devoted to luxury and pleasure. — *sybaritic* (sib'ä-rit'ik) *a.* luxurious.

sycamore (sik'ä-mör) *n.* [G. *sukomoros*, fr. *sukon*, a fig, and *moron*, black mulberry] a tree allied to the maple; the plane tree, yielding timber for the woodwork of musical instruments.



Sycamore Tree and Leaf

sycophant (sik'ö-fant) *n.* [G. *sukophantes*, fr. *sukon*, a fig, and *phanes*, show] orig. (it is said) an informer against those who exported figs contrary to the law in Athens; a talebearer or informer; a parasite, a flatterer of princes and great men;—*a.* servile; obsequious. — *sycophantic* (sik'ö-fan'tik) *a.* — *sycophantically*, *adv.* — *sycophancy* (sik'ö-fan-si) *n.*

sycosis (si-kō'sis) *n.* [G. *sukon*, fig] a troublesome skin eruption in the beard or scalp, often due to a vegetable parasite.

syllable (sil'a-bl) *n.* [L. *syllaba*, fr. G. *syllabē*, that which is held together, fr. *sun*, with, and stem, *lab-*, fr. *lambanēs*, to take] a sound, or a combination of sounds, uttered at a single effort of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word; a small part of a sentence or discourse; a jot; —*v.t.* to divide into syllables; to articulate, —**syllabary**, *n.* a catalogue of the syllables of a language. —**syllabic** (si-lab'ik) *a.* pert. to a syllable or syllables. —**syllabicate** (si-lab'i-kāt) *v.t.* to form or divide into syllables. —**syllabify**, *v.t.* to form or divide into syllables. —**syllabication**, **syllabification** (si-lab-i-kā'shun, -i-kā'shun) *n.* the act of dividing words into syllables, or state of being so divided.

syllabus (sil'a-bus) *n.* [L., fr. G. *sun*, together, and *lambanēs*, to take] a compendium or abstract; an outline of the topics treated of, as in a book, course of lectures, etc.

syllipsis (si-lep'sis) *n.* [G. fr. *sun*, with, and *lambanēs*, to take] the agreement of a verb or adjective with one, rather than another, of two nouns, with either of which it might agree.

sylogism (sil'ō-jizm) *n.* [L. *sylogismus*, fr. G. *sylogismos*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, fr. *sun*, together, and *logosēthai*, to reckon, fr. *logos*, speech] an argument consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. The subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, its predicate is the major term, and the middle term is that term not appearing in the conclusion. —**sylogistic** (sil-ō-jis'tik) *a.* pert. to reasoning by syllogisms.

sylyph (silf) *n.* [F. *syllphe*] a slender, beautiful, but sallow fairy once believed to inhabit the air. —**sylyphlike**, *a.* like a sylph—slender and beautiful.

sylva (sil'va) *n.* [L.] See *silva*. —**sylvan** (sil'van) *a.* pert. to a sylva; forest-like; rustic; abounding in trees; —*n.* a fabled deity of the wood; a rustic.

symbiosis (sim-bi-ō'sis) *n.* [G.] the co-existence of different organisms, esp. for mutual benefit (as in the case of certain parasites that are necessary to the well-being of their host).

symbol (sim'bol) *n.* [L. *symbolum*, fr. G. *sumbolon*, fr. *sun*, together, and *ballein*, to throw] the sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by natural things, as "the owl is the *symbol* of wisdom"; an emblem of spiritual truth; a type; a figure; a figure or character standing for a letter or word; a sign; a badge; memorial; [Math.] a letter or figure representing quantities or magnitudes. —**symbolism**, *n.* a system of symbols or representations; the science of creeds; symbolics; [Chem.] a combining together of particles or ingredients. —**symbolist**, *n.* one who employs symbols. —**symbolize**, *v.t.* to make representative of something; to represent by a symbol; —*v.i.* to have a re-

semblance of qualities or properties; to use symbols. —**symbolic** (sim-bol'ik) *a.* in the nature of a symbol; expressing by signs, figures, or types. —**symbolics**, *n.* that branch of historic theology which treats of creeds and confessions. —**symbolistic** (sim-bō-lis'tik) *a.* characterized by the use of symbols —**symbolic writing**, writing in which ideas are expressed by means of pictures or other characters.



American Indian Symbolic
(Picture) Writing

symmetry (sim'e-tri) *n.* [L. and G. *summetria*, fr. *sun*, with, and *metron*, measure] a due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony; beauty of form. —**symmetrize**, *v.t.* to reduce to symmetry; to make proportional in its parts. —**symmetrical** (si-met'r-i-kal) *a.* proportional in its parts. —*Sym.* of "symmetry," shapeliness; harmony; conformity; proportion; agreement; order; regularity.

sympathy (sim'pa-thi) *n.* [G. *sumpathos*, fr. *sun*, with, and *pathos*, suffering] feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow-feeling; pity; [Med.] reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another; [Paint.] effective union of colors. —**sympathize**, *v.t.* to have a common feeling; to feel with another; to agree with. —**sympathizer**, *n.* —**sympathetic** (sim-pa-thet'ik) *a.* exhibiting sympathy; having mutual affection; feeling what another feels; [Med.] noting symptoms or affections produced in parts remote from the local seat of disease.

symphony (sim'fō-ni) *n.* [G. *sumphōnē*, a sound] a harmony of sounds; a composition for a full orchestra; an instrumental passage in a vocal composition —**symphonic** (sim-fon'ik) *a.* pert. to harmony of sounds. —**symphonious** (sim-fō'n-i-us) *a.* agreeing in sound; harmonious.

symposium (sim-pō'zi-um) *n.* [G. *sumposion*, a drinking together, fr. *sun*, together, and *posis*, a drinking; fr. *poiein*, to drink] a drinking together; a merry feast; a collection of short articles by several writers on a given topic.

symptom (simpt'om) *n.* [F. *symptome*, fr. G. *sumptomā*] an observable variation in the physiology of the body, which indicates disease; hence, any indication, sign, etc. —**symptomatic** (sim-tō-mat'ik) *a.* constituting a symptom; indicating the existence of something else; according to symptoms. —**symptomatically**, *adv.*

synagogue (sin'a-gog) *n.* [G. *synagoga*, an assembly, fr. *sun*, with, and *agein*, lead] a congregation of Jews

met for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship.

synapse (sɪ-naps') *n.* [G. *synapsis*, connection] [Physiol.] a neural connection.

synchronism (sɪŋ'krō-niz-m) *n.* [G. *synchronismos*, fr. *syn*, together, and *chronos*, time] concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.—**synchronous** (sɪŋ'krō-nus) *a.* happening at the same time; simultaneous.—**synchronize** (sɪŋ'krō-niz) *v. t.* to agree in time; to be simultaneous.—**synchronistic** (sɪŋ'krō-nis'tik) *a.* happening at the same time.

synclinal (sɪn-klɪ'nəl) *a.* [G. *syn*, together, and *klīnein*, bend] sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; dipping.—**syncline** (sɪn'klɪn) *n.* a synclinal bend in rock strata.



Syncline (S)

syncope (sɪŋ'kō-pāt) *v. t.* [Late L. (part.) *syncopeis*, fr. *syn*, together, and *koptein*, cut] to contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle [Gram.]; to prolong a note in music.—**syncope** (sɪŋ'kō-pā'shun) *n.* the act of syncope.

syncope (sɪŋ'kō-pē) *n.* [G. *synkopē*, fr. *syn*, with, and *koptein*, cut off] an elision of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word, a fainting or swooning.

syncretism (sɪn'krē-tiz-m) *n.* [G. fr. *synkretizein*, to combine against] attempted union of principles at variance with each other.—**syncretist**, *n.* one who believes in a coalition system in religion, or a basis on which to unite different sects of the Christian church.

syndic (sɪn'dɪk) *n.* [L., fr. G. *syndikos*, an advocate, fr. *syn*, with, and *dikē*, justice] a chief magistrate or government executive; one chosen to transact business for others.

syndicalism (sɪn'dɪ-kəl-iz-m) *n.* an effort of organized labor to gain control of production, esp. through strike activities.—**syndicalist**, *n.*

syndicate (sɪn'dɪ-kāt) *n.* a council or governing body; an association to promote some particular enterprise; —*v. t.* to distribute through a syndicate, as a series of newspaper articles to various newspapers.

synecdoche (sɪ-nek'dō-kē) *n.* [G. *synekdochē*, fr. *synekdechēsthai*, receive jointly] a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

synergy (sɪn'er-jɪ) *n.* [G. *synergia*] lit., a working together, [Med.] the healthy working together of the bodily organs; any effect produced by several cooperative agencies.

synesthesia (sɪn-es'thē-sis) *n.* also **synesthesia** (sɪn-es-thē-zhə) [L.] [Physiol.] a sensation in one part of an organism caused by the action of a stimulus upon another part, [Psychol.] a sensation associated with one sense that is produced by the stimulation of another sense; a state of mental and emotional equilibrium induced by concomitant sensations.—**synesthetic**, *a.*—**synesthetically**, *adv.*

synod (sɪn'od) *n.* [L. *synodus*, fr. G. *synodos*, a meeting, fr. *syn*, together, and *hodos*, a way] a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion; a church court consisting of several presbyters; a meeting, convention, or council.—**synodical** (sɪ-nod'i-kəl) *a.* pert. to a synod; transacted in a synod, pert. to the period between two successive conjunctions of the sun and moon, or of the sun and a planet.

synonym (sɪn'ō-nɪm) *n.* [G. fr. *syn*, with, and *onoma*, name] any word nearly of the same meaning as another word or words in the same language.—**synonymous**, *a.* expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea.—**Syn** of "synonymous," corresponding; equivalent; interchangeable; same.

synopsis (sɪn'op'sɪs) *n.* [G. fr. *syn*, with, together, and *opsis*, a view] a general view; a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole, a conspectus, a compendium.

synoptic (sɪn-op'tɪk) *a.* also **synoptical**, affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts, of a thing.—**synoptist**, *n.* one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels.—**Synoptic Gospels**, Matthew, Mark, Luke, as taking the same general view of the life and teaching of Christ.

syntax (sɪn'taks) *n.* [G. fr. *synastein*, put in order together, fr. *syn*, together, and *astein*, *laxein*, to put in order] a system; a number of things joined together; the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences.—**syntactic** (sɪn-tak'tɪk), **syntactical**, *a.* conjoined; fitted to each other; pert. to syntax, or the construction of sentences.

synthesis (sɪn'thē-sɪs) *n.* [G. fr. *syn*, together, and *thesis*, a placing, fr. *thēzemi*, I place] composition, or the putting of two or more things together; [Chem.] the uniting of elements to form a compound; [Logic] a combination of facts, principles, ideas, etc., so as to form a system.—**synthesize**, *v. t.* to apply synthesis to; to unite by synthesis.—**synthetic** (sɪn-thet'ɪk), *a.* pert. to synthesis; consisting in synthesis, esp. artificial, as a drug, etc.—hence, not real.

syphilis (sɪf'i-lɪs) *n.* [fr. *Syphilus*, a shepherd in a Latin poem, "Syphilus, gave Morbus Gallicus"] a contagious venereal disease.—**syphilitic** (sɪf-a-lɪ'ɪk) *a.*

Syriac (sɪr'i-ak) *n.* the language of Syria, esp. the ancient language of that

country;—*a.* pert. to Syria or its language.—**Syrian**, *n.* a native of Syria;—*a.* pert. to Syria.
syringa (*sr-ing-gā*) *n.* the generic name of the lilac; popularly, a garden flower, also called the mock orange.

syringe (*sr'inj*) *n.* [L. stem, *syring-*, fr. *syrinx*, fr. G. *syrinx*], a pipe. a reed] a tube and piston serving to draw in and then expel fluid; a squirt;—*v.t.* to inject by means of a syringe; to cleanse by injections from a syringe.



Syringe

syrup (*sr'up*) *n.* See **srup**,

system (*sis'tem*) *n.* [G. *sustēma*, fr. *sun*, together, and *hístēma*, I place]

a collection of objects arranged after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific; the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete whole—the universe; regular method or order; the body as a functional unity or whole.—**systemic** (*sis-tem'ik*) *a.* pert. to the whole body.—**systemize**, *v.t.* to reduce to system.—**systemization** (*sis-tem-i-zā'shun*) *n.* the act or process of reducing things to system, or regular order.—**systematize** (*sis'te-mā-tiz*) *v.t.* to reduce to system; to arrange methodically.—**systematization** (*sis-te-mat-i-zā'shun*) *n.*—**systematic** (*sis-temat'ik*), *a.* pert. to system; methodical; systematic.

systole (*sis'tō-lē*) *n.* [G. *systolē*, fr. *sun*, together, and *stellēm*, to place] the shortening of a long syllable; the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.—**systolic** (*sis-tol'ik*) *a.* contracting.

T

T, t the 20th letter of the English alphabet. It is a simple consonant, being a mute or close articulation formed by the pressure of the tongue against the gums of the upper teeth, and differing from *d* only in that the pressure for the latter is stronger and more protracted;—*n.* something made or fashioned in the form of a T, as a T-square, etc.

tab (*tab*) *n.* [fr. *tape*] a border of lace worn on the inner front edges of women's bonnets; a tag, the latchet or flap of a shoe.

tabard (*tab'ard*) *n.* [O.F.] a sort of tunic or mantle worn over armor; a herald's coat.

tabaret (*tab'a-ret*) *n.* [fr. *tabby*] a stout, satin-striped silk (used for hangings, covers, etc.).

tabby (*tab'i*) *a.* [F. *tabis*, fr. A=a rich, watered silk] having a wavy or lustrous appearance; brindled;—*n.* a kind of waved silk, usually watered; a mixture of lime, with shells, gravel or stones, and water; a cat of tabby color; a female cat;—*v.t.* to water, or cause to look wavy, by the process of calendering.

tabernacle (*tab'er-na-kl*) *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a hut] a traveler's shelter; a tent; the Jewish temple; a place of worship; in Scripture, a dwelling place; the dwelling place of the soul; the body;—*v.t.* to dwell or reside for a time.

tabes (*tā'bēs*) *n.* [L.] formerly, a wasting away; [Med.] locomotor ataxia.—**tabescent** (*ta-bes'ent*) *a.*

table (*tā'bl*) *n.* [L. *tabula*, a board] a smooth, flat surface of wood, metal, etc., usually on legs; a slab, leaf, or flat surface on which anything is cut or written; a tablet; a memorandum book; a series of numbers formed on mathematical principles; a list; an index; a scheme; a schedule; a synopsis; one of the divisions of the Decalogue; food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; those present at a table;—*a.* provided for a table; shaped like a table;—*v.t.* to form into a

table or catalogue; to tabulate; to place on a table, as a motion. — **table d'hôte** (*tāb'l-dōt*) *n.* in hotel usage, a common table for serving meals, or meals served at a price complete, as distinguished from *à la carte*.—**tablecloth**, *n.* a cover spread on a table at meals.—**table linen**, tablecloths, napkins, etc.—**tablespoon**, *n.* one of the larger spoons used at the table.—**tablespoonful**, *n.* half a fluid ounce.

tableau (*tab'lō*, *tā-blō'*) *n.*; *pl.* **tableaux** (*tab'lōz*, *tā-blōz'*) [F., fr. L. *tabula*, a painting] the representation of some scene by persons grouped like statues.

tablet (*tab'let*) *n.* a small table; a small, flat piece of anything on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave; a solid confection, formed in little flat pieces;—*pl.* a kind of pocket memorandum book.

tabloid (*tab'lōid*) *n.* a tablet containing a dose of a drug [trade name], a newspaper of small page size, usually profusely illustrated.

taboo (*ta-boo'*) *n.* also **tabu** [Polynesian] a political prohibition and religious interdiction among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; a total prohibition of intercourse with, or approach to, anything;—*v.t.* to forbid approach or use.

tabor (*tā'bər*) *n.* also **tabour** [A. *tambūr*] a small drum;—*v.t.* to play on the tabor, or little drum.—**taboret**, *n.*—**taborine**, *n.* a tabor; a small drum.

tabular (*tab'ū-lār*) *a.* having the form of a table; flat; plane; set down in the form of a table or synopsis.—**tabulate**, *v.t.* to reduce to tables or synopses.—**tabulator**, *n.*—**tabulation** (*tab-ū-lā'shun*) *n.* the art of forming tables, or of putting data into a tabular form.

tachometer (*ta-kom'e-ter*) *n.* [G. *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring velocity, as of a stream, the blood in circulation, or a machine.

tacit (tas'it) *a.* [L. (part.) *tacitus*, fr. *latere*, to be silent] implied but not expressed; silent.—**taciturn** (tas'i-tern) *a.* [L. *taciturnus*] habitually silent; of few words; retentive, moody.—**taciturnity** (tas-i-ter-ni-ti) *n.* habitual silence, or reserve in speaking.—**Syn.** of "taciturn," reticent; silent; un-speaking; reserved; uncommunicative, mute.

tack (tak) *v.t.* [Scand.] to join; to fasten in a slight or hasty manner; to join by tacks or small nails; to add to, [Naut.] to veer or turn a ship from having the wind on one bow to having it on the other;—*v.s.* to be turned in its course, as a ship;—*n.* a small, sharp-pointed nail; a lease; land occupied on lease.

tack (tak) *n.* poor fare; food.—**hardtack**, coarse fare.—**soft-tack**, good fare.

tackle (tak'l) *n.* [Scand.] a device of pulleys and ropes for raising or lowering heavy weights; equipment, as for fishing, the rigging and apparatus of a ship; a seizing or grasping; on a football team, the lineman next to the end;—*v.t.* to harness; to lay hold of;—*v.s.* to get a grasp or hold, as of the ball-carrier in football; to undertake, as a difficult task.

tact (takt) *n.* [L. (part.) *tactus*, fr. *tangere*, to touch] peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; ready power of doing what is required; skill in adapting one's speech and behavior to circumstances.—**tactless**, *a.* lacking tact; awkward; blundering.

tactic (tak'tik) *n.* also **tactical**, *a.* pert. to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle.—**evolutions**, etc.—**tactician** (tak-tish'an) *n.* one versed in tactics.—**tactics**, *n. pl.* [G. *taktikos*, fit for ordering or arranging] the science of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions.

tactile (tak'til) *a.* [L. *tactilis*, fr. (part.) *tactus*, fr. *tangere*, to touch] capable of being touched, pert. to the sense of touch.—**tactical** (tak'chü-äl) *a.* pert. to the sense of touch.

tadpole (tad'pöl) *n.* [A.S. *tæde*, toad, and *poll*, head] the young of a frog, corresponding to the larval stage, also called a pollwog. See *Metamorphosis*, *illus.*

taffeta (taf'e-ta) *n.* [Per] *jafine*, smooth silk stuff.

taffrail (taf'rail) *n.* [D., fr. L. *tabula*, a table; cf. Ger. *tafel*, a table] the upper part of a ship's stern, or, more usually, the rail across the stern.

taffy (taf'i) *n.* [cf. *toffee*] a pulled and hardened brown sugar or molasses candy.

tag (tag) *n.* [Scand.] a dangling end; a tab; a piece of metal on the end of a lace; a game in which one participant tries to catch and touch another, who then must perform likewise; any slight appendage; something tacked on to the close of a composition; a di-

rection card or label;—*v.t.* to fit with points; to append to; to attach a label to.

Tahitian (ta-he'ti-an) *a.* pert. to Tahiti, *n.* a native or the language of Tahiti.

tail (täl) *n.* [A.S. *taeg*, cf. Ger. *zage*] the part of an animal which terminates its body behind, the back, lower, or inferior part of anything; a trailing end, the side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy; the upward or downward line of a mumm, crotchet, etc.; the followers of a chieftain;—*v.t.* to furnish with a tail, to extend in a line; to shadow; to tag.—**tail spin**, a spiral dive of an aircraft.

tailor (tä'ler) *n., fem.* **tailoress** [O.F. *tailleur*, fr. *tailier*, to cut] one whose occupation is to cut out and make garments;—*v.s.* to practice making clothes.

taint (tänt) *v.t.* [O.F. =F. (part.) *teint*, fr. *teindre*, to dye, fr. L. (part.) *tingere*, fr. *tingere*, to dye] to impregnate with something odious or poisonous; to stain;—*v.s.* to be affected with incipient putrefaction;—*n.* tincture; corruption; a blemish on reputation.

take (täk) *v.t.* [Scand.] to get hold of, to grasp; to capture; to ensnare; to entrap; to seize; to use, or be in the habit of using; to captivate; to make selection of; to assume; to suppose;—*v.s.* to catch; to please; to move or direct the course; to go; to be effective, as an inoculation.—*n.* the quantity of fish captured at one haul—**take off**, a jump; the start of flight by an airplane or bird.—**taking off**, killing.

talbotype (tal'bō-tip) *n.* [fr. the name of the inventor] a process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically prepared paper.

talc (talk) *n.* [F., fr. A.] hydrated silica of magnesia; a soft magnesian mineral of a soapy feel.

talcum (tal'kum) *n.* a perfumed powder made from talc.—Also **talcum powder**.

tale (täl) *n.* [A.S. *tolu*, fr. *tellere*, to tell] a narrative; a story, an oral relation; that which is told or reported; information; rumor; a false report; an enumeration; a number reckoned or stated.—**taletearer**, *n.* one who officiously gossips.—**taleteller**, *n.* one who tells stories.



Ancient Egyptian Talent

talent (tal'ent) *n.* [L. *talentum*, fr. G. *talanton*, a balance, a weight] among the ancient Greeks, a weight and denomination of money (the *Attic talent*, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, \$1.446); among the Hebrews, as a weight it was equal to about 110 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver, estimated at \$217.60;

faculty; natural gift or endowment; eminent ability; particular skill in some profession.—**talented**, *a.* furnished with talents.

taler (tá'ler) *n.* also **thaler** (tá'ler) [Ger.] an old German coin worth 72 cents.

talesman (tálz'mán) *n.*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court [Law].

talisman (tal'is-man) *n.* [F., fr. A., fr. *fr. tekern*, to consecrate] a mystic figure cut or engraved on stone or metal; something believed to be of magical force, esp. in averting or repelling evil; a charm.—**talismanic** (tal-is-man'ik) *a.*

talk (tawk) *v.t.* [M.E. *talken*, fr. Scand.] to speak; to utter words;—*v.i.* to report; to persuade; to confer; to prate; to converse familiarly.—*n.*—**talkative**, *a.* given to much talking.—**talkie** (tawk'í) *n.* [Coll.] a talking motion picture.—**talker**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "talk," articulate; vocalize; gossip; chatter; orate.

tall (tawl) *a.* [Ety. doubtful] high in stature; long; lofty.—**tallness**, *n.*

tallage (tal'ij) *n.* [F. *taille*, a cutting off, fr. *tailler*, to cut] an impost, tax, or excise; a subsidy or rate levied on lands for the behoof of the landlord or king.

tallow (tal'ō) *n.* [Teut.] the suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds; mutton fat, prepared for making candles;—*v.t.* to smear with tallow.

tally (tal'í) *n.* [F. *taille*, a cutting, fr. L. *talea*, a cutting] a piece of wood on which a count was kept by cutting notches—hence, a score card, esp. one kept in duplicate; a score; one thing made to suit another; a match; a mate;—*v.t.* to score, esp. with corresponding marks; to make to correspond;—*v.s.* to be fitted; to correspond.

tally-ho (tal'í-hō) *int.* the huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds;—*n.* a cry of tally-ho; a four-in-hand coach.

Talmud (tal'mud) *n.* [Chaldee=instruction] the body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, etc.

talon (tal'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. *talus*, the heel] the claw of a bird of prey.

talus (tā'lus) *n.*; *pl.* **talí** (tā'li) [L.] the ankle bone [Anat]; a slope or inclination [Arch]; a mass of fallen material at the foot of a cliff [Geol.].

tamale (tā-má'le) *n.* [fr. Mex.] a Mexican food of ground corn and chopped meat, spiced with red pepper, briefly immersed in oil, and cooked by steaming.

tamarack (tam'a-rak) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] a larch of N. America.



Tamarack Cone and Leaves



tamarisk (tam'a-risk) *n.* [L. *tamariscus*] any of a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs.

tambour (tam'-bōór) *n.* [F., cf. *tabor*] a small, flat drum; a tambourine; a small circular frame on which embroidery is worked;—*v.t.* to embroider with a tambour;—*v.s.* to do tambour work.



Embroidery Tambour

tambourine (tam-boo-rén') *n.* [F. *tambourin*, fr. A.] a skin or parchment stretched over the top of a hoop, in the circumference of which small bells are hung and sounded by the fingers.

tame (tám) *a.* [A.S. *tam*; cf. Ger. *zahm*] not wild, domestic; spiritless; dull;—*v.t.* to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to domesticate; to subdue; to reclaim; to conquer.—**tamable**, *a.*

tam-o'shanter (tam-ō-shan'ter) *n.* [fr. the hero of Burns's poem] a broad, tight-fitting, woolen cap, popularly shortened to **tam**.

tamp (tamp) *v.t.* to fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting, by driving in something with light strokes.

tamper (tam'per) *v.s.* [Variant of *tempt*] to try little experiments; to meddle; to trifle, to work or plot privately.

tan (tan) *v.t.* [Ger. *tanne*, fir tree] to convert into leather, as skins; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; [colloq] to beat;—*v.i.* to become tanned; bark for tanning hides; a yellowish-brown color; a browning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

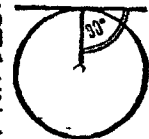
tanager (tan'a-ger) *n.* any of several birds of bright plumage belonging to the finch family.

tanbark (tan'bárk) *n.* any bark containing tannin which is crumbled fine and used in tanning skins.

tandem (tan'dem) *adv.* [L. *tandem*, at length] one behind the other; in single file;—*n.* a carriage drawn by two horses harnessed one behind the other; a bicycle on which two can ride, one in front of the other.

tang (tang) *n.* [D.] a strong taste or flavor; a taint, tinge, or tincture.

tangent (tan'jent) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *tangent-*, fr. *tangere*, to touch] a right line that touches a curve, but, when extended, does not cut it;—*a.* touching; touching at a single point.—**tangential** (tan-jen'shal) *a.* in the direction of a tangent.—to fly, or go off, at a tangent, to pass suddenly from one line of action or train of thought to another.



Tangent (shown perpendicular to radius of circle)

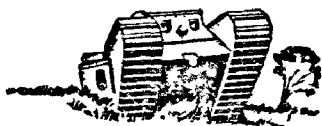
tangerine (tan-jér-én') *n.* [fr. *Tangiers*] a small reddish orange from which the peel is easily removed; a color similar to that of the fruit—that is, reddish orange or yellowish red.

tangible (tan'ji-bl) *a.* perceptible by the touch; palpable; real.

tangle (tang'gl) *v.i.* [Scand = seaweed] to tie up or mix up hopelessly; to interweave, as threads; to entrap, —*v.t.* to be united confusedly. —*n.* a knot of threads, or other things; an edible seaweed.

tango (tang'gō) *n.* [Sp] a whirling Latin-American dance in four-four time; —*v.s.* to dance the tango.

tank (tang'k) *n.* [Pg. *tanque*, fr. L. *stagnum*, a standing pool] a large basin, cistern, or reservoir; an artificial dam, pond, or basin for storing rain water; a kind of heavily armored car mounted on tractor belts and equipped with small guns, used in warfare; a swimming pool [colloq].



Tank

tankard (tang'kard) *n.* [O F. *tanquard*] a large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel with a cover.

tanker (tang'k'er) *n.* a cargo ship with a large tank for carrying oil, etc.

tanner (tan'er) *n.* one who tans skins. — **tannery**, *n.* the place and apparatus for tanning.

tannin (tan'in) *n.* [Ger. *tanne*, fir tree] the astringent principle of oak bark, nut galls, and other trees, used in converting raw hides into leather, and also in medicine—often called **tannic acid**.

tanning (tan'ing) *n.* [*pres. part.* of *tan*] the process by which skins are tanned; the industry of tanning skins.

tantalize (tan'ta-liz) *v.i.* [*Tantalus*, a Lydian king, condemned in Tartarus to perpetual thirst, with tempting fruits and water near him, which he never could reach] to tease or torment with a prospect of good that cannot be realized.

tantamount (tan'ta-mount) *a.* [L. *tantus*, so much, and *amount*] equivalent in worth or meaning; equal.

tantara (tan'ta-rā) *n.* [imit.] a rapid succession of notes on a trumpet or horn; a hunting cry.

tantivy (tan'tiv'i) *adv.* [Perh. from the note of a hunting horn] swiftly; speedily; —*a.* swift; —*n.* a hunting cry; a gallop.

tantrum (tan'trum) *n.* [V.] a whim or burst of ill-humor.

tap (tap) *v.i.* [F. *taper*, to strike, fr. Low Ger] to strike with something small; —*v.t.* to strike a gentle blow; —*n.* a slight blow. — **tap dance**, a dance in which the toes and heels are tapped rhythmically and audibly.

tap (tap) *v.i.* [A.S. *tæppa*, a tap] to pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, or a tumor; to draw from in any similar way; —*n.* a hole, or pipe, through which liquid is drawn; a plug, or spout; a place where liquid is drawn for drinking.

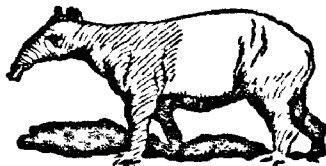
tape (tāp) *n.* [A.S. *tæppe*, a fillet] a narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings, and the like, a narrow fillet or band of linen; a strip of paper used in a printing telegraph instrument. — **tapeworm**, *n.* a broad, flat, many-jointed intestinal worm. — **tapeline**, **tape measure**, a ribbon of tape divided into feet, inches, etc.

taper (tā'p'er) *n.* [A.S. *taper*] a small wax candle, or a small light; a gradual diminution of thickness; —*a.* narrowed toward the point; —*v.t.* to cause to taper; —*v.s.* to become taper.

tapestry (tap'es-tri) *n.* [F. *tapisserie*, fr. L. *tapete*, a carpet, fr. G. *tapēs*, carpet] a kind of woven hanging of wool and silk, often enriched with figures of men, battles, landscapes, etc., and used for covering the walls of churches, banquet halls, etc.; —*v.t.* to adorn with tapestry.

tapioca (tap-i-ō'ka) *n.* [Braz.] a coarsely granular food, made from starch derived from the cassava, used in puddings, etc.

tapir (tā'p'er) *n.* [Braz.] a thick-skinned, hooped quadruped resembling the hog, but having a short proboscis, like the rhinoceros.



Tapir

tapis (tā'pis, tā'pē) *n.* [F.] carpeting; tapestry; formerly the cover of a council table.

tapper (tap'er) *n.* one who or that which taps; a telegraph key.

tappet (tap'et) *n.* [Mech] a small lever which, moved by one part, moves another.

taproom (tap'roóm) *n.* a barroom.

taproot (tap'root) *n.* the main root of a plant, usually growing downward.

taps (taps) *n.* [Mil.] a bugle or drum signal indicating the time to retire at night.

tapster (tap'stēr) *n.* a bartender.

tar (tār) *n.* [A.S. *teru*] a thick, resinous substance, of a dark color, distilled from pine and fir trees or from pit coal; a sailor (short for *tarpaulin*, so called from his tarred clothes); —*v.t.* to smear with tar.

tarantella (tar-an-ter'ā) *n.* [It.] a rapid, whirling dance for one couple; music for such a dance.

tarantula (tā-ran'chū-lā) *n.* [L. *tarantula*, fr. *Taranto*, in Italy] a large poisonous spider.

tarboosh (tār-bōósh') *n.* [A] a red woolen or felt cap resembling the fez, usually with a dark blue tassel, worn by Mohammedans. Also **tarbouche**.

tardy (târ'di) *a.* [F. *tardif*, fr. *tard*, fr. L. *tardus*, slow] slow-moving; dilatory; behind the time or season; backward.—**tardily**, *adv.*—**tardiness**, *n.*—*Syn.* late; slow; backward; delayed.

tare (târ) *n.* [Perh. fr. *tear*] in Scripture, a weed growing among wheat and other grain, said to be the dandel; a plant of the vetch kind, cultivated for fodder.

tare (târ) *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. A. = what is rejected] allowance of a certain weight or quantity from a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, etc., which the seller makes to the buyer to compensate for the weight of the receptacle.

targe (târj) *n.* a shield; a buckler.

target (târ'get) *n.* [A.S. *targ*, fr. Scand.] a small shield or buckler; a mark for marksmen, an object of criticism, etc.

tariff (tar'if) *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. A. = giving information, a tariff giving notice] a list of goods with the duties to be paid on either importation or exportation; a list of duties, charges, or prices.

tarlatan (târ'la-tân) *n.* [Milanese] a kind of muslin, usually thin, translucent, and stiff.

tarn (târ'n) *n.* [Scand.] a small lake among the mountains.

tarnish (târ'nish) *v.t.* [F. (part.) *ternissont*, fr. *ternir*; O.H. Ger. = to darken] to destroy the luster of; to sully; to dim;—*v.i.* to lose luster,—*n.* a spot; a blot.

taro (târ'ro) *n.* [Australasian] a potato-like plant of the tropics; its edible rootstock.

tarpaulin (târ-paw'lin) *n.* [literally *tarred pausing or palling*, a covering; cf. *pall*] canvas covered with tar, etc., to render it waterproof.

tarpon (tar'pon) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a large edible marine game fish.

tarry (tar'i) *v.s.* [A.S. *tergan*, to provoke] to stay; to abide; to lodge; to dwell; to wait; to loiter; to stay behind; to delay;—*n.* stay; stop; delay.

tarsus (târ'sus) *n.* [G. *tarsos*] that part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the instep.

tart (târ't) *a.* [A.S. *teart*, fr. *teran*, to split] sharp to the taste; acidulous; keen.

tart (târ't) *n.* [O.F. *tarta*, fr. L. (part.) *tor-tus*, fr. *torquere*, to twist] a species of small open pie, or flat piece of pastry, containing fruit or preserves.

tartan (târ'tân) *n.* [F. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey] woolen cloth woven in colors in a checkered pattern;—*a.* consisting of, or like, tartan.

tartan (târ'tân) *n.* [F. *tartane*, fr. A.] a small vessel with one mast and a bowsprit and lateen sail.

tartar (târ'tar) *n.* [F. *tartre*, fr. Late L. *tartarum*, fr. A. = dregs] an acid concrete salt deposited from wines completely fermented (when pure it is called cream of tartar, and when crude, argol); a concretion often formed on the teeth.

task (task) *n.* [O.F. *tasque* = F. *tâche*, fr. Late L. *taxa*, fr. *taxare*, to tax] duty imposed by another; burdensome employ-

ment; a fixed portion of study imposed by a teacher; drudgery;—*v.t.* to impose a task upon; to exact.—**taskmaster**, *n.* one who imposes difficult tasks.

tassel (tas'l) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *taxillus*, dim. of *talus*, a die] an ornament of silk or gold fringe attached to cushions, curtains, etc., ending in loose threads; the pendent flower of some plants, as of maize;—*v.t.* to adorn with tassels;—*v.i.* to flower, as maize.

taste (tâst) *v.t.* [O.F. *taster* = F. *tâter*, fr. L. *taxare*, to touch repeatedly, fr. *tax-gere*, touch] to perceive by the tongue and palate; to test by taking a small quantity into the mouth; to feel; to experience; to partake of, to participate in;—*v.s.* to try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only; to have a particular quality or character;—*n.* act of tasting; flavor; gustation; savor; the sense by which the savor of bodies is ascertained, palate; intellectual relish; judgment, discernment; critical faculty; grace in arrangement or composition; individual choice, as in pursuits, dress, etc.; trial; a bit.—**tastable**, *a.*—**tasty**, *a.* having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; palatable.—**tasteful**, *a.* having a high relish; having good taste.—**tasteless**, *a.*—**tastelessness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "taste," discrimination; appreciation; preference; liking; inclination.

tat (tat) *v.t.* [Scand.] to make trimming by tatting;—*v.i.* to make tatting.

tatter (tat'er) *v.t.* and *a.* [Scand.] to tear into rags;—*n.* a rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.

tatterdemalion (tat-er-dê-mâ'li-on) *n.* [E. *tatter* and O.F. *desmaillier*, unlink, fr. L. *dis* and *macula*, a mesh] a ragged fellow.

tatting (tat'ing) *n.* lace edging, woven with a peculiar stitch.

tattle (tat'l) *v.s.* [M.E. *tatelen*; imit.] to prate; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to gossip;—*n.* idle talk or chat; gossip.—**tattler**, *n.*

tattoo (ta-too') *n.* [D. fr. *tap*, a tap, and *toe*, to (*i.s.* to close or shut the taps or drinking houses at the beat of the drum)] a beat of drum and bugle call at night, calling soldiers to their quarters;—*v.s.* to beat the tattoo.—**the devil's tattoo**, a drumming with the fingers on a table, etc.

tattoo (ta-tôô') *v.t.* [Tahitian] to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with coloring matter.

taunt (taunt, tânt) *n.* [O.F. *tanter*, fr. L. *tentare*, try] to reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to jeer at;—*n.* upbraiding words; bitter reproach; scorn.

taupe (tôp) *a.* [F.] a dull yellow (so named from the color of the coat of the mole).

taut (taw't) *a.* [Variant of tight] tight; fully stretched, as a sail.

tautology (taw-toi'ô-jî) *n.* [G. fr. *taw-to*, the same, and *logos*, speech] needless repetition of the same meaning in different words; iteration of an idea in similar phrases.

tavern (tav'ern) *n.* [F. *taverna*, fr. L. *taberna*, a booth, fr. rt. of *tabula*,

a board] a place where liquor is served; a hostelry, an inn.

taw (taw) *n* [G the letter *taw*] a large marble to be played with, a marble game; the point from which the players shoot

tawdry (taw'dri) *a* [*fr. St. Awdrey*, and orig. implying bought at the fair of St. Awdrey, 17th Oct., where laces and gay toys were sold] excessively showy, without good taste; tinsel; gaudy; cheap and snowy

tawny (taw'm) *a* [*F. tanné, fr. G. tanne, a fir tree*] of a dull, yellowish-brown color;—*v t* to make tawny.

tax (taks) *n* [*F. taxe, fr. L. taxāre, value, fr. tangere, to touch*] a charge, or an assessment, imposed by authority for the support of a government; a rate or duty levied on income or property and on certain articles; a rate levied for local purposes; charge; censure; a burdensome duty;—*v t* to compel to pay a tax or taxes, to lay a burden upon; to exact money from for the support of government; to assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; to charge; to censure; to accuse—**taxable**, *a*. liable by law to the assessment of taxes; capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit—**taxation** (tak-sā'shun) *n*. act of imposing taxes; act of assessing a bill of costs; aggregate of particular taxes.—**taxpayer**, one who pays taxes.

taxicab (tak'si-kab) *n* [also **taxi**] a cab fitted with a taximeter.

taxidermy (tak'si-dér-mi) *n* [*F., fr. G. fr. taxis, arrangement, and derma, a skin*] art of preserving the skins and bodies of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance—**taxidermist**, *n*. a person skilled in taxidermy.

taximeter (tak-sim'ē-ter) *n*. a device that registers the fare due, as in a taxicab, bus, or any other kind of public vehicle.

taxiplane (tak'si-plān) *n* an airplane which can be hired by passengers for short rides.

taxonomy (taks-on'ō-mi) *n*. [*F. taxonomie*] the science of classifying organisms, as into orders, genera, species, etc.—**taxonomer**, *n*.—**taxonomist**, *n*.—**taxonomic** (tak-sō-nom'ik) *a*.



Tea Leaves, Flower, and Fruit

tea (tē) *n*. [*Chin.*] the leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of China, or Japan, and grown also in Assam, Ceylon, etc.; a decoction of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water; any infusion, esp. when made of the

dried leaves of plants; any light repast at which tea is usually served.—**teacup**, *n*. a cup for tea.—**teaspoon**, *n*. a small spoon used with the teacup—**teaspoonful**, *n*. sixty drops.—**tea garden**, a garden where tea is served, a tea plantation—**tea party**, an entertainment at which tea is served—**teapot**, *n*. a vessel in which tea is infused.

teach (tēch) *v t*. [*A.S. tæcan, show, teach, cf. Ger. zeigen*] to instruct; to inform; to educate; to discipline; to inculcate; to direct, to admonish, to counsel; to impart the knowledge of; to guide the studies of;—*v s*. to perform the office of an instructor. **teachable**, *a*.—**teacher**, *n*. an instructor, a tutor; a minister of the gospel—**teacher-ship**, *n*.—**teaching**, *n*. the educational profession—*Syn* of "teach," drill, train, inform; tutor; enlighten, school.

teak (tēk) *n*. [*Malay*] a tree growing in the East Indies, and yielding hard, valuable timber.

teal (tēl) *n*. [*M. E. tele*] a webfooted water-duck, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller.

team (tēm) *n*. [*A.S. tēom, offspring*] two or more working animals, as horses, harnessed together, a company of workers; a side of players in a game,—*v t*. to join in a team—**teamster**, *n*. one who drives a team.—**teamwork**, *n*. co-operation.

tear (tēr) *n*. [*A.S. tær, tear*] a drop of the liquid produced by the tear ducts and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them; any transparent drop,—*pl*. grief; sorrow.—**tearful**, *a*.—**tearfulness**, *n*.—**teardrop**, *n*. a tear.—**tear gas**, any gas used to cause profuse watering of the eyes and semi-blindness, as in warfare, quelling riots, etc.

tear (tār) *v t*. [*A.S. tæran; cf. Ger. zehren*] to separate, as into strips, by pulling, to rend asunder; to mangle; to jerk; to wrench;—*v s* to come apart when pulled, jerked, etc.; to hurry violently;—*n*. a rent; a carousal [*slang*].

tease (tēz) *v t*. [*A.S. tæsan, to pluck; cf. Ger. zessen*] to comb, as textile materials; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate;—*n*. one who teases.—**teaser**, *n*. a tease; any difficult problem that teases one's ability to solve it.—**teasingly**, *adv*.

teasel (tē'zəl) *n*. [*A.S. tæsel, tæsl, the species bears a large burr, used for raising a nap on woolen cloth; the burr of the plant,*—*v t*. to subject, as woolen cloth, to the action of a teasel.

teat (tēt) *n*. [*A.S. tæ*] the organ in female mammals through which their young draw the milk from the breast or the udder; the dug of a beast; the pap.

technical (tek'nī-kəl) *a*. [*G. technikos, fr. techne, an art*] pert. to technique; pert. to any of the arts, esp. to the useful or mechanical arts; specialized in exposition or practice.—**technic**, *a*. technical;—*n*. technique.—**technics**, *n*. the principles of the arts; technical terms, methods, or objects.—**technicality** (tek-nī-kal'i-ti) *n*. quality of being peculiar to any trade, profession, art, science, etc.; a merely technical principle or provision, as in a law.

technicolor (tek'ni-kul-er) *n.* [trade-mark] a process for producing motion pictures in color.

technique (tek-nēk') *n.* technical skill; artistic execution.

technocracy (tek-nok'ra-si) *n.* a state ruled by technical experts.—**technocrat** (tek'nō-krat) *n.* an advocate of technocracy.

technology (tek-nol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. fr. *technē*, an art, and *logos*, discourse] the science of the useful arts.—**technologist**, *n.*—**technologic** (tek-nō-loj'ik), **technological**, *a.*

tectonic (tek-ton'ik) *a.* [G. *tektōn*, a carpenter] pert. to building.—**tectonics**, *n.* building as an art; the shaping of furniture, cups, weapons, etc.

ted (ted) *v. t.* [Scand.] to spread out for drying, as grass to make hay.—**tedder**, *n.*

Te Deum (tē dē'um) [L.] a hymn of praise to God.

tedious (tē'jus, tē'di-us) *a.* [L. *tediosus*, fr. *tedium*] slow; protracted; dull; irksome, tardy, fatiguing; dreary; tiresome.—**tedium** (tē'di-um) *n.* irksomeness; tediousness.—**tediously**, *adv.*—**tediousness**, *n.*—**tedium vitae**, weariness of life.

tee (tē) *n.* [Scand.] a mark at which missiles are aimed; in golf, the earth or the small support on which the ball is slightly raised at the beginning of play for each hole;—*v. t.* to place a ball on the tee.

teem (tēm) *v. t.* [A.S. fr. *lyman*, *lēman*, to produce] to produce; to bring forth;—*v. i.* to bring forth, as an animal; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific.—**teeming**, *a.*

teen (tēn) *n.* [A.S. *teōna*, injury] injury; trouble; rage.

teens (tēnz) *n. pl.* the years of one's age having the termination *-teen*.

teeth (tēth) *n., pl.* of tooth.—**teethe** (tēth) *v. s.* to grow or cut the teeth.—*in the teeth of*, in direct opposition to.—*to put teeth in*, to make effective, as a law, by providing for adequate enforcement.

teetotal (tē-tō'tal) *a.* [*tee=t* and *total*] pert. to teetotalism.—**teetotaler**, **teetotaler**, *n.* one who binds himself to abstain from intoxicating liquors.—**teetotalism**, *n.* the conduct and beliefs of a teetotaler regarding alcoholic beverages.

teetotum (tē-tō'tum) *n.* [Formerly *T-totum*, from the T marked on it (L. *totum*, all)] a toy, resembling a top, but four-sided.

tegumentum (teg-men'tum) *n.* [L.] the scaly covering of the leaf buds of deciduous trees.

tegar (teg-ū-lar) *a.* [L. *tegula*, a tile] pert. to, or laid like, tiles.

tegument (teg-ū-ment) *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, fr. *tegere*, cover] a covering; the covering of a living body.—**tegumental** (teg-ū-men'tal) *a.*—**tegumentation** (teg-ū-men-tā'shun) *n.*

telautograph (tel-aw'tō-graf) *n.* [G. *tele*, afar, *auto*, self, *graphos*, written] a form of telegraph that

transmits messages as sent out by hand, whether in writing or pictures.

telegram (tel'ē-gram) *n.* [G. *tele*, far, and *gramma*, that which is written, fr. *graphein*, to write] a message sent by telegraph.

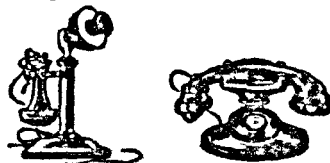
telegraph (tel'ē-graf) *n.* [G. *tele* and *graphein*] an apparatus for communicating intelligence between distant points by preconcerted visible signals; an apparatus for transmitting intelligence from one station to another along a wire by means of electricity, but now also without wires—**wireless telegraph**;—*pl.* to convey by telegraph; to signal.—**telegraphy** (tel-eg'ra-fi, tel'ē-graf-i) *n.* science of communicating by means of telegraph.—**telegrapher**, *n.*—**telegraphic** (tel-ē-graf'ik) *a.*

telemeter (tē-lem'ē-ter) *n.* [G. fr. *tele*, afar, and *metron*, measure] an instrument for determining distances in surveying, etc.

teleology (tel-ē-ol'ō-ji) *n.* [G. fr. *telos*, the end, and *logos*, discourse] the science or doctrine of final causes; the theory that everything was made for an end; the argument from design.—**teleologist**, *n.*—**teleologic** (tel-ē-ō-loj'ik) *a.*

telepathy (tē-lep'a-thi, tel'ē-path-i) *n.* [G. from *tele*, afar, and *pathos*, feeling] the apparent phenomenon of communication between persons without use of the known senses.—**telepathist** (tē-lep'a-thist, tel'ē-path-ist) *n.*—**telepathic** (tel-ē-path'ik) *a.*

telephone (tel'ē-fōn) *n.* [G. *tele*, afar, and *phōnē*, the voice] an electrical instrument for the transmission and reception of the voice by wire;—*v. t.* and *i.* to communicate by telephone.—**telephonic** (tel-ē-fon'ik) *a.* relating to the telephone.—**telephony** (tē-lef'ō-ni) *n.* the science or use of the telephone.



Telephones

telephoto (tel-ē-fō'tō) *n.* an electrical apparatus for transmitting an image by wire; a photograph so produced (also **telephotograph**).—**telephotography**, *n.* the science of sending pictures by wire.

telergy (tel-er-ji) *n.* [G. *tele*, far, and *ergon*, work] the influence of one person's mind on that of another person at a distance; telepathy.—**telergic** (tel-er'jik), **telergical** (tel-er'ji-kal) *a.*—**telergically**, *adv.*



Telescope

telescope (tel'ē-skōp) *n.* [G. *tele*, afar, and *skopein*, to view] an op-

tical instrument in which the image of a distant object is magnified; — *v.t.* to drive together, like the parts of a telescope; — *v.i.* to run or be driven together, so that one enters the other — **telescopic** (tel-ē-skop'ik) *a.* — **telescopically**, *adv.*

telesis (tel-ē-sis) *n.* [L.] the conscious direction of life by planning; social planning.

teletype (tel-ē-tip) *n.* [trade name] a teletypewriter.

teletypewriter (tel-ē-tip-rī-ter) *n.* a kind of typewriter that automatically records telegraphic messages.

television (tel-ē-vīzh-un) *n.* the transmission of an image by the conversion of light waves into electrical impulses and their reconversion into light waves.

telic (tē'lik) *a.* [G. *telikos*] purposeful; having an object; teleological.

tell (tel) *v.t.* [A.S. *tellan*; cf. Ger. *sählen*] to enumerate; to utter in detail, to publish; to betray; to disclose; — *v.i.* to make report; to produce a marked effect. — **telling**, *a.* producing effect. — **tellable**, *a.* — **teller**, *n.* one who tells or relates; an enumerator; an officer of a bank who receives and pays money; one appointed to count votes. — **tell-tale** (tel'tāl) *n.* an officious informer; one who tells that which he should suppress; — *a.* disposed to reveal secrets, that gives warning; blabbing — *Syn.* of "tell," narrate; recite; relate; recount; describe; detail; report; announce.

tellurian (tē-lū-rī-an) *n.* also **tellurion** [L. stem, *tellur-*, fr. *tellus*, earth] an instrument for showing the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons; — *a.* pert. to the earth; — *n.* an inhabitant of the earth.

telluric (tē-lū-rīk) *a.* [L. stem, *tellur-*, of *tellus*, the earth] pert. to the earth; pert. to tellurium.

tellurium (tē-lū-rī-um) *n.* a substance of a silver-white color, sometimes reckoned among the metals.

telpherage (tel'fer-ij) *n.* [G. *tēle*, afar, and *pherein*, to bear] any mode of transport effected automatically by the aid of electricity, esp. a cable car.

temblor (tem'blər) *n.* [Sp.] an earthquake shock.

temerity (tē-mer'ī-ti) *n.* [F. *témérité*, fr. L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere*, by chance] rashness; foolhardiness; recklessness. — *Syn.* presumption, audacity; venturesomeness; effrontery; recklessness; gall.

temper (tem'per) *v.t.* [L. *temperāre*, fr. *temper*, to mix, blend in proportion; to adjust; to give temper to; to mollify; to form, as metals, to a proper degree of hardness; — *n.* due mixture; temperment; moderation; heat of mind or passion; irritation; a mean state of a metal as to its hardness.

temperament (tem'per-ə-ment) *n.* constitution; the peculiarities, bodily and mental, of a given individual; nervous disposition. — **temperamental** (tem'per-ə-men'tal) *a.* pert. to temperament; emotionally unstable.

temperance (tem'per-əns) *n.* habitual restraint in the indulgence of appetites, as in eating or drinking; hence, moderation; sobriety; patience; tolerance.

temperate (tem'per-ət) *a.* [L. (part.) *temperatus*, fr. *temperare*] moderate; abstemious; not violent; sober; sedate. — **temperately**, *adv.* — **temperateness**, *n.* — **temperate zone**, the region of the earth between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle, or the corresponding region between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

temperature (tem'per-ə-chūr) *n.* condition with respect to heat or cold; climatic or atmospheric heat.

tempest (tem'pest) *n.* [O.F. *tempeste*, fr. L. *tempestas*, a season, weather, fr. *tempus*, time] a storm of extreme violence; any violent commotion. — **tempestuous** (tem-pest'chū-us) *a.* turbulent; violent; stormy.

temple (tem'plit) *n.* [also **templet**] [fr. F. *templet*, temple] a timber that distributes weight, or on which joists are laid; a pattern plate used in carpentry, machining, etc.

temple (tem'pl) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *templora*, the temples, *pl.* of *templum*, time] the flat portion of the head between the forehead and the ear.

temple (tem'pl) *n.* [L. *templum*] a building in honor of some deity, or for his worship.



Ancient Greek Temple

tempo (tem'pō) *n.* [It.] time; movement [Mus].

temporal (tem'pō-rəl) *a.* [F., fr. L. *temporalis*, fr. stem, *tempor-*, fr. *tempus*, time] pert. to time—that is, to the present life, secular; finite; not eternal; social or political, not ecclesiastical; — *n.* that which is temporal, a temporality. — **temporality** (tem'pō-rəl-ī-ti) *n.* state of being temporal; the worldly wealth of a church.

temporal (tem'pō-rəl) *a.* pert. to the side of the forehead, or temple; pert. to a part of the brain—the temporal lobe.

temporary (tem'pō-rer-i) *a.* lasting for a time only. — **temporarily**, *adv.* — **temporariness**, *n.*

temporize (tem'pō-rīz) *v.i.* to conform with the time or occasion; to humor, or yield to, prevailing opinion; to delay. — **temporizer**, *n.* — **temporization** (tem'pō-rī-zā'shun) *n.*

tempt (tem't) *v.t.* [O.F. *tempter*, F. *tenter*, fr. L. *teniare*, handle, test, fr. *tendere*, to stretch] to put to trial; to persuade, or attempt to persuade, esp. to do wrong; to seduce; to provoke. — **tempter**, *n.*

fem. temptress; one who tempts, esp. Satan, or the devil.—**temptation** (tem-tā'shun) *n.* enticement to evil; trial; that which tempts.—**tempting, a.**—**temptingly, adv.**—*Syn.* of "tempt," lure; decoy; seduce; incite; inveigle.

ten (ten) *a.* [A.S. *ten*; cf. Ger. *zehn*] twice five; nine and one;—*n.* the number consisting of five and five; a symbol for ten units, as x or 10.

tenable (ten'q-bl) *a.* [F., fr. *tenir*, fr. L. *tenēre*, to hold] capable of being held, or maintained, against an assailant.—**tenably, adv.**—**tenableness, n.**—**tenability** (ten-q-bil'i-ti) *n.*

tenacious (tē-nā'shus) *a.* [L. stem, *tenac-*, fr. *tenax*, fr. *tenēre*, hold] holding fast; retaining; adhesive; close-fisted; obstinate.—**tenacity** (tē-nas'i-ti) *n.* retentiveness; cohesiveness; tenaciousness.—**tenaciously, adv.**

tenancy (ten'an-si) *n.* the holding of property, esp. that belonging to another; time of tenure.

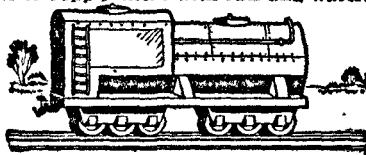
tenant (ten'ant) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *tenent-*, fr. *tenēre*, to hold] one who has the occupation of lands or tenements for which he pays rent; an occupant;—*v.t.* to hold, as a tenant.—**tenantry, n.** the body of tenants on a particular estate, or in a district.

tend (tend) *v.t.* [Contr. fr. attend] to care for the wants of; to watch; to guard; to attend to;—*v.i.* to attend; to wait on.

tend (tend) *v.t.* [F. *tendre*, fr. L. *tendere*, to stretch] to reach out; to offer; to tender;—*v.i.* to hold a course; to have a tendency, bent, or inclination.

tendency (ten'den-si) *n.* direction or inclination; proclivity; drift.

tender (ten'der) *n.* one who takes care of another; a small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, etc.; a car attached to locomotives to supply them with fuel and water.



Tender of Oil-Burning Locomotive

tender (ten'der) *v.t.* [L. *tendere*] to offer in payment; to offer for acceptance;—*v.i.* to make an offer;—*n.* an offer for acceptance; an offer in writing to do something; something offered.

tender (ten'der) *a.* [F. *tendre*, fr. L. *tenere*] soft; easily affected; sensitive; not hardy; delicate; precious; gentle; expressive of or pert. to such feelings as love, kindness, etc.—**tenderness, n.** soreness; sensitivity; humanity; clemency; sympathetic care.—**tenderhearted, a.** easily roused to sympathy.

tenderfoot (ten'der-foot) *n.* a novice to hardship, esp. in the wilderness, on a ranch, etc.

tenderloin (ten'der-loin) *n.* a tender cut of meat from the back, next to the backbone.

tendon (ten'dun) *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere*, to stretch] a hard, insensate cord, or bundle of fibers, by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone; a *anew*.

tendrill (ten'dril) *n.* [O.F. *tendrillons*, fr. L. *tener*, delicate] a spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for support; the clasper of vines, hops, or other climbing plants.

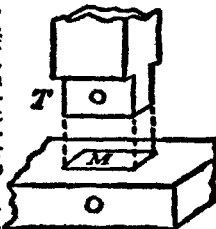
tenebrous (ten'ē-brus) *a.* dark; obscure.

tenement (ten'ē-ment) *n.* [M.E. *tenement*, fr. L. *tenere*, to hold] [Law] anything held; a dwelling house; a habitation; a building subdivided, and let for dwelling houses to several families.

tenet (ten'et) *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds, fr. *tenēre*, to hold] any opinion, dogma, or doctrine which a person holds as true.

tenfold (ten'fōld) *a.* ten times more;—*adv.* ten times as much.

tennis (ten'is) *n.* [Perh. fr. O.F. *tennis*, pl. of *tenie*, a fillet, fr. L. *tenna*] a play in which a ball is kept in motion by striking it with rackets.—**tennis court, a.** place or court on which tennis is played.



Tenon (T) and Mortise (M)

tenon (ten'on) *n.* [F. fr. *tenir*, fr. L. *tenēre*, to hold] the end of a piece of wood cut for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a *mortise*, in order to unite the two pieces.

tenor (ten'or) *n.* [L. fr. *tenēre*, to hold] manner of continuance; the general drift, course, or direction of thought; purport; general meaning; character; the higher of the two kinds of voices belonging to adult males; the part of a composition sung by this voice; one who sings the tenor;—*a.* adapted for singing or playing the tenor.

tenpins (ten'pinz) *n.* a game consisting in bowling down ten pins set in a triangular arrangement.

tense (tens) *a.* [L. (part.) *tensus*, fr. *tenēre*, to stretch] stretched; strained to stiffness.

tense (tens) *n.* [O.F. *tens*=F. *temps*, fr. L. *tempus*, time] one of the forms that a verb takes to indicate time.

tensile (ten'sil) *a.* also *tensible*; capable of being stretched, or of being drawn out, as wire.

tension (ten'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *tension-em*, fr. (part.) *tensus*, fr. *tenēre*, to stretch] act of stretching or straining; strong feeling; degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, etc., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length; tightness; strain; elastic force.

tensor (ten'sor) *n.* a muscle that tightens a part, or makes it tense.

tent (tent) *n.* [F. *tenie*, fr. Late L. *tenia*, fr. L. *tendere*, stretch] a pavilion of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and supported by poles, — *v.s.* to dwell in a tent; to pitch one's tent. — **tent caterpillar**, any of a genus of gregarious caterpillars which construct tent-like webs for shelter.



Tent

tentacle (ten'ta-kl) *n.* [F. *tentacule*, fr. Late L. *tentaculum*, fr. L. *ten-tāre*, to feel, fr. *tendere*, to stretch] a filiform organ round the mouth of an invertebrate animal, as a polyp, snail, insect, crab, etc., being either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion; a feeler.

tentative (ten'ta-tiv) *a.* [F., fr. Late L., fr. L. *ten-tāre*, to try] trying; essaying; experimental. — **tentatively**, *adv.* — **tentativeness**, *n.*

tenter (ten'ter) *n.* [F. *tenture*, fr. L. *tentura*, fr. *tendere*, to stretch] a frame with hooks for spreading out cloth; a workman who stretches cloth by tenterhooks; — *v.s.* to hang or spread by tenters. — **tenterhook**, *n.* a kind of hook used for tenting, — on tenterhooks, in a state of anxiety.

tenth (tent) *a.* next after the ninth; being one of ten equal parts into which anything is divided; — *n.* one of ten equal parts; the tenth part of anything; tithe.

tenuity (ten-ū-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *tenuitas*, fr. *tenuus*, thin] smallness in diameter; thinness; slenderness; rareness.

tenuous (ten-ū-us) *a.* thin; rare — **tenuously**, *adv.* — **tenuousness**, *n.*

tenure (ten'ūr) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *tenura*, fr. L. *tenere*, to hold] a holding, or the terms on which anything is held, condition of occupancy, manner of holding

tepee (tē'pē; tep'ē) *n.* [Amer. Ind. *tipi*] the tent or wigwam of an American Indian.



Tepee

tepefy (tep'ē-fi) *v.t.* [L. *tepe-re* and *facere*, make] to make moderately warm; — *v.t.* to become moderately warm. — **tepefaction** (tep'ē-fak'shun) *n.*

tepid (tep'id) *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepe-re*, to be warm] somewhat warm; luke-

warm. — **tepidity** (tē-pid'i-ti) *n.* lukewarmness.

teraphim (ter'a-fim) *n.pl.* [H., images connected with magical rites] household deities or images; tutelary domestic divinities.

teratology (ter-a-tol'o-ji) *n.* [G. stem, *teras*, fr. *teras*, a monster, and *logos*, discourse] the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities.

terce (ters) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *tertius*, third. Variant of tierce] a third, a cask containing 42 gallons, or the third of a pipe.

tercentenary (ter-sen'tē-ner-i) *a.* [L. fr. *ter*, three, and *centum*, a hundred] comprising three hundred years; — *n.* a 300th anniversary.

terebene (ter'ē-bēn) *n.* [L., fr. G. *terebinthos*] a disinfectant derived from oil of turpentine. — **terebinth**, *n.* a tree, or shrub, yielding a limpid, balsamic resin, called Chian turpentine; the turpentine tree.

teredo (te-rē'dō) *n.* [L.] the shipworm which perforates submerged wood.

tergiversate (ter'ji-ver-sāt) *v.s.* [L. (part.) *tergiversātus*, fr. *tergiversari*, to turn one's back] to shift; to make use of subterfuges. — **tergiversation** (ter-ji-ver-sā'shun) *n.* a shift; a turning about; a subterfuge.

term (term) *n.* [F. *terme*, fr. L. *terminus*, a boundary] a boundary; a limit; any limited time; in schools, etc., the time during which instruction is regularly given to students; [Law] the whole time for which an estate is granted or conveyed; one of the periods of the year in which the superior law and equity courts sit; a time appointed for payment of rents, interest, etc.; condition; a period to be spent by a convict in prison; stipulation; offer proposed, [Gram] a word or expression; [Logic] one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice; [Alg] a member of a compound quantity; — *v.t.* to apply a term to, to name; to call; to denominate.

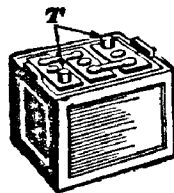
termagant (ter'ma-gant) *a.* [M.E. *Termagant*, a supposed Saracen idol, appearing in old plays as a blustering character] tumultuous; turbulent; quarrelsome; scolding; shrewish; — *n.* a boisterous, scolding woman.

terminable (ter'mi-nā-bl) *a.* capable of being terminated. — **terminably**, *adv.* — **terminableness**, *n.*

terminal (ter'min-al) *n.* [fr. L. *terminus*, a boundary] a station at either end of a railroad; an extreme point; a part of an electrical apparatus at which connections are made, —

a. pert. to an end or boundary; [Bot.] growing at the end of a branch or stem. — **terminally**, *adv.*

terminate (ter'mi-nāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *terminātus*, fr. *terminare*] to



Terminals (T) of Storage Battery

set a limit to; to end; to conclude;—*v.i.* to be limited by a boundary; to conclude; to end, to stop short;—*a.* limited; bounded.—**termination** (tēr-mi-nā'shun) *n.* act of limiting or bounding; act of ending or concluding; limit; consequence; conclusion; the ending of a word.—**terminator**, *n.*—**terminative**, *a.*—**terminatively**, *adv.*

terminology (tēr-mi-nol'ō-ji) *n.* [*L.* *terminus*, term, and *G.* *logos*, discourse] that branch of any science or art which defines and explains the technical words and phrases peculiar to it, glossology; nomenclature.—**terminological** (tēr-mi-nō-loy'ī-kəl) *a.*—**terminologically**, *adv.*

terminus (tēr'mi-nus) *n.*; *pl.* **termini** (tēr'mi-ni) [*L.*] a boundary; a border; the extreme point.

termite (tēr'mit) *n.* [*L.* stem. *tērmit*, *fr.* *termes*, a wood worm] a highly social insect, of a greyish color, known for its destructiveness to wood; the white ant.

tern (tēr'n) *n.* [*Scand*] a long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the gulls.

tern (tēr'n) *n.* [*L.* *terni*, three each, *fr.* *tres*, three] that which consists of three things or numbers together.

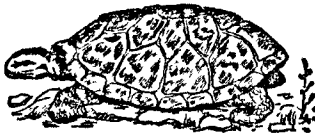
Terpsichorean (tēr-p-si-kō-rē'an) *a.* [*G.* *terpsis*, delight, and *choros*, dancing] relating to Terpsichore, Greek muse, the goddess of dancing, or to dancing and lyrical poetry.

terra (tēr'a) *n.* [*L.*] earth, or the earth.—**terra cotta** [*L.* (part.) *cocta*, *fr.* *coquerre*, to cook] a clay used as a building material; a work of art in terra cotta.—**terra firma** [*L.* *firmus*, firm] dry land; mainland.

terrace (tēr'ās) *n.* [*F.* *terrasse*, *fr.* *It.* *terrasa*, *fr.* *L.* *terra*, earth] a raised platform of earth; a raised strip of land; an area before a building serving as a promenade; a street in a town having a row of buildings on one side, and sloping ground on the other;—*v.t.* to form into a terrace.

terrain (tēr'an) [*F.*] *n.* a tract of land (with special reference to its possible uses or its geological characteristics).

terrapin (tēr'a-pin) *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] a fresh-water or tide-water tortoise of N. America.



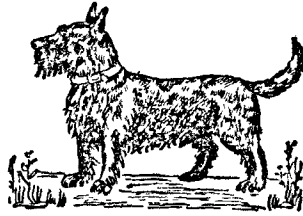
Terrapin

terrestrial (tēr-res'tri-əl) *a.* [*L.* *terrestis*, *fr.* *terra*, the earth] pert. to the earth; existing on the earth; sub-lunary; consisting of land;—*n.* an inhabitant of the earth.

terrible (tēr'i-bl) *a.* [*F.*, *fr.* *L.* *terribilis*, causing terror, *fr.* *terrere*, to frighten] exciting terror; frightful; formidable; excessive; severe;—**terribly**, *adv.*—**terribleness**, *n.*

terrier (tēr'i-er) *n.* [*M.E.* *terrere*, a "burrow" dog, *s.e.* hunting animals, as rabbits, at their holes; *F.*, *fr.* *L.* *terra*, the

earth] a small dog of several varieties, originally developed to hunt burrowing animals.



Scottish Terrier

terrific (tēr-ri'fik) *a.* causing terror; dreadful.

terrify (tēr'i-fi) *v.t.* [*L.* *terrere* and *facere*] to alarm; to fill with fear; to frighten.—**terrific** (tēr-ri'fik) *a.* causing terror; dreadful.—**terrifying**, *a.*—**terrifyingly**, *adv.*

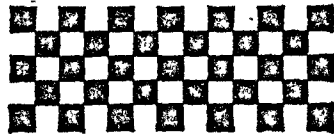
territory (tēr'i-tō-ri) *n.* [*F.* *territoire*, *fr.* *L.* *territorium*, *fr.* *terra*, the earth] a region; a dominion; a dependency (as Hawaii and Alaska, of the U.S.); a region for certain activities.—**territorial** (tēr-i-tō-ri-əl) *a.* pert. to territory; limited to a certain district.—**territoriality** (tēr-i-tō-ri-əl'i-ti) *n.* territorial status.—**territorialize** (tēr-i-tō-ri-ə-līz) *v.t.* to make a territory of.

terror (tēr'er) *n.* [*L.* *fr.* *terrere*, to frighten] overpowering fear or dread; the cause of extreme fear.—**terrorism**, **terrorization** (tēr-er-i-zā'shun) *n.* intimidation; system of ruling by terror.—**terrorist** (tēr'er-ist) *n.*—**terrorize**, *v.t.* to fill with terror; to control by terror.

terse (tēr's) *a.* [*L.* (part.) *tersus*, *fr.* *tergere*, to rub] polished by rubbing; cleanly written; neat; concise.—**tersely**, *adv.*—**terseness**, *n.*—*Syn.* compact; condensed; laconic; pithy; sententious; short; abrupt; brief; succinct.

tertian (tēr'shan) *a.* [*L.* *tertianus*, *fr.* *tertius*, the third, from *tres*, three] occurring every third day.

tertiary (tēr'shi-er-ə) *a.* of the third formation or rank; third; [*cap.*] in geology, pert. to the Cenozoic or Tertiary Era, following the Mesozoic and represented by rock formations consisting chiefly of shales and sand and abounding in fossils.



Tessellation

tessellate (tes'e-lāt) *v.t.* [*L.* *tessella*, a little cube; *dim.* of *tessera*, a square piece] to form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.—**tessellated**, **tessellar**, *a.* formed in little squares of mosaic work; checkered like a chessboard.—**tessellation** (tes'e-lā'shun) *n.* mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

test (test) *n.* [O.F., fr. *L. testa*, an earthen pot] a vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement; any critical trial and examination; a standard; ground of admission or exclusion; judgment; distinction, discrimination; a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound; a reagent;—*v.t.* to try by a test; to examine and compare; to put to the proof; to discover the nature and properties of.

test (test) *v.t.* [F. *tester*, fr. *L. testāri*, fr. *testis*, a witness] to attest and date;—*v.i.* to make a will [Law].

testaceous (tes-tā'shūs) *a.* [*L. testaceus*, fr. *testa*, a shell] pert. to shells; having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams—distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters, crabs.

testacy (tes'ta-sē) *n.* the state of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

testament (tes'ta-ment) *n.* [*L. testamentum*, fr. *testāri*, to be a witness] a writing by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate after his death; a will; one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures, as the Old Testament, the New Testament.—**testamental** (tes-ta-men'tal) *a.* pert. to a testament.—**testamentary**, *a.*

testate (tes'tāt, -tāt) *a.* having made and left a will—**testation** (tes-tā'shūn) *n.* act of witnessing or attesting; evidence.—**testator**, *n.*; *fern.* **testatrix**.

tester (tes'ter) *n.* [O.F. *testre*, fr. *teste* = *F. tèle*, a head, fr. *L. testa*, a tile, the skull] a flat canopy; the top covering of a bed.

testicle (tes'ti-kl) *n.* [*L. testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle] one of the glands that secrete the seminal fluid in males.—**testicular** (tes-tik'ū-lar) *a.* pert. to a testicle.—**testiculate** (tes-tik'ū-lāt) *a.* formed like a testicle.

testify (tes'ti-ī) *v.t.* [*L. testificāri*, fr. *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, make] to bear witness to; to affirm or declare solemnly;—*v.i.* to make a solemn declaration to establish the truth.

testimony (tes'ti-mō-ni) *n.* [*L. testimonium*, fr. *testāri*, to be a witness] a solemn sworn statement or affirmation; witness; proof of some fact; evidence given upon oath, attestation; confirmation; manifestation; in Scripture, the two tables of the law, also, the whole divine revelation,—*v.t.* to witness.—**testimonial** (tes-ti-mō'n-i-al) *n.* a speech, writing, or gift expressing recommendation or appreciation; a token of respect; a recommendation;—*a.*—**testimonially**, *adv.*

testis (tes'tis) *n.*; *pl.* *testes* (-tēz) a testicle.

testudo (tes-tū'dō) *n.* [*L.* = the tortoise, fr. *testa*, the shell of shellfish] the tortoise; among the ancient Romans, a cover which a body of troops formed by holding their shields over their heads.

testy (tes'ti) *a.* [O.F. *teste* = *F. tèle*, the head] fretful; easily irritated.

tetanus (tet'a-nus) *n.* [*L.*, fr. *G. tetanos*, stretched, fr. *tesnen*, to stretch]

a painful and often fatal disease marked by persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles; lockjaw.

tête-a-tête (tāt-ē-tāt') *n.* [F. = head to head] a private conversation;—*a.* private; confidential; secret;—*adv.* face to face; in private.

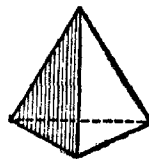
tether (tet'ēr) *n.* [Orig. *tedder*, fr. *M.E. tedw*] a rope by which a beast is confined within desired limits; a leash;—*v.t.* to confine with a rope or chain.

tetrachord (tet'ra-kawrd) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *chordōn*] [Mus.] a four-tone diatonic series containing the interval of a perfect fourth.—**tetrachordal** (tet-raqawrd'al) *a.*

tetraethyl (tet-raq-eth'il) *a.* [Chem] pert. to a lead compound used for its antiknock qualities in gasoline for internal combustion engines.

tetragon (tet'ra-gon) *n.* [*G.* fr. *tetra*, four, and *gōnia*, corner, angle] a plane figure with four angles; a quadrangle.—**tetragonal** (tetragō-nal) *a.*

tetrahedron (tet-raq-hē-dron) *n.* [*G.* fr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, seat, base] a solid figure enclosed by four triangles.—**tetrahedral**, *a.*



Tetrahedron

tetralogy (te-tral'ō-ji) *n.* [*G.* fr. *tetra*, four, and *logos*, speech] a group of four dramatic compositions treating of related themes.

tetrameter (te-tram'ē-ter) *n.* [*G.* fr. *tetra*, four, and *metron*, a measure] a verse of four measures;—*a.* having four measures.

tetrarch (tē'trārk, tet'rārk) *n.* [*G.* fr. *tetra*, four, and *archē*, a ruler] a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province—hence, any petty king or sovereign.—**tetrarchate**, *n.* the fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch.—**tetrarchy**, *n.*

tetrastich (tet'ra-stik, te-tras'tik) *n.* [*G.* fr. *tetra*, four, and *stichos*, row, line] a stanza of four lines, or four verses; a quartet.

tetter (tet'ēr) *n.* [A.S. *tefer*] a disease of the skin, as ringworm and eczema.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik) *a.* [*L. Teutones*, fr. Goth.] pert. to the Teutons, a people of ancient Germany, or to their descendants; pert. to the language of the Teutons, which is the root of the German, Dutch, Scandinavian, and English—**Teutonism** (tū'ton-i-zm) *n.* Germanic character, type, ideas, spirit, etc.; a German idiom or peculiarity.

text (tekst) *n.* [*L. textus*, texture, structure, fr. (part.) *texere*, fr. *texere*, to weave] the original or main body of a work, apart from the inserts or commentary; a verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse; a textbook; large handwriting.—**textual** (tekst'chū-al) *a.* pert. to, or contained in, the text.—**textbook**, *n.* a book used in instruction, as in schools.

textile (teks'til, -tīl) *a.* [L. *textilis*, of *texere*, weave] woven; capable fr. being woven.—*n.* any material woven or suitable for weaving, as wool or cotton.

texture (teks'chūr) *n.* [L. *textura*, a web, fr. (part.) *texum*, fr. *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave] act of weaving; that which is woven; a web; arrangement of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.—**textural**, *a.*

thalamus (thal'a-mus) *n.* [L., fr. G., a bedroom] an inner room; the receptacle of a flower; a part of the fore-brain.—**thalamic**, *a.*

thaler (tá'ler) *n.* [Ger.; cf. *dollar*] an old German coin worth about 71 cents.

thallium (thal'i-um) *n.* [G. *thallos*, a green shoot] a metal, bluish-white and soft (specific gravity, 11.8; atomic weight, 204.4).

thallus (thal'us) *n.* [G. *thallos*, a young shoot, fr. *thalless*, to sprout] a plant body showing little or no differentiation into root, stem, or leaves, as in fungi, algæ, etc. [Bot.].

than (than) *conj.* [M.E. *thane*, *thonne*, A.S. *thonne*] a particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity.

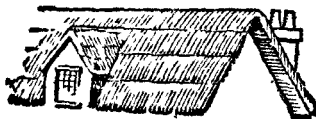
thanatopsis (than-a-top'sis) *n.* [G. *thanatos*, death, and *opsis*, sight] a reflection or poem on death.

thane (thān) *n.* [A.S. *thegn*, a soldier, a servant of the king, a nobleman] a dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England.

thank (thank) *v.t.* [A.S. *thanc*, thought, content] to express gratitude to for a favor;—*n.* expression of gratitude (generally in the *pl.*).—**thankful**, *a.*—**thankfulness**, *n.*—**thankless**, *a.*—**thanksgiving**, *n.* act of expressing gratitude for favors or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness.

that (that) *pron., a., and conj.* [A.S. *that*, neut. of the; cf. Ger. *dass*] a pronoun referring to something before mentioned or understood; a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* those) pointing out a person or thing before mentioned or understood; a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to restrict its antecedent (it may refer to an entire sentence, and not merely to a word); an *adjective*, noting a specific person or thing; a *conj.*, introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result.—**In that**, for the reason that.

thatch (thach) *n.* [A.S. *thæc*; cf. Ger. *decken*, L. *tegere*] straw or rushes used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain;—*v.t.* to cover with thatch.



Thatched Roof

thaumaturgy (thaw'ma-ter-ji) *n.* [G. *thaumatourgia*] the art of working miracles or magic. —

thaumaturgic (thaw-ma-ter'jik) *a.*—**thaumaturgical** (thaw-ma-ter'ji-kal). — **thaumaturgist**, *n.*

thaw (thaw) *v.t.* [A.S. *thawian*, to melt; cf. Ger. *thauen*] to cause to melt; to warm from a frozen state, as the earth;—*v.i.* to melt, as ice or snow; to become genial;—*n.* the melting of ice or snow.

the (thē) *a.* the *definite article* [A.S., common as an indeclinable relative; cf. **that**—the neut. of *the* or *se*] a word placed before nouns, and used to specify a general conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely;—[A.S. *thy*, by that—instrumental case of *the*] *adv.* before adjectives, in the comparative and superlative degree, to heighten or make more complete the contrast.

thearchy (thē'ar-ki) *n.* [G. fr. *theos*, god, and *archai*, rule] government by God; theocracy.

theater (thē'a-ter) *n.* also **theatre** [L. *theatrum*, fr. G. *theatron*, *theōmai*, I see] among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles, or shows, were exhibited; in modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a playhouse; in universities, a room for anatomical demonstrations; a time and place for great events, the dramatic arts generally.—**theatric**, **theatrical** (thē-at'rik, -ri-kal) *a.* pert. to a theater; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; adapted for display; pompous; affected.—**theatricals**, *n.pl.* dramatic performances, esp. by amateurs.

thee (thē) *pron.* obj. and dat. case of **thou**.

theelin (thē'lin) *n.* [fr. G. *thēlys*, female] a hormone which determines female sexual development and the oestrous cycle.

theft (theft) *n.* [M.E. *thefte*, fr. A.S. *thiefst*, *thiefst*, fr. *thæof*, thief] the act of stealing; the unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods; a loss by stealing.

theine (thē'in) *n.* [Mod. L. *thea*, tea] the active, volatile principle of tea.

their (thā) *a.* or *pron.* [A.S. *thāra*, of them, for older word *hira*] of them; belonging to certain persons specified.—**theirs** (thārz) *pron.* [Double gen. of they] possessive case of *they*.

theism (thē'izm) *n.* [G. *theos*, God] belief in the real being of a god; belief in gods (opposed to **atheism**).—**theist**, *n.* one who believes in a god, or gods.—**theistic** (thē-is'tik) *a.*

them (them) *pron.* [A.S. *tham*, for older form, *heom*] obj. and dat. case of *they*; those persons or things; those.—**themselves** (them-selvz') *pron.*; *pl.* of *himself*, *herself*, or *itself* (frequently used after *they*, by way of emphasis).

theme (thēm) *n.* [F., fr. L. *thema*, fr. G. *thēma*, fr. *tithēnas*, to place] a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; short essay.—**thematic** (thē-mat'ik) *a.* pert. to themes, or subjects of composition [Mus.].

then (then) *adv.* [A.S. *thonne*. Doublet of **than**] at that time, past or future; soon afterward or immediately; hereafter; upon this; thereupon; in consequence of; in

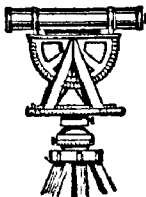
that case; therefore; for this reason;—*conj.* in that case; therefore.

thence (*thens*) *adv.* [M.E. *thenne-s*, gen. of *thenne*, fr. A.S. *thanan*] from that place; from that time.—**thenceforth**, *adv.* from that time.—**thenceforward**, *adv.* from that time onward.

theobromine (thē-ō-brō'min) *n.* [G. fr. *theos*, a god, and *brōma*, food] a substance similar to caffeine, found in the cacao bean.

theocracy (thē-ok'ra-si) *n.* [G. fr. *theos*, a god, and *kratesis*, rule] government of a country by God, or by his representatives; a country so ruled.—**theocrat** (thē-ō-krat) *n.*—**theocratic** (thē-ō-krat'ik) *a.*

theodolite (thē-od'-ō-lit) *n.* [Etm. uncert.] an instrument used in surveying for the measurement of vertical and horizontal angles upon a graduated circle; a portable altazimuth.



Theodolite

theology (thē-ol'-ō-ji) *n.* [G. fr. *theos*, a god, and *logos*, a discourse] the systematic study of religion.—**theologize**, *v. i.* to render theological.—*v. i.* to theorize upon theological studies.—**theologist**, *n.*—**theological**, *a.* pert. to divinity.—**theologian** (thē-ō-lō'j-i-an) *n.* a person well versed in theology; a divine.

theorem (thē-ō-rem) *n.* [G. *theōrēma*, fr. *theōrein*, to look at, fr. *theastai*, to see] an established principle or position; a speculative truth; a proposition that has to be proved.

theory (thē-ō-n) *n.* [G. *theōria*, fr. *theōrein*, to look at] a doctrine which terminates in speculation or contemplation (not being proved as fact); speculation; an exposition of the general principles of any science.—**theorize**, *v. s.* to form a theory or theories; to speculate.—**theorist**, *n.*—**theoretic**, **theoretical** (thē-ō-ret'ik) *a.* depending on theory; speculative, terminating in theory or speculation.—**theoretics**, *n.* the speculative parts of a science.

theosophy (thē-os-ō-fi) *n.* [G. *theosophia*, fr. *theos*, a god, and *sophia*, wisdom] knowledge of God derived from divine illumination; mysticism, Swedenborgianism.—**theosophist**, *n.* a believer in theosophy.

therapeutic (ther-ā-pū'tik) *a.* [G. *therapeutikos*, fr. *therapeuin*, take care of, heal] pert. to the medical art; curative.—**therapeutics**, *n.* that part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies

therapy (ther-ā-pi) *n.* [G. *therapeia*] the science of healing; therapeutics;—a combining form denoting healing, as in radiotherapy.

there (thār) *adv.* [A.S. *thær*] in that place; farther off, as opposed to *there*; to that place, *there* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning;—*int.* expressing surprise, cer-

tainty, etc.—**thereabouts**, *adv.* near that place; near that number, or quantity; nearby; also **thereabout**.—**thereafter**, *adv.* after that; afterward; accordingly.—**thereat**, *adv.* at that place, at that occurrence or event; on that account.—**thereby**, *adv.* by that, by that means; in consequence of that.—**therefor**, *adv.* for that, or this, or it.—**therefore**, *conj.* and *adv.* for that or this reason; for that; consequently; accordingly.—**therefrom**, *adv.* from this or that.—**therein**, *adv.* in that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular.—**thereinafter**, *adv.* afterwards in the same document.—**thereinto**, *adv.* into that, or that place.—**thereof**, *adv.* of that or this.—**thereon**, *adv.* on that or this.—**thereto**, *adv.* to that or this.—**thereunder**, *adv.* under that.—**thereunto**, *adv.* unto that or this, thereto.—**thereupon**, *adv.* upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately.—**therewith**, *adv.* with that or this; unmediately.—**therewithal**, *adv.* besides.

therm (therm) *n.* a thermal unit.

thermal (ther'mal) *a.* [G. *therma*, hot springs] pert. to heat; warm.—**thermatology** (ther-ma-tol'-ō-ji) *n.* the science of medicinal treatment by heat.—**thermodynamics** (ther-mō-di-nam'iks) *n.* [G. *thermē* and *dunamis*, power] the science that deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical energy.—**thermo-electricity** (ther-mō-ē-lek-tris'i-ti) *n.* electricity developed by the action of heat.

thermograph (ther'm-ō-graf) *n.* a thermometer that registers maximum and minimum temperatures.

thermometer (ther-mom-ē-ter) *n.* [G. *thermē* and *metron*, measure] an instrument for measuring temperature.

thermos bottle, *n.* [trade-mark] a vacuum bottle.

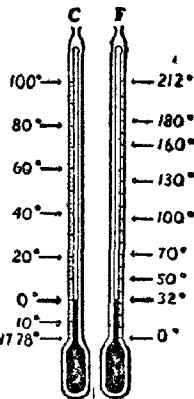
thermostat (ther'm-ō-stat) *n.* an instrument that automatically regulates temperature.—**thermostatic** (ther-m-ō-stat'ik) *a.*

thesaurus (thē-saw'rūs) *n.* [G.] a treasury or storehouse (often applied to a dictionary or cyclopedia).

these (thēz) *pron.* [M.E. pl. of *this*] plural of *this*, opposed to *those*.

thesis (thē'sis) *n.*; *pl.* **theses** (thē'sēz) [G. fr. *isihenas*, place, set] a proposition which a person advances, and offers to maintain; theme; a subject for a school or university exercise.

Thespian (thes'pi-an) *a.* [G. *Thespiis*, the founder of the Greek drama] dramatic; belonging to the stage



Centigrade (C) and Fahrenheit (F) Thermometers

theurgy (thē'gr-jī) *n.* [G. *theourgia*, fr. *theos*, a god, and *ergein*, to work] the power of doing things by supernatural agency, or by invocation of divine help, necromancy; the black art.—**theurgic** (thē-gr'jik), **theurgical** (thē-gr-jī-kal) *a.*—**theurgically**, *adv.*—**theurgist** (thē-gr-jist) *n.*
thew (thū) *n.* [A.S. *thēaw*] a muscle; a sinew (chiefly *pl.* sinews); brown.
they (thā) *pron. pl.* [Scand.] the plural of *he, she, or it*; indefinitely, for any persons or people in general.

thick (thik) *a.* [A.S. *thicce*] dense; foggy; viscous; turbid; compact; abundant; frequent; noting the diameter of a body; not slender; not having good articulation; obtuse; intimate;—*n.* the thickest part; a thicket;—*adv.* fast; quick; closely.—**thickness**, *n.*—**thickish**, *a.* somewhat thick.—**thicken**, *v.i.* to make thick;—*v.t.* to become thick; to become dark; to crowd.—**thickset**, *a.* close planted; having a short, thick body;—*n.* a thick hedge.—**thickskin**, *n.* a solid, coarse person; a blockhead.

thicket (thik'et) *n.* a collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

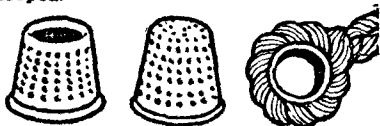
thief (thēf) *n.*; *pl.* thieves (thēvz) [A.S. *thēof*; cf. Ger. *dieb*] one who steals the goods or property of another.

thieve (thēv) *v.i.* to take by theft;—*v.t.* to steal—**thievish**, *a.* given to stealing. — **thievery**, *n.* the practice of stealing.

thigh (thī) [A.S. *thēoh*] the thick, fleshy portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk.

thill (thil) *n.* [A.S. *thille*, a board] a shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

thimble (thim'bl) *n.* [A.S. *thymel*, a thumb-stall, at first used on the thumb] a protective cover for the finger in sewing, a grooved ring around which rope is looped.



Thimbles for Finger, left, and Thimble for Rope

thin (thin) *a.* [A.S. *thynne*; cf. Ger. *dünn*] having little thickness; rare; not dense; not abundant; slim; gaunt; small; fine; flimsy; meager; not sufficient for a covering;—*adv.* scantily; meagerly;—*v.i.* to make thin; to rarefy; to make less dense;—*v.t.* to become thin.—**thinness**, *a.*

thine (thin) *pron.* [A.S. *thin*, thy; cf. Ger. *dein*] belonging to thee; thy.

thing (thing) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *ding*] a material object; an inanimate substance; whatever is that is not a person; an animal; article; commodity; event; occurrence; deed; action; something; a person (in contempt);—*pl.* personal property; accoutrements; clothes; furniture; appurtenances.

think (think) *v.t.* [A.S. *thencan*; cf. Ger. *denken*] to conceive; to believe; to consider; to esteem;—*v.i.* to have ideas; to

perform any mental act of apprehension or judgment; to cogitate; to deliberate; to judge; to conclude; to determine; to imagine; to recollect.

third (thɜrd) *a.* [A.S. *thrida*, fr. *threoð*, three] the next after the second; constituting one of three equal parts,—*n.* one of three equal parts; the third part of anything; [Mus.] the interval of a tone and semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale.—**third degree**, the practice (esp. by police) of treating a person roughly to extract information or a confession.—**third estate**, the people; the masses.

thirst (thɜrst) *n.* [A.S. *thyrst*; cf. Ger. *durst*] the desire or suffering occasioned by want of water; dryness; drought; parchedness;—*v.i.* to experience a painful sensation of the throat for want of drink; to desire vehemently.—**thirsty**, *a.*—**thirstily**, *adv.*—**thirstiness**, *n.*

thirteen (thɜr-tēn') *a.* [A.S. *threōtynne*, fr. *threoð*, three, and *tyn*, ten] ten and three;—*n.* the sum of ten and three; a symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.—**thirteenth**, *a.* and *n.*

thirty (thɜr'ti) *a.* [A.S. *thritig*] three times ten; a symbol representing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.—**thirtieth**, *a.* and *n.*

this (this) *pron.* or *a.* [A.S. *thēs*, masc.; *thēos*, fem.; *this*, neut.] denoting something that is present, or near, or something just mentioned, or about to be mentioned.

thistle (thistl) *n.* [A.S. *thistel*; cf. Ger. *distel*] one of numerous prickly thistle-down plants of the genus *Carduus*.

thither (thith'ɜr) *adv.* [A.S. *thider*] to that place; to that point, end, or result.

thole (thōl) *n.* [A.S. *thol*] one of two pins fixed in the gunwale of a boat to act as fulcrums for the oar.

thong (thong) *n.* [A.S. *thwang*] a strap used for fastening anything.

thorax (thō'raks) *n.* [L., fr. G.] the portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest; the second general segment of insects; a breastplate; a corselet.—**thoracic** (thō-ras'ik) *a.*

thorium (thō'ri-um) *n.* a heavy radioactive gray metal.



Thorn Apple (leaves, flower, and fruit)

thorn (thawrn) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *dorn*] a sharp woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a spine; popularly, but incorrectly, a prickle; a tree or shrub armed with spines; anything troublesome;—*pl.* in Scripture, difficulties or impediments, esp.

worldly cares or anxieties.—**thorny**, *a.*—**thorn apple**, Jimson weed; the hawthorn.

thorough (thērō') *a.* [A.S. *thurh*; variant of through] passing through or to the end; complete; perfect;—*prep.* through;—*adv.* through.—**thoroughly**, *adv.*—**thoroughness**, *n.*—**thoroughgoing**, *a.* going through or to the end; very thorough; out and out.—**thoroughfare**, *n.* a passage through; an unobstructed way; right of passage.—**thoroughbred**, *a.* completely bred; bred from full blood on both sides, as a horse, high-mettled; spirited;—*n.* an animal of pure blood or stock.—*Syn.* of "thorough," careful, meticulous; precise; exhaustive; scrupulous; accurate; minute; particular.

those (thōz) *pron.* [A.S. *thās*] *pl.* of *that*; noting, as a correlative of *these*, the former, as distinguished from the latter.

thou (thou) *pron.* [A.S. *thū*] the second personal pronoun, in the *sing.* number, denoting the person addressed (used in the solemn or poetical style, and by Quakers); in ordinary language supplanted by the plural form *you*.

though (thō) *adv.* and *conj.* [A.S. *theāh*, *thēh*] granting; admitting; notwithstanding; however—used familiarly at the end of a sentence.

thought (thawt) *n.* [A.S. *thōht*, fr. *thencan*, to think] act of thinking; reflection; meditation; serious consideration; that which is thought; an opinion; a conceit; a fancy; design.—**thoughtful**, *a.* contemplative; attentive; careful.—**thoughtless**, *a.*—*Syn.* of "thought," idea; concept; cogitation; contemplation; supposition; deliberation; musing; judgment.

thousand (thou'zand) *a.* [A.S. *thāsend*; cf. Ger. *tausend*] consisting of ten hundred; consisting of a great number, indefinitely;—*n.* the number of ten hundred; a symbol representing one thousand units, as 1000, M, or C1C.—**thousandfold**, *a.* multiplied by a thousand.—**thousandth**, *a.* and *n.*

thrall (thrawl) *n.* [Scand. = a slave] a slave; a person bound to another.—**thralldom**, *n.* slavery; bondage.

thrash (thrash) *v.t.* [A.S. *therscan*; cf. Ger. *dreschen*] to separate grain from the husk [usually thresh]; to beat soundly; to move wildly, as the arms;—*v.s.* to practice thrashing;—*n.* a thrashing, movement of the legs in the crawl swimming stroke.

thrasher (thrash'gr) *n.* an American thrush of several varieties with a long tail and a curved beak.



Thrasher

thread (thred) *n.* [A.S. *thræd*, fr. *thrawan*, twist; cf. Ger. *drehen*] a very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like; a filament; a line of gold or silver; continued course or tenor; the prominent,

spiral part of a screw or nut;—*v.t.* to pass a thread through the eye of;—to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.—**threadbare**, *a.* worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; worn out; trite; hackneyed.—**threadworm**, *n.* any small, thin worm.

threat (thret) *n.* [A.S. *threāf*] declaration of the purpose to punish or pain another; menace.—**threaten**, *v.s.* [A.S. *threāfan*, to urge; to afflict; to trouble] to menace; to betoken coming evil; to present the appearance of coming evil;—*v.s.* to make threats against.—**threatening**, *a.*—**threateningly**, *adv.*

three (thrē) *a.* [A.S. *threo*] two and one;—*n.* the sum of two and one; a symbol representing three units, as 3, or III.—**threefold** (thrē'fōld) *a.* consisting of three, or three repeated;—*adj.* trebly; thrice.—**threescore**, *a.* sixty; thrice twenty.—**threepence** (threp'ens, thrip'ens) *n.* three English pence; a silver coin of three times the value of a penny.—**threepenny** (threp'en-i, thrip'en-i) *a.* worth about 6 cents.—**threesome**, *n.* any game in which three players participate.

threnody (thren'ō-di) *n.* [G. *threnos*, lament, and *ōde*, a song] a song of sorrow; a short funeral poem; a dirge.—**threnodist**, *n.*

thresh (thresh) *v.t.* and *i.* to beat grain; to thrash; to exhaust a question by discussion.—**thresher**, *n.* one who, or that which, threshes; a large shark with a long tail that frequents warm seas.



Thresher

threshold (thresh'ōld) *n.* [M.E. *threshwold*, fr. A.S. *threscwald*, fr. *therscan*, beat, and *wald*, wood] the doorsill; the plank or stone which lies under a door—hence, entrance; gate; door; the point of beginning.

thrice (thris) *adv.* three times; repeatedly; earnestly.

thrift (thrift) *n.* [fr. thrive] a thriving condition, as of growth; frugal management; saving; profit; the sea pink.—**thrifty**, *a.* economical.

thrill (thril) *n.* [A.S. *thryllan*, to bore, fr. *thryel*, a hole; cf. Ger. *drillen*] a warbling; a thrilling sensation; a throb;—*v.s.* to perforate by turning a pointed instrument; to bore;—*v.s.* to pierce; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body.—**thrilling**, *a.*—**thrillingly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "thrilling," exciting; moving; agitating; disturbing; alarming; arousing.

thrive (thriv) *v.s.* [Scand. = to grasp] to prosper; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly; to flourish.

throat (throt) *n.* [A.S. *throate*; cf. Ger. *drossel*] the fore part of the neck of any animal; the passage upward from the lungs or stomach; a narrow passage.—**throaty**, *a.* sounded in the throat.

throb (throʊ) *v. i.* [M.E.] to beat, as the heart, with more than usual force; to palpitate;—*n.* a beat, or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart; a palpitation.

thro (thrō) *n.* [A.S. *thrēa*, suffering] extreme pain; violent pang; death pang;—*v. i.* to struggle with extreme pain.

thrombosis (throm - bō'sis) *n.* [G. *thrombos*, a lump] the formation of a clot in one or more of the blood vessels or lymphatics of the body.

throne (thrōn) *n.* [O.F., fr. L. *thronus*, fr. G. *thronos*, a seat] a chair of state; a royal seat—hence, sovereign power and dignity; the seat of a bishop; in Scripture, the place where God manifests His power and glory;—*pl.* angels; spiritual powers;—*v. t.* to place on a royal seat, to enthrone.

throng (throng) *n.* [A.S. *thrang*, fr. *thringan*, to press] a multitude; crowd;—*a.* thickly crowded,—*v. i.* to crowd or press;—*v. s.* to crowd together.—*Syn.* of *n.* host; mass; aggregation.

throistle (thro'sl) *n.* [A.S.] the thrush [Scot.]; a spinning machine.

throttle (thro'tl) *n.* [Dim. of throat] the windpipe, or trachea; the weasand; a valve controlling the flow of the explosive mixture into the cylinders of an internal combustion engine;—*v. t.* to choke; to reduce the speed of, by closing the throttle;—*v. s.* to suffocate.

through (thro'ō) *prep.* [A.S. *thurh*; cf. Ger. *durch*] from end to end of; within; by passage between; by means of; over the entire surface or length of; from beginning to end; to the end or finish of;—*adv.* from one end or side to the other; from beginning to end;—*a.* that goes from end to end without stopping.—*throughout*, *prep.* quite through; in every part of;—*adv.* in every part.

throw (thrō) *v. i.* [A.S. *thrōwan*, to twist; cf. Ger. *drehen*] to fling or cast; to hurl; to send; to twist the strands of, so as to form one thread; to venture at dice; to put off; to put on; to spread carelessly; to overturn; to prostrate in wrestling;—*v. i.* to cast; to cast dice;—*n.* act of hurling or flinging; a cast of dice; the distance which a missile is thrown.—*throw*, *a.* twisted; turned.—*thrower*, *n.*—*throwback*, *n.* a throwing back; the reappearance in an animal or person of an ancestral trait.—*throw up*, to vomit.—*throw up to*, to bring to one's attention, as one's faults, repeatedly.—*Syn.* of "throw," toss; heave; project; shoot; put.

thrum (thrum) *n.* [Scand.—the edge; cf. Ger. *trumm*, a fragment] the fringe of threads remaining attached to a loom when the web has been cut off; any loose thread;—*pl.* coarse yarn; waste yarn;—*a.* made of waste yarn.

thrum (thrum) *v. i.* [Scand.] to play an instrument lazily;—*v. i.* to strum; to tap; to make a drumming noise.

thrush (thrush) *n.* [A.S. *thryra*, dry, and suffix, *-ise*, or *-ish*] an inflammatory affection in the feet of the horse and some other animals; minute ulcers in the mouth, fauces, etc.

thrush (thrush) *n.* [A.S. *thrysce*] a small singing bird of several varieties; esp. the American robin, wood thrush, or hermit thrush.



Hermit Thrush

thrust (thrust) *v. i.* [Scand.] to push or shove vigorously; to pierce, to obtrude;—*v. i.* to make a push; to stab with a pointed weapon; to push forward; to intrude;—*n.* a vigorous push, as with a sharp weapon; attack; assault; a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch.—*Syn.* of *n.*, jab; lunge; stab; shove; attack; pressure.

thud (thud) *n.* [A.S. *thyddan*, to strike] a dull heavy sound; a thump;—*v. i.* to make a thud or thump.

thug (thug) *n.* [Hind. *thag*, a deceiver, robber] one of a former religious group of marauders in northern India; a robber; an assassin.

thumb (thum) *n.* [A.S. *thūma*] the short, thick finger of the human hand;—*v. i.* to handle awkwardly; to turn, as pages, with the thumb and fingers;—*v. i.* to play with the thumbs and fingers.—*thumbnail*, *n.* the nail of the thumb;—*a.* pert. to something briefly executed, as a *thumbnail plan*.—*thumbcrew*, *n.* formerly, an instrument of torture used to squeeze the thumb.—*thumbtack*, *n.* a small, broad-headed nail which is pressed in by the thumb.

thump (thump) *n.* [Perh. imit.] the dull sound of a heavy blow; the sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body;—*v. i.* to beat with something heavy;—*v. i.* to strike or fall heavily.

thunder (thun'der) *n.* [A.S. *thunor*, fr. *thunsum*, to rattle; cf. Ger. *donner*, L. *tondre*] the noise that follows a flash of lightning; a thunderbolt; any loud noise;—*v. i.* to emit loudly or terrifyingly;—*v. i.* to sound, or roar, as the firing of cannon; to make a loud noise.—*thunderous*, *a.*—*thunderously*, *adv.*—*thunderbolt*, *n.* a shaft of lightning; an iron bolt familiarly supposed to be shot by lightning (the emblem of Jupiter).—*thunderhead*, *n.* a large cumulus cloud often seen before a thunderstorm.—*thundershower*, *n.*—*thunderstorm*, *n.*—*thunderstruck*, *a.* astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

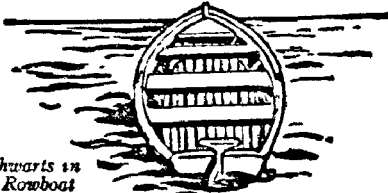
thurible (thū'ri-bl) *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, fr. stem, *thur-*, of *thus*, incense] an incense-burner.

Thursday (therz'dā) *n.* [A.S. *thunres* (gen. of *thunor*, thunder) *dæg*, the day of Thor (so called because originally sacred to Thor, the god of thunder); cf. Ger. *Donnerstag*] the fifth day of the week.

thus (thus) *adv.* [A.S.] in this or that manner; on this wise; to this extent.

thwack (thwak) *v.t.* [A.S. *thaccian*, to stroke] to strike; to beat; to thump, to belabor;—*n.* a heavy blow; a thump; a whack.

thwart (thwawrt) *a.* [Scand.] lying across; *t.* anverse; perverse; cross-grained;—*n.* opposition, a seat across a boat;—*v.t.* to pass across; to put crosswise; to frustrate or baffle;—*v.s.* to go crosswise; to be contrary.



Thwarts in a Rowboat

thy (thi) *a.* [Contr. fr. *thine*] of thee, or belonging to thee.

thyme (tim) *n.* [L. *thymum*, fr. G. *thymos*, fr. *thucin*, to fill with sweet smells] a small aromatic shrub.

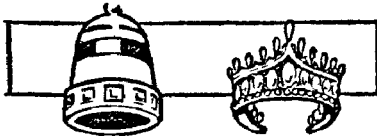
thymus (thi'mus) *n.* [G. *thymos*] a small gland in the thorax of most invertebrates.

thyroid (thi'roid) *a.* [G. *thureos*, a shield, and *eidos*, form] shield-like,—*n.* a ductless gland, important in growth, located near the larynx; also, a preparation of thyroid tissue used to treat thyroid deficiency.

thyrus (ther'sus) *n.* also *thyrsus* (thers) [G. *thyrusos*] a staff tipped with an ornament like a pine cone, and wrapped round with ivy and vine branches.

thyself (thi-sel'i) *pron.* an emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person, used after *thou*, and also without *thou*.

tiara (ti-ā'ra) *n.* [F. *tiare*, fr. L., G. *tiara*, a Persian origin] an ornamental hat or turban worn by the ancient Persian kings and dignitaries; the headdress worn by the pope on ceremonial occasions, in the form of three crowns piled one above the other, studded with precious stones; a similar headdress.



Tiaras

tibia (tib'i-a) *n.* [L.] the shinbone; an ancient flute, with holes for the fingers, made from the tibia of certain animals.—*tibial*, *a.* pert. to the tibia.

tic (tik) *n.* [F. *tic*, a twitching] a spasmodic contraction of certain muscles.

tick (tik) *n.* [cf. Ger. *secke*] a little insect that infests sheep, cows, etc.

tick (tik) [G. *thikē*, a case, fr. *tithenai*, I place] the cover of a bed containing feathers, wool, or other material.—*ticking*,

n. a closely woven cloth used for making bed ticks; a tick.

tick (tik) *v.t.* to mark or dot (with off);—*v.i.* to make a small noise, as a watch or clock;—*n.* the beat, as of a watch or clock; any small mark.

tick (tik) *n.* [Contr. fr. *ticket*] credit; a charge account [Colloq].

ticker (tik'er) *n.* an instrument which automatically receives and records stock prices, etc.—Also *stock ticker*.

ticket (tik'et) *n.* [Contr. fr. O.F. *etsiquet*, a little bill or note, fr. Ger. *stecken*, to stick] a small paper or card serving as a notice, certificate, or pass; a certificate; a label; a notice; a list of political candidates of one party;—*v.t.* to distinguish by a ticket, to put a ticket on, as goods, etc.

tickle (tik'l) *v.t.* [Freq. of *tick*, to touch lightly] to touch lightly so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation; to please;—*v.i.* to feel titillation.—*ticklish*, *a.* easily tickled; liable to fall at the slightest touch; unsteady; difficult; nice; critical.

tickler (tik'ler) *n.* one who, or that which, tickles; a filing system in which bills, letters, etc., are filed chronologically.

tidbit (tid'bit) *n.* a small piece, as of food; a titbit.

tide (tid) *n.* [A.S. *tīd*, time; cf. Ger. *zeit*] time; season; the rising and falling of the waters of the ocean; current; course;—*v.t.* to carry through;—*v.s.* to pour a tide or flood.—*tidal* (tid'al) *a.* pert. to tides; periodically flowing and ebbing.—*tidewater*, *n.* an officer who watches the handing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.—*tidewater*, *n.* water moving with the tide; loosely, the seashore.—*tidal wave*, a great ocean wave, caused usually by an earthquake.

tidings (ti'dingz) *n pl.* [Scand.; cf. Ger. *zeitung*, news, fr. *zeit*] news; information.—*Syn.* intelligence; advice; report; communication; message.

tidy (ti'di) *a.* [A.S. *tīd*, season] fair [Colloq]; trim; neat; clean; nice,—*n.* ornamental work for the back of a chair and the like;—*v.t.* to put in order; to make neat.

tie (ti) *v.t.* [A.S. *tīgan*, fr. *tīge*, a rope] to fasten with a band or cord; to bind; to knit; to restrain; to equal in contest; to bind together two parts by a piece of timber or metal; [Mus.] to unite notes by a cross or a curve line drawn over them;—*n.* a knot; fastening; a necktie; equality of achievement in a contest; [Mus.] a curved line written over or under notes; a beam serving to hold a structure together.—*tie-up*, *n.* a connection; a suspension of movement or activity, as in traffic, by an accident, crowding, etc.

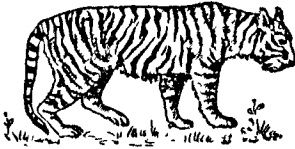
tier (tēr) *n.* [F. *tier*, fr. *trier*, draw] a row or rank, esp. when two or more rows are placed one above another;—*v.t.* to arrange in tiers.

tierce (tērs) *n.* [O.F. *tiars*, fr. L. *tertia pars*] a third (part), fr. *tres*, three] one-third of a pipe—42 wine gallons; a cask containing 336 or 304 lbs.; a particular thrust in fencing; [Her.] a field tripartitely divided in three colors.

tiff (tif) *n.* [Scand.=to sniff] a draft of liquor; a fit of peevishness; a slight quarrel; tilt;—*v.i.* to be in a pet; to quarrel.
tiffany (tif'ə-ni) *n.* [fr. *tiff*, to deck] a kind of gauze or very thin silk;—*a.* made of tiffany.

tiffin (tif'in) *n.* [for *tiffing*, sipping, fr. *tiff*, a draft of liquor] a lunch, or slight repast, between breakfast and dinner.

tiger (tī'gə) *n.*, fem. *tigress* [Fr. *tigre*, fr. G. *tigris*] a fierce animal of the cat family, about the size of a lion, but longer in the body, yellowish with black stripes, and without a mane; any of several similar animals in various parts of the world; formerly, a young boy in livery; a fierce person—*tigerish*, *a.* like a tiger; fierce.—*tiger lily*, a lily with black-spotted orange flowers.—*tiger-moth*, a bright-colored moth with spotted wings.



Tiger

tight (tīt) *a.* [Scand., cf. Ger. *dacht*] close; firmly held together; not leaky; fitting close to the body, neat; parsimonious; taut (applied to a rope stretched out); somewhat intoxicated; denoting high prices, little demand, and therefore few sales or transactions.—*tights*, *n. pl.* close-fitting pantaloons or trousers; part of the stage dress of an actress, dancer, equestrian, etc.—*tighten*, *v.i.* to draw tighter.—*tightly*, *adv.*—*tightness*, *n.*—*tightfisted*, *a.* miserly.—*tightrope*, *n.* a taut rope on which an acrobat performs stunts.

tike (tik) *n.* [Scand.] a dog; a cur; an obstinate, snarling fellow; a small mischievous child.

tilbury (til'ber-i) *n.* [fr. *Tisbury*, a London coach-maker] a two-wheeled carriage, often without a cover.

tilde (til'de) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus*, a title] the diacritical sign over *n* in Spanish, as # in cañon.

tile (til) [A.S. *tigela*, fr. L. *tegula*, fr. *tegere*, to cover] a thin plate of slatestone or of baked clay, used for the roofs of buildings, for floors, etc.; a top hat;—*v.i.* to cover with tiles; in freemasonry, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated.—*tilling*, *n.* the practice of laying tiles; tiles that have been laid, as on a floor.

till (til) *n.* [M.E. *tillen*, to draw out, fr. A.S. *tyllan* in *fortyllan*, to draw aside] a money box or cash register in a store; a drawer.

till (til) *prep.* [Scand.=to] to the time of; until;—*conj.* to the time that; until.

till (til) *v.t.* [A.S. *tillan*, to labor, to till land; cf. Ger. *welen*, to arrange] to cultivate or farm (the soil), by plowing, sowing, harvesting, etc.—*tillable*, *a.* arable.—*tillage*, *n.* culture; husbandry; farming.—*tiller*, *n.* one who, or that which, tills the soil.

tiller (til'er) *n.* a lever, esp. for turning a rudder; a shoot of a plant;—*v.i.* to put forth new shoots, esp. from the root.



Tiller of Boat

tilt (tilt) *n.* [A.S. *teald*, a tent, fr. *aldan*, to cover; cf. Ger. *zelt*] a tent; the cloth covering of a wagon; a small awning extending over the sternsheets of a boat;—*v.i.* to cover with an awning.

tilt (tilt) *v.i.* [A.S. *tealt*, unstable; cf. Ger. *zelter*] to raise one end of, as a cask, to thrust, as a lance; to forge with a tilthammer;—*v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance; to rush, as in combat; to heel over;—*n.* a thrust as with a lance; tournament on horseback with lances; a tilt hammer; inclination.—*tilt hammer*, a heavy hammer lifted by a cam and then dropped.

tilth (tilth) *n.* [A.S.] tilling; cultivation.

timber (tim'ber) *n.* [A.S. *timber*, material to build with; cf. Ger. *zimmer*, an apartment] that sort of wood which is proper for building; the trunk of a tree; woods or forest; wooded lands;—*v.t.* to furnish with timber.—*timberline*, *n.* the highest point at which trees grow on mountains.

timbre (tim'ber) *n.* [O.F., a timbrel, fr. L. *tympānum*, a drum] the quality or peculiarity in tone of a voice or instrument.

timbrel (tim'brel) *n.* [See *timbre*] a tambourine.

time (tīm) *n.* [A.S. *tīma*] a duration; a season; an opportunity; unmeasured duration; age; period; earthly existence; [Mus] relative duration of sound; quickness or slowness of a musical composition; [Gram] a tense marking the period of action;—*pl.* state of things at a particular period;—*v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; to ascertain the time or rate of; to measure, as in music;—*v.s.* to keep or beat time.—*timely*, *a.* being in good time; seasonable;—*adv.* early; soon.—*timeless*, *a.*—*timekeeper*, *n.*—*timepiece*, *n.* a clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure time; a chronometer.—*timetable*, *n.* a schedule showing times of departure and arrival of trains, etc.—*Syn.* of "lume," era; epoch; date; season.

timid (tim'id) *a.* [F. *timide*, fr. L. *timidus*, fr. *timēre*, to fear] wanting courage; timorous; shrinking; shy.—*timidity* (ti-mid'i-ti) *n.* quality of being timid.

timing (tim'ing) *n.* the regulation of action so that it occurs at the correct time.

timocracy (ti-mok'rā-si) *n.* [fr. G. *timokratia*] a state in which honor, as against money or property, is most esteemed; a state in which honors are apportioned according to the property holdings of the citizenry.—*timocratic* (ti-mō-krat'ik) *a.*

timorous (tum'gr-us) *a.* [fr. L. *timor*, fear] timid; fearful.—*timorously*, *adv.*—*timorousness*, *n.*

timothy (tum'ō-thi) *n.* [fr. *Timothy* Hanson, who carried it from

New England to Maryland in 1720] a fodder grass, timothy grass.

tin (tin) *n.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *zinn*] a malleable white metal; a dish made of tin; a shape for baking cakes, etc.;—*a.* made of tin; *v.t.* to cover with tin or tinned iron, to preserve in tins.—**tinny**, *a.* resembling tin.—**tinmith**, *n.* one who works in tin.—**tinplate**, *n.* sheet-iron coated with tin;—*v.t.* to coat with tin.—**tintype**, *n.* a photograph taken on a thin plate of japanned iron.—**tinware**, *n.* articles made of tin.

tincture (tingk'chūr) *n.* [L. *tinctura*, fr. (part.) *tinctus*, fr. *tingere*, to dye] a tinge or shade of color; the more volatile parts of a substance; a spirit containing medical substances in solution; slight quality added to anything;—*v.t.* to tinge; to imbue.

tinder (tin'der) *n.* [A.S. *tyndre*; cf. Ger. *sunder*] inflammable materials used for kindling fire from a spark.—**tinder box**, a box for tinder.

tine (tin) *n.* [A.S. *tind*, a point] the tooth or spike of a fork, an antler, a harrow, etc.

tinge (tinj) *v.t.* [L. *tingere*, to dye] to imbue; to color slightly; to dye; to taint;—*n.* a slight color.

tingle (ting'gl) *v.t.* [Freq. of *ting*] to ring;—*v.i.* to feel a kind of thrilling sensation; to feel a sharp, thrilling pain;—*n.* a tinkle, a tingling sensation.

tinker (ting'ker) *n.* [M.E. *tinkeve*; cf. Scot *tsukler*, a worker in tin] a repairer of kettles, pans, and other metal ware;—*v.t.* to mend or solder; to repair, to patch; to potter.—**tinkerer**, *n.* a potterer; an ineffectual worker.

tinkle (ting'ki) *v.t.* [Freq. of M.E. *tin-ken*] to cause to clink, or make sharp, quick, light sounds;—*v.i.* to make small, quick, sharp sounds; to clink;—*n.* a small, sharp, quick sound.

tinsel (tin'sel) *n.* [O.F. *estincelle*, a star-like ornament, fr. L. *scintilla*, a spark] thin, glittering metallic strips used for ornamental purposes, hence, any cheap ornamentation;—*v.t.* to adorn with tinsel, to make glittering and gaudy.

tint (tint) *n.* [fr. L. *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye] a slight coloring; a faint dye;—*v.t.* to give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *intinnabulum*, a little bell] the ringing of a bell; a similar sound.—**tintinnabular** (tin-ti-nab'ū-lar) *a.*

tiny (tī'n) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] very small; little, puny

tip (tip) *n.* [M.E.] the point of anything small, the end;—*v.t.* to form a point on; to cover the tip of.

tip (tip) *v.t.* [Scand.] to hit very lightly; to tap, to give a small money gift to; to throw upon the end, to give private information to;—*v.i.* to fall toward one side; to give tips;—*n.* a light stroke; private information; a gratuity.—**tipeter**, *n.* one who furnishes tips, or private information.—**tip-toe**, *n.* the end of the toe;—*a.* on the end of the toes; springy;—*v.t.* to walk on tip-toes.—**tipstaff**, *n.* an officer who bears a staff tipped with

metal; a constable; a staff tipped with metal.—**tip-top**, *n.* the highest or utmost degree;—*a.* very excellent; first-rate;—*adv.* excellently.

tip off, to warn, as of impending capture, etc.—*Syn.* of "tip," to incline; lean; careen; list; tilt; warn; inform.

tipplet (tip'et) *n.* [L. *tapete*, cloth] a covering for the neck and shoulders; a cape.

tipple (tip'pl) *v.t.* [Scand.] to drink spirituous liquors habitually; to drink frequently without restraint;—*v.t.* to sip frequently; to drink habitually, as alcoholic liquors;—*n.* liquor.—**tippler**, *n.* a drunkard.

tipsy (tip'si) *a.* [fr. *tipple*] intoxicated.—**tipsily**, *adv.*

tirade (tī'rād) *n.* [F., fr. It. *irata*, fr. *irare*, to draw] a strain of censure; a rambling declamation, a volley of abuse.

tire (tīr) *v.t.* [A.S. *teorian*, to be tired] to make weary or exhausted;—*v.s.* to become weary or jaded.—**tiresome**, *a.* tending to tire; wearisome.—**tiresomely**, *adv.*—**tiresomeness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "tire," to fatigue; fag; bore.

tire (tīr) *v.t.* [Contr. fr. *attire*] to adorn; to dress; to put a tire on;—*n.* attire; a headdress; hoop of iron placed round a wheel, the rubber shoe or tread on the wheel of an automobile or other vehicle.—**tire-woman**, *n.* a lady's maid; a woman dresser in a theater.

tissue (tish'ū) *n.* [F. *tissu*, woven, fr. L. *texere*, to weave] a fine gauze; a very thin paper; anything carefully woven; the texture of elements of which any part of the body is composed, [Bot] the minute elementary parts of which the organs of plants are composed; a connected series;—*a.* made of tissue.

tit (tit) *n.* [Scand.=a little bird] a small horse; a woman (in contempt); a small bird; a titmouse; a teat.

tit (tit) *n.* [for *tip*] a slight blow (in *tit for tat*, that is, tip for tap).

titanic (tī-tan'ik) *a.* pert. to the Titans; hence, huge, superhuman

titanium (tī-tā'n-um) *n.* [fr. *Titan*] a rare metal of a deep blue color, very light and brittle.

titbit (tit'bit) *n.* a choice little bit. Also *tidbit*.

tithe (tīth) *n.* [A.S. *teōtha*, the tenth, fr. *teon*, or *tyn*, ten] a tenth part; the tenth part allotted to the clergy in England; a small part or proportion;—*v.t.* to levy a tithe.—**tithing**, *n.* an old Saxon district comprising ten householders, each responsible for the conduct of the others.

titillate (tit'ī-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part) *titillatus*, fr. *titillare*] to tickle.—

titillation (tit'ī-lā'shun) *n.* act of tickling; any pleasurable sensation.

titivate (tit'ī-vāt) *v.t.* and *i.* [cf. *tidy*] to dress up smartly.—**titivation** (tit'ī-vā'shun) *n.*



Man Wearing Tippet

titlark (tit'lark) *n.* a species of lark, the ^{spit.}

title (tī'tl) *n.* [O.F. =F. *titre*, fr. L. *titulus*, a superscription on a tomb or an altar] an inscription put over anything; the inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name; designation; an appellation of dignity; a name; that which constitutes the legal right of sole possession; a deed;—*v.i.* to call by a title; to name; to entitle.

titling (tīt'ling) *n.* the titlark.

titmouse (tit'mouse) *n.*; *pl.* **titmice** [M.E. *tūmose*, fr. *tit*, small, and A.S. *māse*, a name for several small birds (not connected with mouse)] a native insectivorous bird, building in the holes of old trees, and storing up seeds for winter use.



Titmouse

titter (tit'er) *v.i.* [M.E. *titeren*, to prattle, a repetition of *ts*; cf. Tittle-tattle] to laugh with restraint; to giggle;—*n.* a restrained laugh.

title (tīt'l) *n.* [O.F. *titile*, fr. L. *titulus*] a small particle; a jot.

titular (tich'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *titulus*] existing solely in title, name; nominal;—*n.* one who holds the title to an office without the real powers;—the patron saint of a church.—**titulary**, *a.* consisting in a title; titular; *pert.* to a title.

TNT [Abbr.] trinitrotoluene.

to (tō) *prep.* [A.S.; cf. Ger. *zu*] denoting motion toward; toward; opposed to *from*; indicating a point reached; as far as; unto; upon; besides; compared with; regarding; as to; denoting the relation of the dative in other languages; the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb;—*adv.* forward; on; together.

toad (tōd) *n.* [A.S. *tōdie*, *tōdige*] a small froglike amphibian, having a short and thick body.—**toady**, *n.* a mean hanger-on; a sycophant;—*v.t.* to fawn upon; to flatter meanly or hypocritically;—*v.s.* to play the sycophant.—**toadstool**, *n.* a mushroom.—**toadstone**, *n.* a variety of traprock of a brownish-gray color; a precious stone, formerly popularly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad.

toast (tōst) *v.t.* [O.F. *tosler*, fr. L. (part.) *tosius*, fr. *torere*, to roast] to scorch by the heat of the fire; to warm completely;—*v.i.* to drink to the health of;—*n.* bread dried and scorched by the fire; the name of any person in honor of whom health is drunk; a sentiment.—**toastmaster**, *n.* one who proposes the toasts, introduces the speakers, etc., at a dinner.

tobacco (tō-bak'ō) *n.* [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. Haitian, the tube or pipe in

which the Indians or Caribs smoked the plant] a plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, native of America, much used for smoking and in snuff; the leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, etc.—**tobacconist**, *n.* a dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.



Tobacco Leaves and Flowers

toboggan (tō-bog'an) *n.* [Amer. Ind. =a sledge] a light, flat-bottomed sled curved at one end;—*v.i.* to slide down a hill on a toboggan.—**tobogganist**, *n.*

toby (tō'bi) *n.* [Toby, personal name] a small jug in the form of an old man with a three-cornered hat.

toccata (tō-kot'a) *n.* [It] a composition marked by rapid movement and fantasy [Mus.].

tocsin (tōk'sin) *n.* [O.F. *toquesin*, fr. *toquer*, to strike, and *sing*=F. *signe*, a sign, fr. L. *signum*, a sign] an alarm bell, or its ringing.

today (too-dā') *adv.* [A.S. *tō dæge*] on this day; now; nowadays;—*n.* this day; present times.

toddle (tod'l) *v.i.* [Perh. a form of totter] to walk with short steps, as a child;—*n.* the act of toddling.

toddy (tod'i) *n.* [Hind., fr. Per.=a palm tree] a juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; spirits and hot water sweetened with sugar.

toe (tō) *n.* [A.S. *tō*; cf. Ger. *zehe*] one of the digits at the end of the foot; the end of the foot; the member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man;—*v.i.* to touch or reach with the toes; to toenail.—**toenail**, *n.* the nail of a toe;—*v.i.* to drive in, as a nail, at an angle.

toffee (tof'i) *n.* also **toffy** [Etym. uncert.] a sweetmeat made of sugar and butter thickened by boiling, with shredded almonds, etc., to flavor it; **toffy**.

tog (tog) *n.* a coat;—*pl.* clothes;—*v.t.* and *i.* to dress.

toga (tō'gā) *n.* [L. fr. *tegere*, to cover] the loose, outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth.

together (tō-geth'er) *adv.* [A.S. *tō-gædere*, fr. *to*, to, and *gædor*, together] in company; unitedly; in, or into, union; in concert.

toggerly (tog'er-i) *n.* [L. *toga*, a cloak] clothes; garments; articles of dress.

toggle (tog'l) *n.* a transverse rod or pin on a rope, chain, etc., which is used as a catch to prevent slipping, or as a device for turning, twisting, etc.;—*a. pert.* to a toggle;—*v. t.* to equip or fasten with a toggle.

toil (toi) *v. t.* [O.F. *toillier*, to entangle, of uncert. etym.] to harass, to exhaust with toil;—*v. i.* to labor; to work hard;—*n.* labor, with fatigue; drudgery; exertion; task.

toiler, *n.*—*toilsome*, *a.* laborious.

toil (toi) *n.* [F. *toiles*, nets, fr. *toile*, cloth, fr. L. *teila*, a web] a net, or snare, a mesh, web, or string spread for taking prey.

toilet (toi'let) *n.* [F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth; cf. *toll* (2)] a dressing table; a toilette; a bathroom; a water closet.

toilette (toi-let') *n.* [F.] a woman's grooming of her person; attire.

token (tō'kən) *n.* [A.S. *tōcen*, sign; cf. Ger. *zeichen*, a mark] a sign; a mark; something to represent something else, [Med.] symptom; a souvenir; a piece of metal like a coin, issued by a private party for use as currency and redeemable by the issuer in lawful money.

tolerance (toi'er-ans) *n.* power of endurance; toleration; feeling or practice of bearing with—*tolerant*, *a.* forbearing; patient of opposition—*tolerable* (toi'er-a-bl) *a.* capable of being endured, supportable; moderately good or agreeable; passable, bearable.

tolerate (toi'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. (part.) *tolerātus*, fr. *tolerāre*, to bear, fr. *tolere*, to lift up] to suffer to be, or to be done, without hindrance; to endure.—*toleration* (toi'er-ā-shun) *n.* act of tolerating; forbearance regarding differences in religious, political, and other opinions; tolerance.—*tolerationism* (toi'er-ā-shun-izm) *n.*—*tolerationist*, *n.*

toll (tōl) *v. t.* [M.E. *tollen*; cf. A.S. *fortyllan*, allure] to cause to sound, as a bell, with slow strokes; to strike, as a clock the hour;—*v. i.* to ring, as a bell, with strokes repeated intermittently, as at funerals;—*n.* sounding of a bell, with strokes slowly and evenly repeated.

toll (tōl) *n.* [A.S. *toll*, tax; cf. Ger. *soll*] a tax paid for some liberty, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or highway; an excise upon goods; a special charge for long-distance telephoning; a portion of grain taken by a miller as payment for grinding;—*v. t.* to take from, as an excise, custom, etc.;—*v. i.* to pay toll; to take toll.

tollage, *n.* that which is paid as toll.—**tollbridge**, *n.* a bridge at which toll is collected.—**tollgate**, *n.* a gate at which toll is collected.—**tollkeeper**, *n.* one who takes or keeps toll.—**toll call**, a telephone call for which a special fee is paid.

toluene (toi'ū-ēn) *n.* a hydrocarbon derived from coal and used in dyes, etc.

tom (tom) *n.* [Contr. fr. *Thomas*] a tomcat.—**tomboy** (tom'boy) *n.* [fr. *Tom and boy*, a romping girl; a hoyden.—**tomfool** (tom-fool') *n.* a great fool.—**tomfoolery**, *n.* ridiculous behavior; absurd ornaments.—

tomcat, a male cat.—**Tom Collins**, a beverage made of gin and soda water, sweetened and flavored with lemon or lime.

tomahawk (tom-a-hawk) *n.* [Ind.] a war hatchet used by the American Indians, originally made of stone but afterward of iron;—*v. t.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk.

tomato (tō-mā'tō, -mā'tō) *n.*; *pl.* **tomatoes** [Mex.] an herb of the nightshade group bearing a large red (when ripe), edible fruit, called also **love apple**.

tomb (toomb) *n.* [F. *tombe*, fr. L. *tumba*, fr. G. *tumbos*, a grave] a grave; a vault for the reception of the dead; a tombstone;—*v. t.* to bury; to inter.—**tombstone**, *n.* a stone erected over a grave; a sepulchral monument.

tome (tōm) *n.* [F., fr. L. *tomus*; fr. G. *tomos*, a piece cut off, fr. *temnein*, to cut] a ponderous volume; a book.

tommy (tom'i) *n.* food, clothing, etc., instead of money, given for labor; [cap.] a soldier of the British Army (Tommy Atkins).

tomorrow (toō-mor'ō) *adv.* [to and morrow] on the next day;—*n.* the day after the present day.

tomtit (tom'tit) *n.* a little bird; the titmouse.

tomtom (tom'tom) *n.* [Hind] a crude drum used in the Orient, parts of Africa, etc., or a similar drum.

ton (tōn) *n.* [F.] the prevailing fashion; high mode.

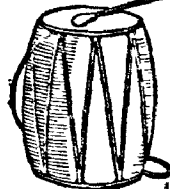
ton (tun) *n.* [A.S. *tuune*, a tun, tub; cf. Ger. *tonne*, cask] the weight of twenty cwt., 2240 pounds avoirdupois (long ton) or 2000 pounds (short ton), a certain quantity of timber, 40 solid ft. if round, or 54 ft. if square.

tonal (tōn'al) *a. pert.* to tone.—**tonality** (tō-nal'i-ti) *n.* the quality of tone; the scheme of color of a picture.

tone (tōn) *n.* [L. *tonus*, fr. G. *tonos*, a stretch; fr. *temō*, stretch] the character of a sound, a particular modification of the voice; note; temper; [Mus.] a sound considered as to pitch; the larger kind of interval in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a **semitone**; the peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument; state of the body, or of its organs; state of mind; general character, as of morals, manners, or sentiment; [Paint.] harmonious relation of colors in light and shade;—*v. t.* to give tone or quality to.

tongs (tongz) *n. pl.* [A.S. *tange*; cf. Ger. *sange*] an instrument consisting of two long shafts which can be brought together at one end to grasp an object.

tongue (tung) *n.* [A.S. *tunge*; cf. Ger. *sunge*, L. *lingua* (old form, *dis-gua*)] a muscular organ attached by one end to the floor of the mouth, serving as the instrument of taste and, in man, of articulation; speech; discourse; a language; a point; catch of a buckle; a narrow prominence; any tapering part or point;—*v. t.* to modulate with



Tomtom

the tongue, as notes in playing the flute, etc.; to chide,—*v. i.* to talk; to prate; to use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute.—*tongue-tied*, unable to speak freely.

tonic (ton'ik) *a.* relating to tones or sounds; improving the tone of the bodily system,—*n.* a medicine that gives vigor to the system; the key tone, or first tone, of the scale.—**tonicity** (tō-nis'ti) *n.* bodily health; tone.

tonight (too-nit') *adv.* this night; the night following last night;—*n.* the present, or coming, night.

tonish (tō'nish) *a.* in the height of fashion.

tonnage (tun'ij) *n.* the cubical content (100 cubic feet) or burden (40 cubic feet) of a ship in tons; a duty on ships, estimated per ton, the whole amount of shipping, estimated by tons.

tonneau (tun'ō) *n.* [F.] the cab of an automobile, containing the seats for passengers.

tonsil (ton'sil) *n.* [L. *tonsillae*, *pl.* a stake, *dim.* of *tonsa*, an oar] one of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces.—**tonsillitis** (ton-si-lit'is) *n.* inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsillectomy (ton-si-lek'tō-mi) *n.* [fr. L. *tonsillae*] the removal of the tonsils by surgery.

tonsor (ton'sor) *n.* a barber.—**tonsoial** (ton-sō'ri-al) *a.* pert. to a barber or his trade.

tonsure (ton'shōor) *n.* [L. *tonsura*, fr. (part.) *tonsus*, fr. *tondere*, to shave] act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head; in the R.C. church, the shaven crown of priests.

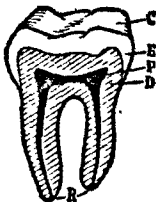
tontine (ton-tēn') *n.* [From its inventor, Tontis, an Italian, in the 17th century] an annuity or survivorship; a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship;—*a.* pert. to a tontine.

too (tō) *adv.* [to] over; more than enough; overmuch; besides; over and above; likewise; also.

took (took) past tense of the verb **take**.

tool (tōol) *n.* [A. S. *tōl*] an instrument used by the hands; an implement; a person used as an instrument by another person,—*v. t.* to shape or finish with a tool;—*v. s.* to work with a tool.—**tooling**, *n.* workmanship performed with a tool; in masonry, dressing a stone with a broad chisel; in bookbinding, indenting the boards or back of a book with lines, curves, figures, etc.—*Syn.* of "tool," appliance; apparatus; utensil.

tooth (tōoth) *n.* [A. S. *tōth*, *pl.* *teih*; cf. L. stem, *dent-*, of *dens*] one of the small bones attached to the jaws of vertebrate animals, which serve the purpose of taking and chewing food; taste; palate; any projec-



Parts of a Tooth
(C, crown; E, enamel; P, pulp; D, dentine; R, roots)

tion somewhat resembling a tooth; a prong, as on a rake, comb, etc.; a projecting part on the axis of a wheel fitting into corresponding parts in other bodies;—*v. t.* to furnish with teeth; to indent; to lock or fit into each other.

—**toothful**, *a.* pleasant to the taste;—*n.* a small glass of liquor; a sip.—**toothsome**, *a.* palatable.—**toothache**, *n.* a pain in a tooth.—**toothbrush**, *n.* a brush for cleaning the teeth.—**toothpaste**, *n.* a paste with which teeth are cleaned.—**toothpick**, *n.* an instrument for picking out substances lodged between the teeth.

top (top) *n.* [A. S. *top*; cf. Ger. *zopf*] the highest part of anything; the upper side; the highest rank, the crown of the head; the head; in ships, a platform surrounding the head of the lower mast;—*v. t.* to cover on the top; to rise above; to take off the top;—*v. i.* to rise aloft; to rise above others.—**topgallant**, *a.* high; splendid; noting the mast, or the sail attached to it, which is above the topmast and topsail.—**top hat**, *n.* a tall silk or beaver hat.—**topknot**, *n.* an ornamental bow worn on the top of the head by women.—**topmast**, *n.* the mast that is next above the lower mast.—**topmost**, *a.* highest.—**top boots**, boots with an ornamental band of bright-colored leather around the upper part.—**topcoat**, *n.* a coat lighter than an overcoat.—*Syn.* of "top," heights; apex; peak; overside; upside.

topaz (tō'paz) *n.* [O. F. *topase*, fr. G. *topasion*] any of several transparent or translucent gems, as the yellow sapphire or yellow quartz, a large, brightly colored hummingbird of tropical America. (top) *v. s.* [cf. F. *toper*, to agree] to drink hard or to excess.—**tooper**, *n.* a drunkard; a sot.

tope (tōp) *n.* [Hind] a dome-shaped Buddhist monument.

topic (top'ik) *n.* [G. *topika*, common-places, fr. *topos*, a place] any subject of discourse or argument; a branch of a general subject; a subject of conversation; the specific point handled in a discourse or literary composition,—*a.* formerly, topical.—**topical**, *a.* pert. to a place, local; pert. to a topic or subject.—*Syn.* of "topic," theme; question; matter; issue; proposition.

topography (tō-pog'rā-fī) *n.* [G. fr. *topos*, a place, and *graphein*, to describe] the description of a particular place, as to contours, physical features, relief, etc.—**topographer**, *n.* one skilled in topography.—**topographical** (top-ō-grā'f-i-kal) *a.*—**topographically**, *adv.*

topple (top'l) *v. t.* [Freq. of *top*] to throw down;—*v. i.* to tumble down.

topsyturvy (top-si-ter'vi) *adv.* [E. *top* and *so*, and A. S. *torþan*, to throw] upside down;—*a.* turned upside down;—*n.* great disorder.

toque (tōk) *n.* [F.] a brimless hat.



Man Wearing Toque

torch (tawrch) *n.* [F. *torche*, fr. L. (part) *torcum*, fr. *torquere*, to twist] a light to be carried in the hand; a large candle or flambeau—**torchbearer**, *n.* one who carries a torch.—**torchlight**, *n.*

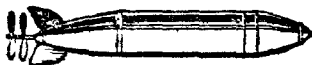
tore (tôr) past tense of the verb *tear*.—**corn** (tôr'n) past part. of the verb *tear*.

toreador (tor'è-a-dawr) *n.* [Sp. fr. *toro*, a bull] a bullfighter, esp. on horseback.

torment (tawr'ment) *n.* [L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, fr. *torquere*, to turn] extreme pain; anguish, misery, that which gives pain or misery;—(tor-ment') *v. t.* to put to extreme pain or anguish; to pain, to distress, to afflict; to tease; to vex.—**tormentingly**, *adv.*—**tormentor**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "torment," to hurt; harass; annoy; chastise.

tornado (tawr-nâ'dô) *n.*; *pl.* **tornadoes** [Sp. *tornado*, fr. L. *tonare*, to thunder] a violent gust of wind, esp. a destructive whirlwind with a funnel-shaped cloud at its center.

torpedo (tawr-pê'dô) *n.*; *pl.* **torpedoes** [L. fr. *torpere*, to be stiff or torpid] an electric fish that shocks its prey; a casing for explosives or fireworks; a submarine mine, a self-propelling machine, containing explosives, designed to be discharged by one vessel at another;—*v. t.* to attack with torpedoes.—**torpedo boat**, a small, swift steamer from which torpedoes are discharged.



Torpedo

torpescent (tawr-pes'ent) *a.* [L. *torpescere*, grow stiff, fr. *torpere*, to be stiff] becoming torpid or numb.—**torpescence**, *n.* a state of torpor.

torpid (tawr'pid) *a.* [L. *torpidus*, fr. *torpere*, to be stiff] having lost the power of action and feeling, numb, dull, inactive—**torpidity** (tawr-pid'i-ti) *n.* numbness; sluggishness.—**torpidly**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "torpid," inert; sluggish, apathetic.

torpor (tawr'per) *n.* numbness; inactivity; dullness.

torque (tawrk) *n.* [F., fr. L. *torquere*, to twist] a collar, or similar ornament, of twisted metal, torsion

torrent (tor'ent) *n.* [L. (part. stem) *torrent-*, fr. *torrere*, to roast] a violent flow; a swift stream; a strong current.—**torrential** (to-ren'shal) *a.* pert. to, or resembling, a torrent; overwhelming.—**torrentially**, *adv.*

torrid (tor'id) *a.* [L. *torridus*, fr. *torrere*, to burn] scorching; dried up by heat; violently hot.—**torridly**, *adv.*—**torridness**, *n.*—**Torrid Zone**, that region of the earth which lies between the Tropic of Cancer (or Tropic of Capricorn) and the Equator.

torsion (tawr'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc) *torsion-em*, fr. *torquere*, to twist] act of turning or twisting; that force with which a thread, wire, or rod tends to return to

a state of rest after it has been twisted; [Surg.] the twisting of a cut artery to check bleeding.—**torsional**, *a.*—**torsionally**, *adv.*

torso (tawr'sô) *n.*, *pl.* **torsoes** [It. *torso*, stump, stalk] the trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs, the trunk of the body.

tort (tawrt) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part) *torvus*, fr. *torquere*, to twist] a wrong; a twist or wrench.—**tortious**, *a.*—**tortiously**, *adv.*—**tortiousness**, *n.*

tortoise (tawr'tis) *n.* [O F. *torris*, fr. Late L. *torruca*, fr. *torvus*, twisted (from its twisted feet)] a reptile enclosed by two scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth, in ancient warfare, a position of defense assumed by the soldiers, each man raising his buckler over his head.

tortuous (tawr'chü-us) *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, fr. *torvus*, fr. *torquere*, to twist] wreathed; twisted; winding; crooked; deceitful — **tortuously**, *adv.* — **tortuousness**, *n.*

torture (tawr'chür) *n.* [L. *tortura*, fr. (part.) *torvus*, fr. *torquere*, to twist] extreme pain; anguish; pang, torment; pain inflicted as a punishment or to gain a confession,—*v. t.* to pain extremely; to vex, to harass. — **torturous**, *a.* causing torture. — **torturer**, *n.*

torus (tôr'rus) *n.*; *pl.* **tori** (tôr'ri) [L. = swelling] a large convex molding in the base of a column, the receptacle of a flower.

Tory (tôr'ri) *n.* [fr. Ir. = a bog-trotter, and a pursuer (first used in the political sense in England about 1680)] a conservative; one who seeks in politics to preserve the present constitution and institutions; an American opponent of the American Revolution;—*a. pert.* to the Tories.—**Toryism**, *n.* the principles of the Tories.

toss (tos) *v. t.* [Scand.] to throw with the hand; to throw upward; to cause to rise and fall, to agitate;—*v. i.* to roll and tumble;—*n.* a throwing upward—**toet** or **tossed** (tos) past tense and past participle of *toss*—**toss-pot**, *n.* a toper; a drunkard.—**toss-up**, *n.* a toss of a coin, hence, an even chance (that something will or will not happen).

tot (tot) *n.* [Scand.] anything small (used as a term of endearment); a small drinking cup; a dram.

tot (tot) *n.* [Contr. of **total**] a sum in addition,—*v. t.* to count up to sum.

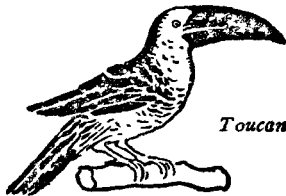
total (tô'tal) *a.* [F., fr. L. *totus*, all, whole] full; complete, whole; entire;—*n.* the whole; an aggregate,—*v. i.* to sum, to add.—**totality** (tô-tal'i-ti) *n.* the whole sum; whole quantity or amount.—**totalitarian** (tô-tal-i-ter'i-an) *a. pert.* to a centralized government controlled exclusively by one political party—**totally**, *adv.*

totem (tô'tem) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the figure of a natural object, usually an animal, assumed as the token or emblem of a clan or family.—**totemism**, *n.* the system of tribal subdivision denoted by totems; the use of totems.—**totem pole**, a pole carved with totems, and set up by certain Indian tribes in their villages.

totter (tot'er) *v. i.* [for *totter*, fr. A.S. *tealt*, unstable] to threaten a fall;

to shake; to reel.—**totterer**, *n.*—**tottering**, *a*—**totteringly**, *adv*

toucan (too'kan, tou'kan) *n* [F., fr. Braz.] a tropical American bird, remarkable for the large size of its bill.



Toucan

touch (tuch) *v t* [F. *toucher*, to touch] to come in contact with; to perceive by feeling, to reach; to attain to; to relate to; to concern; to make a faint impression on; to handle; to meddle with; to treat of superficially, to move, as the feelings; to affect; to soften; to play on;—*v s.* to be in contact; to make casual reference or contact; to mention,—*n.* act of touching; contact; the sense of feeling, act of handling; examination by a stone or other standard; test; a single stroke on a picture; lineament; a little; [Mus.] individual style of execution.—**touching**, *a.* affecting; pathetic;—*prep.* concerning; with respect to,—*n.* the sense of feeling.—**touchy**, *a.* peevish; irritable; irascible.—**touchable**, *a*—**toucher**, *n.* one who touches; a skilful archer.—**touchback**, *n.* in football, the possession of a dead ball behind one's own goal line.—**touchdown**, *n.* in football, a score of 6 points made when the ball is carried or caught across the opponents' goal line.—**touchstone**, *n.* a variety of quartz against which precious metals formerly were rubbed to test their purity (judged by the streak on the stone); a test or criterion.—**touchwood**, *n.* the soft substance into which wood is converted by the action of certain fungi and decay.

tough (tuf) *a.* [A.S. *tōh*; cf. Ger. *sāhe*] strong without being brittle; not easily broken; firm; strong; rigid; violent; difficult; arduous;—*n.* a rough; a bully.—**toughen**, *v t.* to make tough;—*v s.* to grow tough.—**toughness**, *n.*

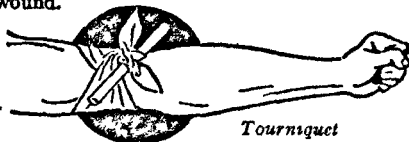
tour (toor) *n.* [F., fr. L. *torus*, a wheel] a going round; excursion; expedition;—*v s.* to make a tour.—**tourist**, *n.* one who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.—**tour de force** (tōor de fōrs') *n.* [F.] a feat of ingenuity or strength.

tournament (toor', ter'na-ment) *n.* [O.F. *tornoisement*, fr. *tornoier*, to tilt, fr. *turner*, to turn, fr. L. *turnāre*, to turn] a mock fight, or military sport of the Middle Ages, in which a number of combatants were engaged; a gathering for athletic contests. A *joust* is a trial of skill between two.

tourney (toor', ter'ni) *n* a tournament;—*v s.* to perform tournaments; to tilt.

tourniquet (toor'ni-ke't) *n.* [F., that which turns about, fr. *tourner*, turn, fr. L. *turnare*] a bandage which

is tightened or relaxed to regulate the flow of blood, esp. to prevent bleeding from a wound.



Tourniquet

touse (touz) *v t.* [Teut.; cf. Ger. *zausen*] to pull; to haul, to tear;—*v s.* to tear about.—**tousle** (tou'z'l) *v t.* to pull or haul about; to dishevel.

tout (tout) *v s.* [A.S. *tōttan*, to peep] to look out for; to seek customers; to spy on race horses at training, esp. for betting purposes;—*n.* a touter.—**touter**, *n.*

tow (tō) *v t.* [A.S. *teōn*, draw] to drag, as a boat, by a rope,—*n.* the coarse and broken part of flax or hemp.—**towage**, *n.* act of towing; price paid for towing.—**tower**, *n.*

toward (tō'erd) *prep.*; also **towards** (tōrdz) [A.S. *tōward*, future] in the direction of; with respect to; regarding; about;—*adv.* near; at hand.—**towardly**, *a.* ready to do or learn; docile.

towel (tou'el) *n.* [L. *towaile*, fr. O.H. Ger.] a cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other purposes; a napkin.—**towel-ling**, *n.* cloth for towels.

tower (tou'er) *n.* [O.F. *tōur*, *tur*, fr. L. *turrus*] a tall, narrow building; a citadel; a high flight,—*v s.* to be lofty, or very high—hence, to soar.—**towering**, *a.* lofty; mounting, as rage—**toweringly**, *adv.*

tothead (tō'hed) *n.* one who has soft-textured, blond hair.

town (town) *n.* [A.S. *tūn*, fence, farm, town] any collection of houses larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city; a township; the metropolis or its inhabitants; a farmstead;—*a.* pert. to a town; urban.—**townsfolk**, **townspeople**, *n.* the people of a town; the inhabitants of a city.—**township**, *n.* the district or territory of a town; a division of a county, or a similar unit of local government.—**townsman**, *n.*

toxemia (tok-sē'mi-ā) *n.* [G. fr. *toxos*, a bow, and *hasma*, blood] blood poisoning; also **toxæmia**, **toxicæmia** (tok-si-sē'mi-ā).

toxic (tok'sak) *a.* [also **toxical**] pert. to poisons; poisonous.—**toxicant**, *a.* capable of poisoning;—*n.* a poison.—**toxicity** (tok-sis'i-ti) *n.* state of being toxic.

toxicology (tok-si-kol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *toxikon*, arrow poison, and *logos*, a discourse] the science of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and tests.—**toxicologist**, *n.* one versed in toxicology.—**toxicological** (tok-si-ko-loj'i-kał) *a.*—**toxicologically**, *adv.*

toxin (tok'sin) *n.* also **toxine** (-sin, -sēn) a toxic ptomaine; a poisonous substance.

toy (toi) *n.* [D.=tools; cf. Ger. *zeug*, stuff] a plaything for children; a bauble; a trifle;—*v s.* to dally; to trifle; to play.

trace (trās) *n.* [O.F. *tracer*, fr. L. (part.) *tractus*, fr. *trahere*, to draw] a mark left by anything passing; a spoor; a track;

remains; outline; something barely perceptible;—*v.t.* to pass through, to copy, as a drawing, by placing a transparent sheet on it and following the design; to follow the trace or track of.—**traceable**, *a.*—**tracer**, *n.*—**tracery**, *n.* an ornamental divergence of the mullions of a window into arches, curves, etc.; the subdivisions of groined vaults.—**tracing**, *n.* an outline or drawing.—*Syn.* of "trace," vestige; sign; trail; remnant; clue, indication.

trace (trās) *n.* [O F. *trays*, fr. L. *trahere*, to draw] one of the two straps, ropes, or chains by which a carriage, etc., is drawn by horses.

trachea (trā-kē'ā, trā-kē'ā) *n.* *pl.* **tracheæ** (trā-kē'ē, trā-kē'ē) [L., fr. G. *trachea*, rough] the windpipe; the weasand—**tracheal** (trā-kē'al) *a.* pert. to the windpipe.

tracheotomy (trā-kē-ot'ō-mī) *n.* [G. *trachea*, windpipe, and *tomē* a cutting] the operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

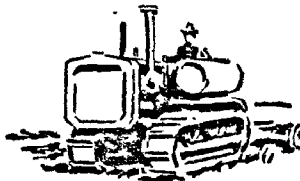
trachoma (trā-kō'mā) *n.* [G.] [Med.] a contagious eye disease marked by inflammation and granulation of the conjunctiva.

tracing (trā'sing) *n.* the act of one who, or that which, traces; that which has been traced, as a copy of a map, etc.

track (trak) *n.* [F. *trac*, fr. D. *trek*, a drawing] a mark left by something; an impression left by the foot; a road; path; way, in railways, the permanent way;—*v.t.* to follow by a trace or by footsteps.—**tracker**, *n.*—**trackless**, *a.*

tract (trakt) *n.* [L. (part.) *tractus*, fr. *trahere*, to draw] an area, a written discourse or dissertation.—**tractable**, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*] docile; manageable; practicable.—**tractability** (trak-tā-bil'i-tī) *n.* quality of being tractable; docility.—**tractate**, *n.* a treatise; a pamphlet.—**tractile** (trak'til) *a.* capable of being drawn out, as metal.—**tractility** (trak-til'i-tī) *n.* quality of being tractile; ductility.—**traction** (trak'shun) *n.* act of drawing a solid body along a surface, friction; the kind of power employed to move a vehicle, as **steam traction**.—**traction engine**, an engine used to pull heavy objects, as on farms.—**tractional**, *a.*

tractor (trak'ter) *n.* a motor vehicle used for hauling a plow, harrow, etc.; a traction engine.



Farm Tractor

trade (trād) *n.* [A.S. *trēdan*, to step] the business of buying and selling, the occupation of a skilled manual worker; men engaged in the same occupation, commerce; barter; traffic;—*pl.* the trade winds;—*v.t.* to

sell or exchange in commerce;—*v.s.* to barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic.—**trader**, *n.*—**tradesfolk**, *n.* people employed in trades; also **tradespeople**.—**tradesman**, *n.* a shopkeeper.—**trademark**, a distinctive mark put by a manufacturer on his goods.—**trade wind**, a wind in or near the torrid zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year.—**trade union**, a combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges with respect to wages, hours of labor, etc.

tradition (trā-dish'un) *n.* [L. (acc.) *traditionem*, fr. (part.) *traditus*, fr. *trahere*, to give up] act of handing down narratives from mouth to mouth, or of transmitting customs and practices from age to age; an ancient doctrine or belief; an old custom; popular delusion, old fable, family story; legend, etc.—**traditional**, *a.* pert. to, or derived from, tradition.—**traditionally**, *adv.*—**traditionary**, *a.*—**traditionalism**, *n.* adherence to tradition.

traduce (trā-dūs') *v.t.* [L. *traducere*, fr. *trans*, across, and *ducere*, to lead] to represent as blamable, to misrepresent; to defame; to slander.—**traducer**, *n.*—**traducingly**, *adv.*

traffic (traf'ik) *n.* [F. *trafiquer*, to traffic, fr. Late L. *trācare*, to exchange, fr. *trās*, change] commerce; trade; the movement of people and vehicles at a certain place; transportation business, dealing, barter; merchandise;—*v.t.* to exchange in traffic;—*v.s.* to barter; to trade; to buy and sell wares; to trade meanly or mercenarily.—**trafficker**, *n.*—**traffickable**, *a.*

tragedy (tra'ē-di) *n.* [L., fr. G. *tragōdia*, a tragedy—literally a goat song, because orig. actors were dressed in goatskins, fr. *tragos*, a goat, and *ōdos*, a singer, fr. *aeidein*, to sing] a dramatic composition representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue, a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by violence.—**tragedian** (trā-jē'di-an) *n.*, *fem.* tragedienne, a writer of tragedy; a tragic actor or actress.—*Syn.* of "tragedy," misfortune; calamity; disaster, catastrophe.

tragic (tra'jik) *a.* [also **tragic(al)**] pert. to tragedy, fatal to life; mournful; murderous.—**tragi-comedy** (tra-jī-kom'ē-di) *n.* a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy.



Trailer, left, Drawn by Automobile

trail (trāl) *v.t.* [O F. *trailer*, to tow a boat, fr. L. *trahere*, to draw] to draw along the ground; to drag or hang loosely, to follow, as a hunter;—*v.i.* to come behind slowly; to hang low or loosely behind; to creep;—*n.* a track followed by the hunter; anything drawn to length; a path; part of a gun carriage that touches on the ground.—**trailer** (trā'ler) *n.* a creeper; a vehicle drawn by another vehicle, esp. one equipped as a dwelling.

train (trān) *v.t.* [F. *trainer*, to draw, through Late L., fr. L. *trahere*] to draw along, to trail; to entice, to exercise, to educate; to break, tame, and make obedient, as animals; to form by growth, lopping, or pruning.—*v.i.* to travel by train; to go into training.—*n.* that which trails along; enticement; that which is drawn along after something, that part of a gown which trails; the after part of a gun carriage; a retinue; a series; course; a trail of gunpowder leading to an explosive; a series of coupled railroad cars.—**training**, *n.* the process of educating; education; the act of forming young trees or shrubs to grow in a particular way; the art of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the racecourse.—**trainable**, *a.*—**trainer**, *n.*

trait (trāt) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part.) *tractus*, fr. *trahere*, draw] a stroke; a touch; a marked feature; a peculiarity.

traitor (trā'ter) *n., fem. traitress* [O.F., fr. L. *traditor*, fr. *tradere*, to deliver] one who betrays his country; one who betrays his trust.—**traitorous**, *a.* treacherous, unfaithful; disloyal.—**traitorously**, *adv.*—**traitorouslyness**, *n.*

traject (trā-jekt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *trajectus*, fr. *trajicere*, fr. *trans*, across, and *jacere*, to throw] to throw or cast through;—(traj'ekt) *n.* a ferry; a passage for boats across a stream, canal, etc.—**trajection**, *n.* act of throwing or casting through or across.—**trajectory**, *n.* the curve described by a projectile in its flight through the air.

tram (tram) *n.* [Scand = a wooden door-step] a box car used on mine railways; [Eng.] a street car; a street railway.—**tramcar**, *n.* a tram.—**tramway**, *n.* a track on which trams run.

trammel (tram'el) *n.* [O.F. *tramaill*, a net, fr. L. *tres*, three, and *macula*, a mesh] a long net for catching birds or fishes; shackles for regulating the motions of a horse; whatever impedes;—*v.i.* to confine; to intercept, to impede.

tramontane (trā-mon'tān) *a.* [F., fr. It, fr. L. *trans*, across, and stem, *mont-*, of *mons*, mountain] being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous;—*n.* a stranger.

tramp (tramp) *v.t.* [M.E.; cf. Ger. *trampfen*] to tread under foot; to trample;—*v.i.* to travel on foot;—*n.* the sound of tramping; a foot journey; a vagrant; a vessel that moves from port to port, taking whatever cargoes are obtainable

trample (tram'pl) *v.t.* [Freq. of *tramp*] to tread heavily under foot; to treat with contempt and insult;—*v.i.* to tread in contempt; to tread with force;—*n.* a frequent heavy tread.—**trampler**, *n.*

trance (trāns) *n.* [F. *trance*, fright, fr. L. *transire*, pass away] hypnotic sleep; suspension of the faculties; an ecstasy.

tranquil (trang'kwil) *a.* [E., fr. L. *tranquillus*, at rest] quiet; serene; motionless.—**tranquillity** (trang'kwil'ti) *n.* quietness; peace of mind.—**tranquillize** (trang'kwil-iz) *v.t.* to calm.

transact (trans-akt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *transactus*, fr. *transigere*, to

complete, fr *trans*, through, and *agere*, to do] to do; to perform; to manage;—*v.i.* to conduct matters.—**transaction**, *n.* the performing of any business; negotiation; that which is performed; a single sale or purchase.—*pl.* proceedings; reports of scientific or philosophical associations.—*Syn.* of "transact," negotiate; conduct; carry on; accomplish; treat.

transalpine (trans-al'pin) *a.* [L. fr. *trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps] being beyond the Alps, in regard to Rome.

transatlantic (trans-at-lan'tik) *a.* being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.

transcend (trans-send') *v.t.* [L. fr. *trans*, beyond, and *scandere*, climb] to rise above; to pass over; to excel; to exceed.—**transcendent**, *a.* supreme in excellence; going beyond the bounds of human knowledge.—**transcendence**, **transcendency**, *n.* state of being transcendent.—**transcendental** (trans-sen-den'tal) *a.* supereminent; ascending above the highest categorical expressions; noting knowledge of objects or ideas which stand in relation to thought, but not in relation to experience; mystical; vague; illusory.—**transcendentalism**, *n.* in the Kantian philosophy, the transcending or going beyond empiricism and ascertaining, *a priori*, the fundamental principles of human knowledge; system of investigation of being, apart from the facts and forms of existence as ascertained by observation and scientific inquiry; that which is vague, mystical, or extravagant in philosophical theories or statements.—**transcendentalist**, *n.*

transcribe (trans-skrīb') *v.t.* [L. fr. *trans*, across, and *scribere*, to write] to write over again, or in the same words, to copy.

transcript (tran'skript) *n.* that which has been transcribed; a written copy.—**transcription**, *n.* act of transcribing or copying.—**transcriptive**, *a.* having the character of a transcript or copy; imitative.

transsept (tran'sept) *n.* [L. fr. *trans*, across, and *septum*, an enclosure] the transverse portion of a church which is built in the form of a cross, one of the arms of the cross.

transfer (trans-fer') *v.t.* [L. fr. *trans*, across, and *ferre*, to bear] to remove or change from one position, person, etc., to another; to transport; to remove from one substance to another;—*v.i.* to change from one conveyance to another;—(trans'fer) *n.* removal of a thing from one place or person to another; conveyance from one thing to another; a ticket given as fare to a person changing from one vehicle to another; writ or deed of conveyance.—**transferable**, *a.*—**transference** (trans-fer'ens) *n.* act of transferring; transfer.

transfigure (trans-fig'ūr) *v.t.* [L. *transfigurāre*, to change the figure, fr. *trans*, across, and *figura*, form] to change the outward appearance of; to transform.—**transfiguration** (trans-fig-ū-rā'shun)

n. a change of form, esp. the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Christ on the Mount; this feast on Aug. 6 in commemoration of this miraculous change.

transfix (trans-fiks') *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and (part.) *fixus*, fr. *figere*, fr. *figere*, to fasten] to pierce through, as with a spear or a spit.—**transfixion**, *n.* the act of piercing through.

transform (trans-fawrm') *v.t.* [L. fr. *trans*, over, and *formāre*, to form] to change the form of; to metamorphose, to change into another substance; to transmute; to change the disposition and temper of.—**transformation** (trans-fawrm-ā'shun) *n.* act of changing form; metamorphosis, transmutation; change of form or condition.—**transformer**, *n.* a device for transforming electrical current from a low to a high, or a high to a low, potential.—**transformative**, *a.*—*Syn.* of "transform," alter; convert; vary; refigure.

transfuse (trans-fūz') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *fusus*, fr. *trans*, across, and *funderē*, to pour out] to pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another, to diffuse, as one liquid into another.—**transfusible**, *a.*—**transfusion**, *n.* act of transfusing; act of transferring the blood of one person into the vascular system of another.—**transfusionist**, *n.*—**transfusive**, *a.*

transgress (trans-gres') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *transgressus*, fr. *transgredi*, to go across, fr. *trans*, across, and *gradi*, to pass] to break or violate, as a law,—*v.i.* to offend by violating a law; to sin.—**transgression**, *n.* act of transgressing, violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; fault.—**transgressive**, *a.*—**transgressively**, *adv.*—**transgressor**, *n.*

transient (tran'shent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *transient-*, fr. *trans*, beyond, and *ire*, go] passing quickly; of short duration; not permanent or stationary; momentary; imperfect,—*n.* a temporary sojourner.—**transience**, *n.*—**transiently**, *adv.*—**transientness**, *n.*—*Syn.* fleeting; ephemeral, brief; transitory, evanescent.

transit (tran'sit) *n.* [L. *transitus*, a passing across, fr. *transire*, go over] act of passing; passage; conveyance; passage of a small planet, etc., over the face of a larger, as of Mercury or Venus across the sun's disk; a surveyor's theodolite.

transition (tran-zish'un) *n.* passage from one place or state to another; change; a passing from one subject to another, [Mus.] a passing directly from one key to another.—**transitional**, **transitionalary**, *a.* containing or noting transition.—**transitionally**, *adv.*

transitive (tran'si-tiv) *a.* having the power of passing; active; noting a verb that is, or may be, followed by an object on which it acts.—**transitively**, *adv.*—**transitiveness**, *n.*

transitory (tran'si-tō-ri) *a.* continuing only for a brief period; speedily ceasing to be; momentary.—**transitorily**, *adv.*—**transitoriness**, *n.*

translate (trans-lāt') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *translatō*, fr. *transferre*, to

transfer] to remove from one place to another; to transfer; to render into another language.

—**translatable**, *a.*—**translator**, *n.*—**translation**, *n.* act of removing, or transferring; removal; state of being translated or removed, esp. the removal of a bishop from one see to another; act of rendering into another language; interpretation; that which is translated; a version; paraphrase.—**translational**, *a.*

transliterate (trans-lit'er-āt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *trans*, across, and *littera*, a letter] to write the words of one language in the characters of another; to spell the same sound in different characters.—**transliteration** (trans-lit'er-ā'shun) *n.* the act of transliterating.

translucent (trans-loo'sent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *translucent-*, fr. *translucere*, shine through, cf. *lucid*] transmitting light, but not the outlines or colors of objects behind it, as ground glass, etc.; imperfectly diaphanous.—**translucence**, **translucency**, *n.* state of being translucent.

translucid (trans-loo'sid) *a.* translucent; clear.

translunar (trans-lōō'nār) *a.* [also **translunary**] beyond the moon.

transmigrate (trans-mī'grāt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *trans*, across, and *migrare*, to go] to pass from one country to another for the purpose of residence, to pass from one body or state into another.—**transmigratory** (trans-mī'grā-tō-ri) *a.* passing from one place, state, or body to another.—**transmigration** (trans-mi-grā'shun) *n.* the passing of persons, esp. of a whole people, from one country to another for residence; emigration of a nation, the passing of one body or substance into another, esp. metempsychosis, or the passing of the soul into another body.

transmissible (trans-mis'i-bl) *a.* [L. (part.) *missus*, sent, fr. *mittere*] capable of being transmitted.—**transmissibility** (trans-mis-i-bil'i-ti) *n.*

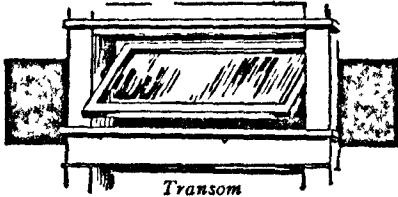
transmission (trans-mish'un) *n.* act of sending from one place or person to another; transference.—**transmissive**, *a.* transmitted; transmitting.—**transmit** (trans-mit') *v.t.* [L. fr. *trans*, across, and *mittere*, to send] to convey, as from one place or individual to another; to permit or cause to pass through.—**transmittal**, *n.* act of transmitting.—**transmitter**, *n.*—esp. an instrument for sending by telegraph, radio, etc.—**transmittance**, *n.*—**transmittable**, **transmittible**, *a.*

transmogrify (trans-mog'rī-fi) *v.t.* [Coll.] to transform into some other person or thing, as by magic.—**transmogrification** (-rī-fī-kā'shun) *n.*

transmute (trans-mūt') *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change] to transform from one character or substance into another.—**transmutable**, *a.*—**transmutability** (trans-mū-tā-bil'i-ti) *n.* susceptibility to change into another substance.—**transmutation** (trans-mū-tā'shun) *n.* alteration; change of anything into some-

thing different; in alchemy, the process to which baser metals were subjected to convert them into gold or silver; [Geom.] the reduction of a figure or area to another figure or area having the same extent or solidity.—**transmutational, a** —**transmutationally, adv**—*Syn.* of "transmute," alter; convert; transfigure, metamorphose, transform.

transom (tranz'um) *n.* [Contr. fr. *trans-strom*, fr. *L. transtrum*] a horizontal mullion or crossbar in a window; a lintel; a beam across the sternpost of a ship; a window over a door frame.



transparent (trans-pär'ent) *a.* [L. fr. *trans*, through, and *parens*, to appear] easily and clearly seen through; translucent; bright.—**transparence, transparency, n.** state of a body through which rays of light pass freely and objects are visible; a picture on transparent material.—**transparently, adv.**—*Syn.* of "transparent," clear; lupid; lucid; diaphanous; pellucid.

transpire (trans-pür') *v.i.* [L. *trans*, across, and *spirare*, to breathe] to emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapor;—*v.i.* to pass off in perspiration; to escape from secrecy; to happen; to come to pass; to become evident; to become public.—**transpirable, a.** —**transpiration** (tran-spi-rä'shun) *n.* emission in the form of vapor; exhalation; excretion through the pores of the skin of watery vapor.—**transpiratory** (trans-pür-tä-ri) *a.*

transplant (trans-plant') *v.t.* [F., fr. *L. trans* and *plantare*, to plant, fr. *planta*, a plant] to take up and plant in another place; to remove and settle in another place.—**transplantation** (trans-plan-tä'shun) *n.*—**transplanter, n.**

transport (trans-pört') *v.t.* [L. fr. *trans*, across, and *portare*, to carry] to carry from one place to another; to carry into banishment; to carry away with strong feelings;—(trans-pört') *n.* transportation; a carriage; a conveyance; a troop ship; emotion; passion; ecstasy.—**transporter, n.**—**transportable, a.**—**transportability** (trans-pört-tä-bil'i-ti) *n.* transportable character.—**transportation** (trans-pört-tä'shun) *n.* act of transporting from one place to another; the business of transporting; banishment for felony.—**transporter, n.**

transpose (trans-pöz') *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *ponere*, to put, fr. *L. ponere*, to place] to change the place or order of; to remove; [Alg.] to carry as any part of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation; [Mus.] to change the key of.—**transposition**

(trans-pöz'ish'un) *n.* act of changing the places of things, and putting one in place of the other; substitution; [Mus.] alteration of a composition, by scoring or performing it in a higher or lower key or pitch; [Alg.] the bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation.—**transposal, n.** —**transposer, n.** —**transpositional, a.**

transship (trans-ship') *v.t.* to transfer from one carrier to another, as a shipment of goods.—**transshipment, n.**

transubstantiate (tran-sub-stan'shi-ät) *v.t.* [L. *trans*, across, and *substantia*, substance] to change into another substance, esp. to change, as the sacramental bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.—**transubstantiation** (tran-sub-stan-shi-ät'shun) *n.* in the R. C. church, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist are converted into the body and blood of Christ.

transverse (trans-vers') *a.* [L. fr. *trans*, across, and *versus*, to turn] lying, or being, across, or in a crosswise direction;—*n.* that which crosses, or lies in a cross direction.—**transversal, a.** —**transversally, adv.** —**transversely, adv.**

trap (trap) *n.* [A.S. *treppe*] a contrivance that catches unawares; an ambush, a bend in a drainpipe for catching gas; a kind of carriage with two wheels; a device that discharges clay pigeons in trap shooting.—*v.t.* to catch in a trap; to ensnare; to take by stratagem.—**trapdoor, n.** a small, often horizontal door in a roof or floor.

trap (trap) *n.* [Scand. = a stair] a kind of movable ladder; a rock of volcanic origin (so named from its presenting a stair-like aspect).

trap (trap) *n.* [F. *drap*, fr. Late L. *drappus*, cloth] a horse cloth; a trapping;—*pl.* belongings; baggage.

trapan (tra-pan') *v.t.* [O.F. *trappan*, a snare, fr. O.H. Ger.] to ensnare; to catch by stratagem. Also **trapan**.

trapeze (tra-péz') *n.* a trapezium; an apparatus for performing acrobatic feats.

trapezium (tra-pé'zi-um) *n.* [G. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapesa*, a table, fr. *tetra*, four, and *pous, podes*, a foot] a plane figure with four sides, of which no two are parallel.

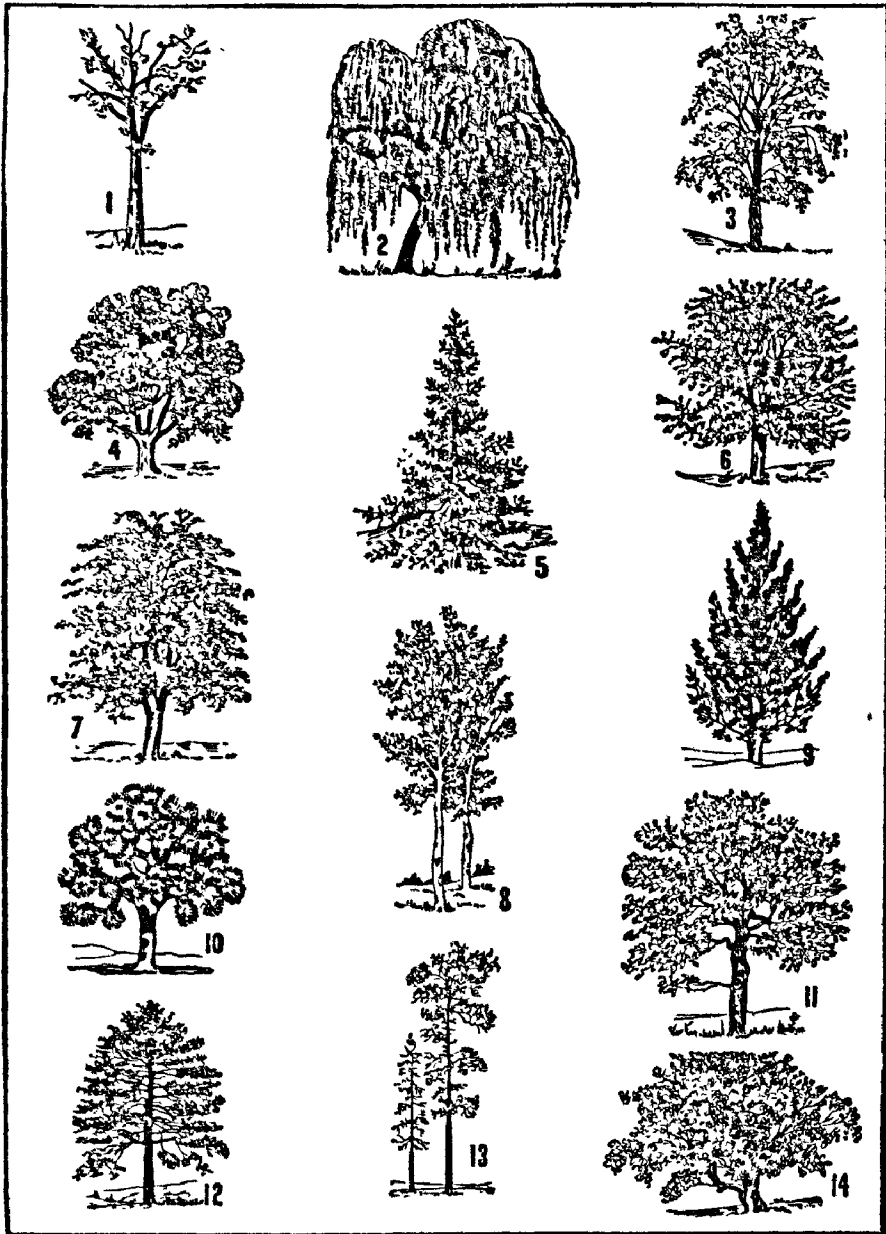


trapezoid (trap'é-zoid) *n.* [G. *trapezōn* and *eidos*, shape] a plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.—**trapezoidal, a.**

trapper (trap'gr) *n.* one who traps, esp. one who catches animals with traps.

trappings (trap'ingz) *n. pl.* that which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments, esp. those put on horses.

trash (trash) *n.* [Scand.] that which is worthless; refuse; cuttings from trees, grain, etc.; irrelevant talk; nonsense;—



COMMON AMERICAN TREES

1. Bald cypress. 2. Weeping willow. 3. Hickory. 4. Chestnut. 5. Balsam fir. 6. Wild cherry. 7. Sugar maple. 8. White birch. 9. Red cedar. 10. Yucca. 11. White oak. 12. White pine. 13. Yellow pine. 14. Apple.

r to lop off; to discard.—**trashy**, *a.* like trash; worthless.

trauma (traw'ma) *n.* [G.] a physical injury and its consequences; a neurosis.—**traumatic** (traw-mat'ik) *a.*

travail (trav'äl) *v.t.* [O.F., fr. Late L. *travaculum*, a shackle, fr. L. *trabs*, a beam] to labor with pain; to toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth;—*n.* severe toil; childbirth.

travel (trav'el) *v.t.* [Variant of *travail*] to journey over; to pass;—*v.i.* to go or march on foot; to walk; to journey;—*n.* act of traveling; a journey;—*pl.* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.—**traveler**, **traveller**, *n.* one who travels in any way; one who visits foreign countries; a commercial agent; a wayfarer.

travelogue (trav'e-log) *n.* a lecture on travel, usually illustrated by slides or motion pictures; a motion picture on travel, usually accompanied by narrative.

traverse (trav'ers) *a.* [L. *transversus*, fr. *trans*, across, and (part.) *versus*, fr. *vertere*, to turn] lying across;—*n.* anything that crosses; [Arch.] a barrier, movable screen, or curtain, [Law] a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party; [Geom.] a line or plane intersecting other lines or planes; [Naut.] the variation of a ship's course; a turning; a subterfuge;—*v.t.* to lay in a cross direction; to thwart; to obstruct; to cross in traveling; [Law] to lodge objections to a pleading;—*v.i.* to turn, as on a pivot,—*adv.* athwart; crosswise.—**traversable** (trav'er-sä-bl) *a.* capable of being traversed or denied.—**traversability** (trav'er-sä-bl'i-ti) *n.*—**traversal**, *n.*—**traverser**, *n.*

travesty (trav'es-ti) *n.* [F. *travesti*, disguised, fr. L. *trans*, across, and *vestire*, to dress] a burlesque imitation of a work; a parody;—*v.t.* to translate, or parody, so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

travois (trä-voi') *n.* [F., fr. Canada] a rough conveyor of two shafts pulled by a horse with the load near the ends dragging on the ground—used by the Plains Indians.

trawl (trawl) *n.* [O.F. *trawler*, to drag; cf. troll] a trawl net; a long line, sometimes extending a mile or more, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish;—*v.t.* and *i.* to take fish with a trawl.—**trawler**, *n.* a vessel that drags a trawl net.

tray (trē) *n.* [A.S. *trög*, a trough] a shallow trough for various domestic, chemical, and other uses; a shallow, open box used in trunks, etc.; a waiter or salver.

treachery (trech'er-i) *n.* [O.F. *tricherie*, fr. L. *tricus*, wiles] violation of allegiance or of trust; treason or perfidy.—**treacherous**, *a.* like a traitor; betraying a trust.—*Syn.* of "treacherous," faithless; disloyal; unreliable; untrustworthy; treasonable.

treacle (trē'kl) *n.* [O.F. *triado*, fr. L. *theriacum*, fr. G. *theriaka* [*pharmaka*, antidotes against the bite of poisonous animals, fr. *thērion*, a wild beast] orig. a medicinal compound, deemed a cure for the bites of venomous animals; an uncrystallizable syrup from sugar refining—molasses.

tread (tred) *v.t.* [A.S. *trēdan*; cf. Ger. *treten*] to step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to trample;—*v.i.* to walk or go; to walk with stately or measured step; to copulate, as birds;—*n.* a step, or stepping; manner of stepping; pace.—**treadmill**, *n.* a wheel turned by prisoners (as punishment) or by horses, dogs, or other animals treading inside on the lower part, thus producing power for a mill.

treadle (trēd'l) *n.* the part of a machine which is moved by the foot;—*v.i.* to work a treadle.

treason (trē'zn) *n.* [O.F. *trason*=F. *trahison*, fr. L. *tradere*, to betray] a crime against the state, esp. an attempt by a citizen to overthrow his government, by force of arms; disloyalty; treachery.—**treasonable**, *a.* involving the crime of treason.—**treasonableness**, *n.*—**treasonably**, *adv.*

treasure (trezh'ūr) *n.* [O.F. *tresor*, fr. L. *thesaurus*, fr. G. *thēsaurōs*] wealth accumulated; a stock or store of money; that which is very much valued;—*v.t.* to collect and lay up; to hoard.—**treasurer**, *n.*—**treasury**, *n.* a place in which stores of wealth are deposited; a place where public revenues are deposited; a department of government which controls finances, currency, etc.

treat (trēt) *v.t.* [O.F. *traher*, fr. L. *trahere*, to handle, fr. (part.) *tractus*, fr. *trahere*, to draw] to manage; to use; to discourse on; to handle; to entertain with food or drink; to manage in the application of remedies; [Chem.] to subject to the action of;—*v.i.* to discourse; to handle a subject; to come to terms of accommodation; to give entertainment;—*n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords much pleasure; a feast.

treatise (trē'tis) *n.* a written composition on a particular subject; dissertation; essay.

treatment (trēt'ment) *n.* manner in which a subject is treated; manner of mixing, decomposing, etc.; behavior toward a person; usage; medical care.

treaty (trē'ti) *n.* negotiation; agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns; a compact.

treble (treb'l) *a.* [O.F., fr. L. *tripplus*] threefold; triple; sharp; playing or singing the highest part;—*n.* highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by women; soprano;—*v.t.* to make thrice as much;—*v.i.* to become threefold.

tree (trē) *n.* [A.S. *trēow*, *trēo*] a perennial plant having a trunk, bole, or woody stem, and sending forth branches with woody stems and structure similar to itself; something resembling a tree; a cross;—*v.t.* to cause to ascend a tree. (See Representative American Trees, *illus.*, on preceding page.)

trefoil (trē'foil, trē'oil) *n.* [L. fr. *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf] a plant of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover, red clover, etc.;



Trefoil

an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling a three-leaved clover.

trek (trek) *v. s.* [D.=to draw] to draw a vehicle, as oxen; to travel by ox-wagon; to migrate;—*n.* a journey with a wagon; a march.

trellis (trel'is) *n.* [*F. trellis*, fr. Low L. *trichla*, a flower] a frame of cross-barred work or latticework, used for screens, doors, windows, etc., and also for supporting wall trees, etc.;—*v. t.* to form into trellis-work.

tremble (trem'bl) *v. t.* [*F. trembler*, fr. L. *tremulus*, fr. *tremere*, to shake] to shake involuntarily; to quake; to quiver;—*n.* an involuntary shaking or quivering.—**trembler**, *n.*—**tremblingly**, *adv.*

tremendous (tré-men'dus) *a.* [*L. tremendus*, fr. *tremere*, to quake] fitted to excite fear or terror; such as may astonish or terrify; formidable—**tremendously**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of *a.*, enormous; monstrous; titanic; huge; overawing.

tremolo (trem'ô-lô) *n.* [It.] the quivering of the voice in strong emotion or passion [Mus].

tremor (trem'gr, tré'mer) *n.* [*L. fr. tremere*, to tremble] an involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

tremulous (trem'û-lus) *a.* [*L. tremulus*] trembling; quivering; fearful.—**tremulousness**, *n.*—**tremulously**, *adv.*

trench (trench) *v. t.* [*O.F. trencher*=*F. trancher*, to cut, fr. L. *truncare*] to cut or dig, as a ditch; to dig and turn over the soil with a spade; to fortify by digging a ditch, and forming a rampart with the earth thrown up,—*v. i.* to encroach;—*n.* a long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; a deep ditch or breastwork formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch to cover troops.—**trench mouth**, Vincent's disease—an inflammatory infection of the mouth.

trenchant (tren'chant) *a.* cutting; penetrating.—**trenchancy**, *n.*—**trenchantly**, *adv.*

trencher (tren'cher) *n.* [*O.F. trenchor*, fr. *trencher*, cut] a wooden plate on which meat was served or eaten at table.

trend (trend) *v. i.* [*A. S. trendan*] to run or stretch in a certain direction;—*n.* inclination in a particular direction, tendency.

trepan (tré-pan') *n.* [*F.*, fr. Late L. *tropanum*, fr. G. *turpanon*, fr. *trupa*, a hole] a circular saw for perforating the skull, and cutting out a circular piece,—*v. t.* to perforate the skull with a trepan, and take out a piece.

trepan (tré-pan') *n.* [*O.F. troppan*, fr. O.H. Ger.=a trap] a snare; a trap;—*v. t.* to ensnare; to trap.

trephine (tré-fén', -fin') *n.* [*F.*] an instrument for trepanning, smaller than the trepan;—*v. t.* to perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

trepid (trep'id) *a.* [*L. trepidus*, trembling] trembling from fear or terror; quaking.—**trepidation** (trep-i-dá'shun) *n.* an involuntary trembling; quivering; alarm; confused haste.

tresspass (tres'pas) *v. i.* [*O.F. trespasser* =*F. trépasser*, fr. L. *trans*, across, and *passus*, a step] to pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land, to intrude; to violate any known rule of duty;—*n.* any offense done to another; a voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty.—**tresspasser**, *n.*

tress (tres) *n.* [*F. tresse*, fr. Late L. *trichsa*, fr. G. *tricha*, in three parts] a braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

trestle (tres'l) *n.* [*O.F. trestel*=*F. bréteau*, perch fr. L. *transtrum*, a transom] the frame of a table; a movable support for anything, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top piece; a framework of strong posts or piles and crossbeams, for supporting a bridge, etc.

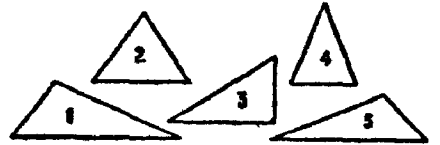
trey (trā) *n.* the three-spot on cards, dice, etc.

triad (tri'ad) *n.* [*L. stem, triad*, fr. *trias*, fr. G. *trias*, a triad, fr. *tres*, three] the union of three; three objects or persons united; the common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

triangular (tri-ag'ô-nal) *a.* triangular;—**triangularly**, *adv.*

trial (tri'al) *n.* [*F. triser*, cull, fr. L. *terere*, *trius*, rub] act of trying; any experiment; examination by a test; that which tries or afflicts; that which tempts to evil, state of being tried or tempted, judicial examination.—**trial balloon**, a balloon used to test meteorological conditions in the upper atmosphere; hence, a plan or idea presented primarily to see how it may be received.

triangle (tri-ang'gl) *n.* [*F.*, fr. L. *triangulum*, fr. *tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle] a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles; [Mus.] a bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.



Triangles

(1, scalene; 2, equilateral; 3, right-angled, 4, isosceles; 5, obtuse-angled)

triangular (tri-ang'gû-lar) *a.* having three angles.—**triangularity** (tri-ang-gû-lar'i-ti) *n.* the quality of being triangular.—**triangulate**, *v. t.* to survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured.—**triangulation** (tri-ang-gû-lá'shun) *n.* the reduction of an area to triangles, in surveying.

Triassic (tri-as'ik) *a.* [fr. Ger.] pert. to rocks or life of the Triassic, *n.* a geological period of the Mesozoic era.

tribal (tri'bál) *a.* pert. to a tribe.

tribe (trib) *n.* [*L. tribus*, orig one of the three divisions of the Roman people, fr. *tres*, three] a family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor, as, for example, the twelve tribes of

Israel; a number of things having certain characters in common; a group of uncivilized people united under one leader or government.

tribulation (trib-ü-lä'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *tribulationem*, fr. (part.) *tribulatus*, fr. *tribulare*, to thrash, fr. *tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn, fr. *terere*, to rub] severe affliction, distress; sorrow and suffering, in Scripture, persecution.—*Syn.* trouble; pain, hardship; adversity.

tribunal (tri-bü'näl) *n.* the bench on which a judge sits for administering justice; a court of justice.

tribune (trib'ün, tri'bün) *n.* [L. *tribunus*, properly chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus*, tribe] in ancient Rome, a magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from unfair treatment by patrician magistrates, a commander of a cohort; a judgment seat, an elevated seat in a school, hall, etc.; in France, a desk or pulpit in the chamber of deputies from which the members speak in turn.

tributary (trib'ü-ter-i) *a.* [L. *tributarius*] paying tribute to another; subordinate; contributing;—*n.* one that pays tribute to a conquering power; an affluent; a stream that flows into a larger stream.

tribute (trib'üt) *n.* [L. *tributum*, tribute, fr. (part.) *tribütus*, fr. *tribuere*, to grant, pay] a stated sum of money, or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another; a personal contribution.

trice (tris) *n.* [Perh. fr. *thrice*, or fr. Sp. *tris*, a crack] a very short time; an instant;—*v.t.* [M.D. *trisen*] to tie up; fasten.

tricennial (tri-sen'i-äl) *a.* [L. *tricennium*, fr. *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, year] pert. to thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.—*tricennially, adv.*

tricentenary (tri-sen'tē-ner-i) *n.* [L. *trecentis*, three hundred, fr. *tres*, three, and *centum*, a hundred] a space of three hundred years;—*a.*

triceps (tri'septs) *a.* [L. fr. *tres*, three, and *caput*, head] three-headed;—*n.* a three-headed muscle, as the large muscle at the back of the upper arm.

trichina (tri-ki'na) *n.*; *pl.* *trichinae* (tri-ki'nē) [G. *trichinos*, from, or of, hair, fr. stem, *trich-*, of *thrix*, hair] a threadlike parasitic worm which, when mature, may appear in the intestines, and, when larval, in the muscles of man, the pig, etc.

trichinosis (trik-i-nō'sis) *n.* a disease caused by the presence of trichinae in the body.

trichord (tri'kawrd) *n.* [G. fr. *treis*, three, and *chordē*, cord or string] an instrument, as a lyre or harp, having three strings;—*a.* having three strings.—*trichordal, a.*

trichosis (tri-kō'sis) *n.* [G. *thriks*, *trichos*, hair] any morbid condition of the hair.

trichotomy (tri-kot'ō-mi) *n.* [fr. G. *tricha*, triple] the division of anything into three parts.—*trichotomic* (trik-ō-tom'ik) *a.*

trick (trik) *n.* [fr. O.F. *tricher*, cheat, fr. L. *tricare*, wiles] a cunning deception; a

sly procedure; mischievous behavior; a peculiarity; the whole number of cards played in one round;—*v.t.* to deceive; to impose on.—*tricky, a.* given to tricks; practicing deception, complicated—*trickery, n.* artifice.—*trickish, a.* given to tricks, full of deception and cheating; knavish—*trickster, n.* a deceiver; a cheat

trickle (trik'l) *v.i.* [M.E. *triklen*, for *striklen*, A.S. *strican*, to flow] to flow in a slight, slow stream;—*n.* a rill—*tricklet, n.* a small, trickling stream.—*tricklingly, adv.*

tricolor (tri'kul-er) *n.* also *tricolour* [F. *tricolore*, fr. *L. tres*, three, and *color*, color] the national French banner, of three colors—blue, white, and red, in vertical stripes.

tricuspid (tri-kus'pid) *a.* [L. fr. *tres*, three, and stem, *cuspid-*, fr. *cuspis*, a point] having three cusps or points, as certain teeth, or a valve of the heart.

tricycle (tri'si-kl) *n.* [G. fr. *tres*, three, and *kuklos*, a circle] a form of cycle or velocipede with three wheels;—*v.t.* to ride on a tricycle.

trident (tri'dent) *n.* [F., fr. L. (part. stem) *trident-*, fr. *tres*, three, and *dens*, a tooth] a kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, esp. that believed to be held by Neptune; a three-pointed spear for fishing;—*a.* having three teeth or prongs.



Trident

triennial (tri-en'i-äl) *a.* [L. *triennium*, fr. *tres*, three, and *annus*, a year] lasting for three years; happening once in every three years.—*triennially, adv.*

trifle (tri'fl) *n.* [O.F. *truffe*, dim. of *truffe*, a jest] a thing of very little value or importance; a dish composed of wines, etc., and cake;—*v.t.* to spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose;—*v.s.* to act with levity; to indulge in light amusements.—*trifler, n.*—*trifling, a.*—*triflingly, adv.*

trifoliate (tri-fō-li-ät) *a.* having three leaves, as clover.

trifurcate (tri-fer'kät) *a.* [L. fr. *tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork] having three prongs or forks;—*v.t.* to divide into three parts.

trigamy (tri-g'a-mi) *n.* [G. fr. *treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage] state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.—*trigamist, n.*

trigger (tri-g'er) *n.* [D] the lever of a firearm which, being pulled, releases the cock; any similar device.

trigonometry (tri-gō-nom'ē-tri) *n.* [G. *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *metron*, measure] that branch of mathematics which deals with the relations of the sides and angles of triangles.—*trigonometric* (tri-gō-nō-met'rik), *trigonometrical* (tri-gō-nō-met'ri-käl), *a.*—*trigonometrically, adv.*—*trigonometrist, n.*

trigraph (tri'graf) *n.* [G. fr. *treis*, three, and *graphē*, a writing] three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *sea* in *adieu*. Also **trigram**.

trihedron (tri-hē'drən) *n.* [G. fr. *treis*, three, and *hedra*, a base] a figure of three sides.—**trihedral** (tri-hē'drəl) *a.*

trilateral (tri-lit'er-əl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *latus*, letter] consisting of three letters;—*n.* a word consisting of three letters.

trill (tri) *n.* [It. *trillo*, shake] a rapid quaver of the voice in singing;—*v. i.* to utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake;—*v. s.* to sing with a shake or trill.

trill (tri) *v. t.* [Scand.] to turn round rapidly; to whirl;—*v. i.* to roll; to swing; to roll down, as water; to trickle.

trillion (tri'yūn) *n.* [for *trillion*] the number represented by a unit with 12 ciphers annexed (in English notation, 18 zeros).—**trillionth**, *a.* and *n.*

trilobite (tri'lō-bit) *n.* [fr. *tri-*, three, and *lobe*] a marine arthropod of prehistoric times, with a body in three segments.

trilogy (tri'lō-ji) *n.* [G. fr. *treis*, three, and *logos*, speech, fr. *legō*, to say] a series of three dramas; a literary work in three parts forming a connected whole.

trim (trim) *a.* [A.S. *trum*] firm; compact; snug; fitly adjusted; being in good order, or made ready for service or use; tidy;—*adv.* neatly;—*v. t.* to put in order for any purpose; to dress, to decorate; to adorn; to make ready by cutting; to clip or lop; to dress, as timber; to supply with oil, and adjust the wick, as a lamp; to rebuke; to defeat, as in a game;—*v. i.* to hedge, as between opposing parties, so as to seem friendly to each;—*n.* dress, esp. an ornamental edging or decoration, disposition; state or condition.

trimeter (trim'ē-ter) *n.* [G. fr. *treis*, three, and *metron*, measure] a division of verse consisting of three measures;—*a.* trimetrical.

trimmer (trim'er) *n.* one who arranges, fits, or ornaments; one who hedges between parties, so as to seem to favor each; a time-server.

trimming (trim'ing) *n.* act of one who trims; trims; that is added for trim; a beating.

trine (trin) *n.* [L. *trinus*, fr. *tres*, three] the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one-third of the zodiac; a group of three;—*a.* threefold; triple.

trinitrotoluene (tri-nī-trō-tō'lū-ēn) *n.* [Chem.] a nitrate of toluene used as a powerful explosive (*abbr.* T N T).

Trinity (trin'i-ti) *n.* [L. (acc.) *trinitatem*, fr. *trius*, three each, fr. *tres*, three] the union in one Godhead of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.—**Trinitarian** (trin-i-tār'i-ən) *a.* pert. to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity;—*n.* one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.

trinket (tring'ket) *n.* [Perh. fr. O.F. *trénquer*, a prob. form of *trench-*

er, to cut] a minor ornament, as a ring; a thing of little value.—*Syn.* bauble; toy; gewgaw.

trinomial (tri-nō'mi-əl) *n.* [L. fr. *tres*, three, and *nomen*, a name] a quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —;—*a.* consisting of three terms so connected.

trio (trē'ō, tri'ō) *n.* [It., fr. L. *tres*, *tria*, three] three united; three persons acting together; a composition for three voices or instruments.

triolet (tri'lō-let) *n.* [F., fr. It. *trio*] a triplet; a poem of eight lines on two rhymes 1, 3, 4, 5, — 2, 6; lines 1, 4, 7 have the same words, and lines 7 and 8 repeat the first two.

trioxide (tri-oks'id) *n.* an oxide containing three oxygen atoms in the molecule.

trip (trip) *v. t.* [Teut.] to cause to take a false step; to cause to stumble or fall; to catch;—*v. i.* to skip; to move nimbly; to make a false step; to lose footing; to make a false movement; to err;—*n.* a quick, easy step; a brief journey; an excursion; a stumbling step; an error.

tripartite (tri-pār'tit, trip'er-tit) *a.* [L. *partitus*, fr. *partiri*, to divide] divided into three parts; made between three parties.—**tripartition** (tri-pār-tish'un) *n.*

tripe (trip) *n.* [Celt.] the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food; nonsense [slang].

triphthong (tri'fthong, trip'fthong) *n.* [G. fr. *tres*, three, and *phthongē*, the voice, a sound] a trigraph.

triplane (tri'plān) *n.* [fr. *tri-*, three, and *plane*] an airplane with three wings on each side of the fuselage.

triple (trip'l) *a.* [F., fr. L. *triplex*, three-fold] consisting of three joined together; thrice repeated; treble;—*v. i.* to multiply by three; to make treble or threefold;—*n.* a group of three; in baseball, a hit which enables the batter to reach third base safely.—**triplet**, *n.* three of a kind; three verses rhyming together; one of triplets, or three children born together.

triplex (trip'leks) *a.* [L.] triple;—*n.* anything that is triple; [Mus.] a triple measure.

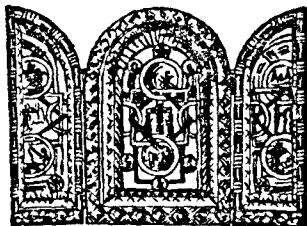
triplicate (trip'li-kat) *a.* [L. (part.) *triplicatus*, fr. *triplicare*, to treble] made thrice as much; threefold; tripled;—*n.* a third thing which exactly corresponds to two others;—*v. t.* (trip'li-kāt) to treble.—**triplication** (trip-li-kā'shun) *n.*

tripod (tri'pod) *n.* [G. *trēs*, three, and *pod-*, *πους*, a foot] a bowl or cup supported on a three-legged pedestal, in which the wine and water were mixed at the banquets of the ancients; any vessel supported on three feet; a three-legged frame, or stand, for supporting a theodolite or the like;—*a.* having three feet or legs.

tripper (trip'er) *n.* anything that trips; a dancer; a part of a mechanism that trips another part.

tritych (tri'p'uk) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *plus*, fr. stem, *pluch-*, of

pluchos, a fold or leaf] a writing tablet in three parts; an altar piece in three compartments, the middle one affixed to the wall, and the other two folding on this.



Triptych

trireme (trī'rēm) *n.* [L. fr. *tri*, *tres*, three, and *remus*, an oar] a galley of ancient times with three tiers of oars on a side.

trisect (trī-sekt') *v.i.* [L. fr. *tres*, three, and (part.) *sectus*, fr. *secāre*, to cut] to divide into three equal parts.—**trisec-tion** (trī-sek'shun) *n.* the division of a thing, as an angle, into three equal parts.

trist (*trist*) *a.* [F. *triste*, fr. L. *tristis*] sad; gloomy.—**tristful**, *a.* sad.

trisyllable (trī-sil'ə-bl) *n.* [G. fr. *tris*, thrice, and *sullabē*, a syllable] a word consisting of three syllables.

trite (trit) *a.* [It. *trito*, fr. L. (part.) *tritus*, fr. *terere*, to rub] worn out; overused; lacking in novelty and interest; hackneyed.—*Syn.* stale; stereotyped; banal.

tritheism (trī'thē-izm) *n.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *theism*] the belief that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit constitute three separate Gods.

triturate (trich'ū-rāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *tritūrātus*, fr. *tritūrāre*, fr. *terere*, to rub] to grind to a pulp, or to a fine powder.

triumph (trī'umf) *n.* [L. *triumphus*] among the ancient Romans, a magnificent ceremonial in honor of a victorious general; victory; success; exultation over success;—*v.i.* to celebrate victory with pomp; to exult in an advantage gained; to gain a victory; to flourish; to exult.—**triumphal** (trī-um'fal) *a.* pert. to triumph; celebrating triumph.—**triumphant**, *a.* honoring for victory; triumphing; victorious.

triumvir (trī-um'ver) *n.*; *pl.* **trium-viri**, **triumvirs** (trī-um'vi-ri, -verz) [L. gen. of pl. of *trium*, fr. *tres*, three, and *vir*, a man] one of three men holding public office jointly.—**triumvirate**, *n.* a coalition of three men in office or authority.

trivalent (trī-vā'lent) *a.* with a valence of three.—**trivalence**, *n.*

trivet (triv'et) *n.* [A.S. *trævel*, fr. L. stem, *trisped-*, fr. *tripes*, three-footed] a three-legged stool, table, or other support; an iron frame on which to place vessels before or over a fire.

trivia (triv'i-ə) *n. pl.* [L.] things of little consequence; trifles.

trivial (triv'i-əl) *a.* [L. *trivialis*, belong-ing to crossroads, fr. *tres* and *via*,

a way] worthless; trifling.—**triviality** (triv-i-əl'i-ti) *n.*

trochaic (trō-kā'ik) *n.* a trochaic verse or measure;—*a.* pert. to, or consisting of, trochees; also **trochaical**.

troche (trō'kē) *n.* [G. *trochos*, a pill] a small lozenge containing a drug.

trochee (trō'kē) *n.* [L. *trocheus*, fr. G. *trochos*, running, fr. *trechein*] in verse, a two-syllable foot, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

trod (trōd) past tense and past part. of verb *tread*.—**trodden**, old past part.

troglydite (trōg'lō-dit) *n.* [F., fr. G. *trōglē*, hole, cave, and *ducin*, to enter] a cave-dweller;—*a.*

Trojan (trō'jan) *a.* pert. to ancient Troy;—*n.* a native of Troy; a plucky fellow; a boon companion.

troll (trōl) *v.i.* [O.F. *troller*=F. *troler*, to stroll; cf. Ger. *trollen*, to roll] to roll; to turn; to sing (the separate voice parts of a song) one after the other, as in a round; to fish in by trolling;—*v.i.* to roll; to run about; to fish by dragging the bait through the water, as behind a boat;—*n.* a moving round; a round; a bait, as a trolling spoon, used in trolling.

trolley (trō'lī) *n.* [also **trolly**] a form of truck, the body of which can be tilted over; a small narrow cart; a pulley at the end of an arm, used in street cars to connect the car with the overhead wires; a street car.

trombone (trōm'bōn) *n.* [It. fr. *trom-ba*, a trumpet] a deep-toned brass instrument with a doubled tube and a movable slide.



Trombone

troop (trōop) *n.* [F. *troupe*; perh. fr. L. *turba*, a crowd] a group, as of people; a multitude; a body of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons;—*pl.* soldiers taken collectively; an army;—*v.i.* to move in numbers; to assemble in groups or crowds.—**trooper**, *n.* one who troops; a soldier.

trope (trōp) *n.* [F., fr. L. *tropus*, fr. G. *tropos*, fr. *irepein*, to turn] a word used in a figurative sense, rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense; a metaphor.

trophy (trō'fī) *n.* [F. *trôphée*, fr. L. *tro-paeum*, fr. G. *trophaion*, monument of an enemy's defeat, fr. *trōpē*, a return, fr. *irepein*, to turn] a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; anything preserved as a souvenir of victory.

tropic (trōp'ik) *n.* [L. *tropicus*, fr. G. *trōpikos*, fr. *irepein*, to turn] one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination, north or south; one of the two corresponding parallels of terrestrial latitude;—*pl.* the space lying between the tropics, called the torrid

zone.—**tropical** (tróp'í-kál) *a.*—**tropically**, *adv.*

tropism (tróp'izim) *n.* [G. *trope*, a turn] [Biol.] an involuntary turning or twisting motion in an organism caused by any stimulus; an instinctive response.

troposphere (tróp'ós-fér) *n.* [F.] the part of the atmosphere lying below the stratosphere.

trot (trót) *v. i.* [O.F. *troter*, fr. Late L. *trōtāre*, to go] to cause to move, as a horse, in the pace called a trot;—*v. t.* to move fast, to run;—*n.* the pace of a horse, or other quadruped, when he lifts one forefoot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time, a quick kind of step.

troth (tróth) *n.* [Variant of truth, M.E. *tróththe*] pledge; faith; fidelity.

troubadour (tróo'ba-dóor) *n.* [F., fr. Prov. *trōbador*, fr. *trobar* = F. *trouver*, to find, fr. L. *trōbāre*, to move] one of a group of poets who appeared first in Provence, France (11th-13th cent.).

trouble (trub'l) *v. t.* [O.F. *troubler* = F. *troubler*, fr. Late L. *trōbulāre*, fr. L. *trōbāre*, to disturb, fr. *trūba*, crowd] to put into confused motion; to agitate; to disorder; to perplex; to molest; to busy; to engage overmuch, to give occasion for labor to;—*n.* agitation of mind; disturbance; perplexity; inconvenience; tribulation. — **troublesome**, *a.* giving trouble; vexatious; harassing, irksome — **troubulous**, *a.* agitated, tumultuous; troublesome.—*Syn.* of "trouble," hardship; adversity; suffering; distress; difficulty.

trough (tróf) *n.* [A.S. *trōg*, *trōh*] a long vessel for holding water or other liquid; a long container from which horses, etc., drink or feed; a channel for conveying water, as to a millwheel—hence, a channel or depression of a long and narrow shape.

trounce (trouns) *v. t.* [O.F. *trōncer*, to cut, fr. *trōns*, a truncheon, fr. L. *truncus*, a tree trunk] to punish or beat severely; to castigate.

troupe (troop) *n.* [F.; cf. *troupe*] a company or troop; a company of performers in a play, opera, or circus.—**trouper**, *n.*

trousers (trou'zərz) *n. pl.* [F. *trousses*, breeches, fr. O.F. *trousser*, to pack, cf. *truss*] a garment used by men, covering each leg separately between the ankle and the waist; pantaloons, breeches.

trousseau (tróo'só') *n.* [F., dim. of *trousse*, a bundle] the clothes and other outfit of a bride.

trout (trout) *n.* [A.S. *trūht*, fr. L. *trūcta*, fr. G. *trōkōs*, a nibbler] a freshwater game fish of the salmon tribe.

trover (tró'ver) *n.* [O.F. *trover* = F. *trouver*, to find, fr. Late L. *trōpāre*, to compose] the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means; an action to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand.

trow (tró) *v. t.* [A.S. *trōdwan*, to trust] to think; to believe.

trowel (trou'el) *n.* [O.F. *truele*, fr. L. *trūlla*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle] a mason's tool used in spreading and dressing

mortar, and breaking bricks; a gardener's tool;—*v. t.* to form or dress with a trowel.



Trowels

trowsers (trou'zərs) *n.* See **trousers**.

troy (troi) *a.* [fr. *Troyes*, in France, where it was first adopted] pert. to the system by which gold and silver, jewels, etc., are weighed.

truant (tróo'ánt) [F. *truand*, a beggar, fr. Celt.] wandering from duty; loitering; idle;—*n.* one who stays away from business or duty; an idler; a pupil who stays away from school without permission.—**truancy**, *n.* act of playing truant.

truce (troos) *n.* [fr. A.S. *trēow*, promise] a temporary cessation of hostilities; an armistice; short quiet.

truck (truk) *v. t.* [F. *troquer*] to exchange; to give in exchange; to barter;—*v. i.* to exchange commodities; to barter; to raise vegetables for the market;—*n.* exchange of commodities; barter; the truck system.

truck (truk) *n.* [L. *trachus*, fr. G. *trachos*, a wheel, fr. *trechein*, to run] a small, wooden wheel not bound with iron; a vehicle for carrying heavy objects; a hand barrow on two wheels; one of the turning carriages of a railroad car; a cap at the top of a flagpole or mast through which halyards are passed;—*v. t.* to put in a truck; to send or convey by truck.—**trucker**, *n.*—**truckman**, *n.*

truckle (truk'l) *n.* [Dim. of truck] a small wheel or caster; a kind of bed;—*v. t.* to move or turn on casters; to trundle;—*v. i.* to yield or bend subserviently to the will of another; to submit.—**truckler**, *n.*

truculent (truk'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, *trūcis*, wild, fierce] fierce; savage; of ferocious aspect; destructive; ruthless.—**truculence**, **truculency**, *n.* ferociousness; terribleness of countenance.—**truculently**, *adv.*

trudge (truj) *v. t.* [F. *trucher*, to beg idly, or Scand *trū*] to go on foot; to travel with labor; to jog along;—*n.* a weary walk.

trudgen (truj'en) *n.* in swimming, a double overarm stroke used with a scissors kick.

true (troo) *a.* [A.S. *trēwe*, faithful; cf. Ger. *traw*] corresponding to fact; exact; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, etc.; faithful; genuine; not false; trustworthy; rightful; lawful, as the heir.

truffle (truf'l) *n.* [O.F. = F. *truffe*, fr. L. *trūber*] a mushroom found buried in soil at a depth of several inches (much esteemed in cookery).

truism (tróo'izim) *n.* an undoubted or clear, familiar truth; something that does not require proof.

trull (trul) *n.* [Ger. *trulle*; cf. *troll*, *droll*] a drab; a trollop.

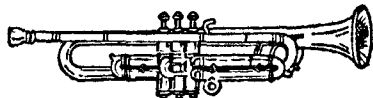
truly (tróo'li) *adv.* according to truth; exactly; justly; sincerely.

trump (trump) *n.* [F. *trompe*; cf. Ger. *tromme*, E. drum] a wind instrument of music; a trumpeter; a Jew's harp.

trump (trump) *n.* [F. *tromphe*, a card game; a card in it, fr. L. *triumphus*, triumph] one of the suit of cards which as in bridge takes other suits; good fellow;—*v.t.* to take with a trump card;—*v.i.* to play a trump card when another suit has been led.

trump (trump) *v.t.* [F. *tromper*, to deceive] to impose upon; to deceive.—**trumpery**, *n.* something serving to deceive by false show; worthless but showy matter; rubbish; trifles; empty talk;—*a.* worthless in character; paltry.—**trumped up**, forged, false, worthless.

trumpet (trum'pēt) *n.* [F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*, a horn] a wind instrument of brass with a wide mouth;—*v.t.* to make known by trumpet; to proclaim; to sound the praises of,—*v.s.* to sound as a trumpet.—**trumpeter**, *n.* one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims or denounces; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a bird of South America, somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes.



Trumpet

truncate (trum'kāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *truncātus*, fr. *truncāre*, fr. *truncus*, a stump] to sever; to lop;—*a.* appearing as if cut off at the tip, as a leaf.—**truncated** (trum'kāt-ed) *a.* cut off; cut short; maimed.—**truncated cone** or **pyramid**, a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

truncheon (trum'chun) *n.* [O.F. *tronçon*, a trunk; cf. **trunk**] a cudgel; a thick staff; a baton of command;—*v.t.* to strike with a truncheon; to cudgel.

trundle (trum'dl) *n.* [M.F. *trondeler*, to roll] any round, rolling thing; a low cart, with small wooden wheels; a wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles, as in millwork;—*v.t.* to roll, as a thing on little wheels;—*v.i.* to roll, as on little wheels; to roll, as a hoop.

trunk (trumgk) *n.* [F. *tronc*, fr. L. *truncus*, maimed] the stem or body of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots; the body of an animal or person, without limbs or head; any main part; a large box for a traveler's belongings; short breeches, esp. as worn by runners, etc.; a line between telephone exchanges; a main transportation line.

trunk (trumgk) *n.* [Orig. *trump*, fr. F. *trompe*, a trumpet] the snout or proboscis of an elephant.

trunnion (trum'yun) *n.* [O.F. *tronnon*, stump of a tree, fr. *tronc*, a trunk, fr. L. *truncus*] a knob projecting on each side of a gun, and serving to support it.

truss (trus) *n.* [O.F. *trasser*, to pack up, fr. (part.) *trassus*, fr. *korquère*, to twist] a bundle, as of hay or straw; a bandage used in

cases of rupture; a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening a beam, supporting a roof, etc.;—*v.t.* to bind or pack close; to strain; to draw tight; to skewer, as a fowl; to hang.

trust (trust) *n.* [Scand.] confidence; reliance; credit given; that which is entrusted to one; that upon which confidence is reposed; an estate held for the use of another;—*a.* held in trust;—*v.t.* to place confidence in; to rely on; to credit; to commit, as to one's care; to entrust;—*v.s.* to confide in, to rely on; to sell or exchange in reliance upon a promise to pay.—**trusty**, *a.* honest; faithful; trustworthy; strong; firm.—**trustful**, *a.*—**breach of trust**, a violation of some agreement made.—**in trust**, for safekeeping.—**on trust**, on credit.—*Syn.* of "trust," to confide; believe; hope.

trustee (trus-tē') *n.* a person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied for the benefit of those entitled to it.

trustworthy (trust'wer-thi) *a.* worthy of credit or confidence.

trustworthiness, *n.*—*Syn.* reliable; loyal, faithful.

truth (trōth) *n.* [A.S. *trēowth*, fr. *trēowe*, true] the quality of being true; conformity to fact or reality; fidelity; constancy; honesty; virtue; real state of things; verity; a verified act.—**truthful**, *a.*—**truthfully**, *adv.*

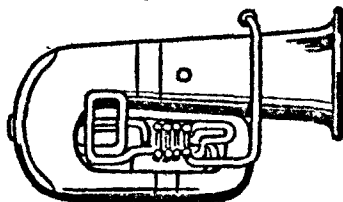
try (tri) *v.t.* [F. *trier*, fr. L. *terere*, to rub, grind] to prove by experiment; to test; to purify or refine, as metals; to examine judicially; to essay;—*v.i.* to endeavor;—*n.* a trial; an effort; in Rugby football, the point gained when a player manages to place the ball over the back line of his opponents.—**trying**, *a.* severe.—**tryout**, *n.* a trying out, esp. of a candidate for an athletic team.—*Syn.* of "try," to attempt; undertake; strive.

tryst (trist) *n.* [Variant of **trust**] an appointment to meet; the agreed time or place of meeting; a market;—*v.t.* or *i.* to make a tryst.

tsar (tsár) *n.* See **czar**.

tsetse (tset'sē) *n.* [S. Afr.] a fly, found in certain well-defined districts in South Africa, whose bite is generally fatal to the ox, horse, and dog.

tub (tub) *n.* [D.] an open, wooden vessel formed of staves, heading, and hoops; a small cask; a clumsy boat; a sponge bath; a bucket for raising ore from a mine;—*v.t.* to plant or set in a tub; to bathe in a tub or bath.



Tuba

tuba (tū'ba) *n.* [L.] formerly, a trumpet; a deep-toned brass wind instrument with a large horn.

tube (tüb) *n.* [F., fr. L. *tubus*] a hollow cylinder of any material, used for the conveyance of water, gas, sound, and the like; a siphon; a pipe; a conduit; a vessel of animal bodies or plants; an inner air container for rubber tires; an electron tube; a container, as for glue, from which the contents may be squeezed;—*v.t.* to furnish with a tube.

tuber (tü'ber) *n.* [L. a hump, knob; cf. *tumere*, to swell] a fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato, [Surg.] a knot or swelling in any part.

tubercle (tü'ber-kl) *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*] a small swelling; a small mass of diseased matter, esp. the deposit that accompanies scrofula or phthisis; hence, a lesion characteristic of tuberculosis.—**tubercular** (tü-ber'kü-lar) *a.* affected with tubercles.

tuberculin (tü-ber'kü-lin) *n.* a liquid containing sterilized growth products of the tubercle bacillus and used as a diagnostic or therapeutic agent in cases of tuberculosis.

tuberculosis (tü-ber'kü-lō'sis) *n.* a disease affecting the tissues of the body, often the lungs, and characterized by the formation of tubercles—**tuberculous**, **tuberculous**, *a.* tubercular; affected with tuberculosis.

tuberose (tü'b'rōz) *n.* a bulbous herb bearing a white flower like that of the lily.

tuberosity (tü-ber-ōs'i-ti) *n.* a swelling or prominence.

tuberos (tü'ber-us) *a.* covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; bearing tubers.

tubing (tü'b'ing) *n.* act of making tubes; a tube; a system of tubes.

tubular (tü'bū-lar) *a.* having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe.

tuck (tuk) *v.t.* [A.S. *tucian*, to pull, fr. Low Ger.] to thrust together; to fold under; to enclose by pushing the clothes closely around;—*n.* a flat fold in a garment; a flap; a kind of net.—**tucker**, *n.* one who or that which tucks; a small, thin piece of dress for covering the breast of women or children.

Tuesday (tüz'dā) *n.* [A.S. *Tiwesdæg*, fr. *Tiu*, the god of war, and *dæg*, a day; cf. Ger. *Dienstag*, L. *dies Martis*] the third day of the week.

tufa (tü'fa) *n.* [It. *tufa*, fr. L. *tofus*, a soft stone] a carbonate of lime deposited by springs, etc.

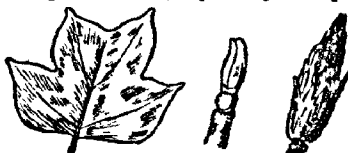
tuft (tuft) *n.* [F. *touffe*, fr. Teut.] a cluster; a bunch of something soft; a clump;—*v.t.* to adorn with tufts.—**tufty**, *a.* abounding with tufts; bushy.

tug (tug) *v.t.* [Scand. = a rope] to pull with great effort; to haul along;—*v.i.* to pull hard; to tow;—*n.* a tugging; a small steamboat used to tow ships; also called a tugboat.—**tug-of-war**, *n.* a contest in which two teams, each pulling on one end of a rope, try to pull one another over a center line.

tuile (tuwēl) *n.* [F. *tuile*] a piece of armor for the upper leg.

tuition (tü-ish'un) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *tutor-em*, fr. (part.) *tutus*, fr. *tueri*, to watch] superintending care over a young person; guardianship; business of teaching; instruction, fee paid for instruction.

tulip (tü'lip) *n.* [M. E. *tuilippe*, fr. It. *lupano*, fr. Turk. fr. Per. = turban] an herb of the lily family that bears a bulbous flower.—**tulip tree**, any of several trees that bear tuliph flowers, esp. the yellow poplar.



Leaf, Bud, and Fruit of Tulip Tree

tulle (tööl) *n.* [F., so called fr. *Tulle*, in France, where it was first made] a kind of silken network or lace.

tumble (tum'bl) *v.t.* [A.S. *tumbian*, to turn heels over head] to turn heels over head; to roll, or move, in a rough, coarse fashion; to tumble; to throw down;—*v.i.* to fall down; to roll about, by turning one way and the other; to play mountebank tricks;—*n.* act of rolling over; a fall.—**tumbler**, *n.* one who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank; a drinking glass originally made without a foot or with a pointed base, so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it; a variety of pigeon.

tumbrel (tum'brel) *n.* also **tumbrial** [O.F. *tombrel* = F. *tombereau*, fr. *tomber*, to fall over] a ducking stool for the punishment of scolds; a rough farmer's cart that can be tumbled without being unyoked; a cart with two wheels.

tumefaction (tü-mē-fak'shun) *n.* process of tumefying; a tumor.

tumefy (tü'mē-fi) *v.t.* [L. fr. *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make] to swell; to cause to swell;—*v.i.* to rise in a tumor; to swell.

tumescant (tü-mes'ent) *a.* swelling; forming into a tumor.

tumid (tü'mid) *a.* [See tumor] swollen; inflated; bloated; pompous

tumidly (tü-mid'li) *n.* — **tumidly** (tü'mid-li) *adv.*—**tumidness**, *n.*

tumor (tü'mer) *n.* also **tumour** [L. *tumor*, fr. *tumere*, to swell] a morbid swelling or growth in any part of the body.

tumult (tü'mult) *n.* [L. *tumultus*, fr. *tumere*, to swell] commotion; disturbance; violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; stir; riot.—**tumultuous** (tü-mul'chū-us) *a.* disorderly; confused; turbulent.—**tumultuously**, *adv.*

tumulus (tü'mū-lus) *n.*; *pl.* **tumuli** (tü'mū-li) [L. fr. *tumere*, to swell] a man-made hillock, esp. one raised over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.—**tumular**, *a.*

tun (tun) *n.* [A.S. *tunne*] a large cask; a measure for liquids, as for wine, consisting of two pipes, or four hogheads, or 252 gallons;—*v.t.* to store in tuns or caska.

tuna (tōō'nā) *n.* See **tunny**.

tundra (tun'drā) *n.* a rolling, treeless plain in the Arctic.

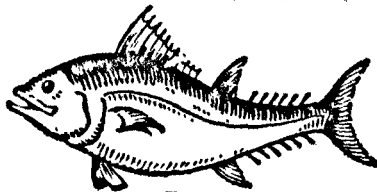
tune (tūn) *n.* [A.S. *tun*, fr. L. *tonus*, fr. G. *tonos*, a tone. Doublet of **tone**] a rhythmical, melodious series of musical notes or chords in a particular key; a melody; an air, harmony; harmonious arrangement; correct intonation; pitch of the voice or an instrument—hence, frame of mind; fit temper; agreeable humor;—*v.t.* to put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonize—hence, to give a certain character to; to sing with melody or harmony; to adjust, as the dials of a radio.—**tunable**, *a.*—**tunability**, *n.*—**tuneful**, *a.* melodious.—**tunefully**, *adv.*—**tunefulness**, *n.*

tungsten (tung'sten) *n.* [Scand. = heavy stone] a white, ductile metallic element of the chromium group, with a high melting point.

tunic (tū'nik) *n.* [O.F. *tunique*, fr. L. *tunica*] an undergarment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome; a garment worn under the coat-of-mail by knights; a military surcoat; the fatigue coat of a private soldier; an integument.

tunnel (tun'el) *n.* [O.F. *tonnel*=*tonneau*, a pipe] a tunnel; an arched subterranean passage through a hill, or under a town or river;—*v.t.* to form into a tunnel; to make an opening for passage through, as a hill or mountain, or under, as a river.

tunny (tun'i) *n.* [L. *thunnus*, fr. G. *thunnos*, to dart along] a large edible fish similar to the mackerel, with an oily flesh.



Tunny

turban (ter'ban) *n.* [M.F. *turbant*, fr. Port., fr. Per.] a headdress worn frequently in the Near East, esp. by Mohammedans, being a cap with a sash turned about it; any similar headdress, esp. a hat without a brim or with the brim folded against the crown.

turbid (ter'bid) *a.* [L. *turbidus*, fr. *turba*, tumult] having the lees agitated; soiled; muddy; thick.—**turbidity** (ter-bid'i-ti) *n.*—**turbidly**, *adv.*—**turbidness**, *n.*

turbine (ter'bin) *n.* [F., fr. L. stem, *turbin-*, of *turbo*, a whirl, fr. *turbare*, to disturb, fr. *turba*, disorder] a horizontal waterwheel, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery; a rotary engine in which power from water, steam, or air is used to drive a shaft directly, without reciprocating action, as in ordinary piston engines.—**turbinate**, *a.* turbinated;—(ter'bi-nāt) *v.t.* to fashion like a top or cone.

turbot (ter'bot) *n.* [O.F. *tourbot*] any of several large flounders.

turbulent (ter'bū-lent) *a.* [F, fr. L. *turbulentus*, fr. *turba*, disorder] disturbed; agitated; in violent commotion; refractory.—**turbulence**, **turbulency**, *n.* tumult; confusion.—**turbulently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* confused; tumultuously; boisterous; riotous; disorderly.

tureen (tū-rēn') *n.* [F. *terraine*, fr. L. *terra*, earth] a large, deep vessel for holding soup.

turf (terf) *n.* [A.S. *tuw*] the surface layer of earth which is filled with roots; sward; sod; race ground; horse-racing;—*v.t.* to cover with turf or sod.

turgescent (ter-jes'ent) *n.* swelling; growing big.—**turgescence**, **turgescency**, *n.* superabundance of tumors in any part; empty pompousness.


turgid (ter'jid) *a.* [L. *turgidus*, swollen, fr. *turgere*, to swell] distended beyond the natural state; swelled, bloated; swelling in style or language.—**turgidity** (ter-jid'i-ti) *n.*—**turgidly**, *adv.*—**turgidness**, *n.*

Turk (terk) *n.* a native of Turkey; a savage fellow.—**Turkish**, *a.* pert. to the Turks or Turkey; the language of the Turks;—*n.* the language of Turkey.—**Turkoman**, *n.* one of a branch of the Turkish race living mostly in Central Asia.—to turn **Turk**, to become a Mohammedan; to change for the worse; to be a renegade.

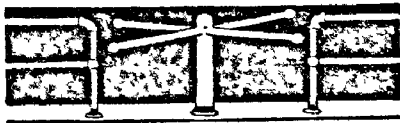
turkey (ter'ki) *n.* [so called because it was believed to have come orig. from Turkey] a large pheasant-like fowl, a native of America.—**turkey buzzard**, a common American species of vulture, having a resemblance to a turkey.

turmeric (ter'mer-ik) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] an East Indian plant, the root or root-stock of which is used as a test for alkalies, and in dyeing, medicine, cookery, etc.

turmoil (ter'moil') *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful] to harass; to disquiet;—(ter'moil) *n.* trouble; disturbance.—*Syn.* tumult; confusion; agitation; commotion; disorder; unrest; riot.

turn (tern) *v.t.* [A.S. *tyrnan*, turn; cf. Ger. *turnen*; F. *tourner*; L. *turnus*, a lathe; G. *turnos*, a tool for drawing circles] to move round; to shift with regard to the sides; to form on a lathe; to give another direction to; to convert; to make giddy; to blunt;—*v.t.* to move round; to lunge; to depend; to take a different direction; to sour;—*n.* revolution; change of direction; alteration; vicissitude; a bend; a brief walk; form of expression; embellishment, marked thus , formed of appoggiaturas; an appearance by one of the performers in a music hall; a reversal; a conversion.—**turncoat**, *n.* one who forsakes his party or principles.—**turnkey**, *n.* a person who has charge of the keys of a prison; a jailer.—**turnout**, *n.* act of coming forth; a short side track on a railroad; an equipage; a strike, as of workmen; a crowd of spectators.—**turnover**, *n.* act of turning over; a pie made by turning one-half of a circular crust over the other; in a business, the rate of sale of a stock of goods.—**turnpike**, *n.* a frame consisting of two bars, armed with pikes and turning on a post; a gate set across a road; a

toll road; [Mil.] a beam full of spikes to obstruct the progress of an enemy.—**turnspit**, *n.* one who turns a spit—hence, one engaged in some menial office.—**turnstile**, *n.* a revolving frame in an entrance or footpath, allowing only one person to enter at a time.—**turning lathe**, a lathe used by turners to shape their work.



Turnstile

turnip (ter'nip) *n.* [E. *turn*, something round, and A.S. *weap*, a turnip] a plant much cultivated for its bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food.

turpentine (ter-pen-tin) *n.* [O.F. *turbenine*, fr. L. *terebinthina* (resina), resin of the terebinth, fr. G. *terebinthos*, the terebinth tree] a resinous substance exuding naturally, or on incision, from several species of trees, particularly the coniferous.

turpitude (ter'pi-tüd) *n.* [L. fr. *turpis*, foul, base] inherent baseness or vileness; essential wickedness.

turquoise (ter'koiz) *n.* [O.F.; first brought from Persia through Turkey.] a mineral of a peculiar bluish-green color, composed mostly of phosphate of aluminum.

turret (ter'et) *n.* [M.F. *tourelle*=F. *tourelle* fr L. *turris*, a tower] a small spire of a building; a small tower, formerly, a square wooden structure several stories in height, and moved on wheels in approaches to a besieged city, etc.

turtle (ter'til) *n.* [Corruption of Pg *tar-taruga*, or Sp. *tor-tuga*, cf. *tortoise*] a reptile with a toothless beak, and a hard shell enclosing the body; a tortoise;—*v. i.* to fish or hunt for turtles.—**turtledove**, *n.* a European dove well-known for its tameness and soft call.

tush (tush) *n.* a tusk.

tusk (tusk) *n.* [A.S. *tusc*, *tu*] the long, pointed tooth of certain animals; a fang; a fish of the cod family, *torsk*;—*v. i.* to gore with the tusks—**tusker**, *n.* an elephant, or a wild boar, with well-developed tusks.

tussah (tus'a) *n.* also *tusseh* [Hind. *lasar*] a worm, native to the Orient, from which a brown silk is obtained; the silk of the tussah.

tussle (tus'l) *n.* [fr. *tousle*] a struggle; a scuffle;—*v. s.* to have a tussle.

tussock (tus'ok) *n.* [Scand.] a clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass; a hairy moth.

tut (tut) *int.* [Imit.] an exclamatory sound expressing disapproval.

tutelage (tü'te-laj) *n.* [L. *tutela*, fr. *tutärs*, to guard, fr. *tutäri*, to watch] guardianship; protection; instruction; careful guidance.—**tutelar**, **tutelary**, *a.* having the charge of a person or a thing.

tutor (tü'ter) *n.*, *fem.* **tutrix**, **tutoress** [L. fr. *tutärs*, to watch] one who has the care of another; [Law] one who has the charge of a minor; a guardian, a private teacher; a college teacher ranking below instructor;—*v. t.* to have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to discipline.—**tutorage**, *n.* tutorship; guardianship.

tuxedo (tuk-sē'dō) *n.* a semi-formal evening dress for men.

twaddle (twod'l) *v. s.* [for *twattle*, a variant of *tattle*] to talk in a glib, foolish fashion,—*n.* nonsensical talk.

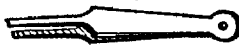
twain (twān) *a.* or *n.* [A.S. *twegen*] two; a pair.

twang (twang) *v. t.* [same as *tang*] to make the sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly;—*v. s.* to sound with a sharp, quick, vibrating noise;—*n.* a harsh, quick sound; a nasal sound of the voice.

tweak (twēk) *v. t.* [A.S. *twiecan*, a variant of *twitch*] to pinch; to pull and twist, as the ear; to jerk suddenly;—*n.* a quick pinch or twitch

tweed (twéd) *n.* [fr. a mistaken reading of *tweel*, or *twill*] a twilled woolen stuff;—*s.* made of tweed.

tweezers (twē'zərs) *n. pl.* a pair of delicate nippers; small pincers used to pluck out hairs, etc.



Tweezers

twelfth (twelfth) *a.* [A.S. *twelfta*] the next succeeding the eleventh; the ordinal of twelve; constituting one of twelve equal parts,—*n.* one of twelve equal parts.

twelve (twelv) *a.* [A.S. *twelf*; cf. Ger. *zwölf*] one more than eleven, two and ten; a dozen;—*n.* the sum of ten and two; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or XII.—**twelvemonth**, *n.* a year.

twenty (twen'ti) *a.* [A.S. *twentig*, fr. *twen*, *twegen*, two, and suffix, *-ig*, ten] twenty ten;—*n.* the number next following nineteen; a symbol representing twenty units, as 20 or XX.—**twentieth**, *a.*

twice (twis) *adv.* [A.S. *twiges*, for *twiswa*] doubly; two times.

twiddle (twid'l) *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful] to touch lightly; to trifle with; to roll, as the thumbs; to twirl with the fingers;—*n.* a twiddling.

twig (twig) *n.* [A.S. *twig*; cf. Ger. *zweig*] a small shoot, as of a tree; a divining rod;—*v. t.* to beat with twigs; to lash.

twilight (twi'lit) *n.* [A.S. *twi*, double (here, double or between), and *light*] the faint light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun; a dubious view;—*a.* imperfectly illuminated; obscure.—**twilight sleep**, a kind of partial sleep, in which pain is dulled, produced by hypodermic injection of scopolamine and morphine.

twill (twil) *v.t.* [Low Ger. *twillen*, to double] to weave so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on the surface of,—*n.* the design produced by twilling, as in textile fabrics; a fabric that has been twilled.

twin (twin) *n.* [A.S. *getwinnas*, twins, fr. *tus*, two] one of two born together (used chiefly in the *pl.*); a mate or counterpart,—*a.* pert. to one of two born at a birth; being one of a pair much resembling one another; double; growing in pairs.

twine (twin) *v.t.* [A.S. *twīn*, a double thread] to wind together; to coil or bend around, as wire or thread; entwine;—*v.i.* to wind; to make turns;—*n.* a twist; a strong thread, composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.

twinge (twing) *v.t.* [M.E. *twingen*, press; cf. Ger. *zwingen*, to constrain] to pull with a twitch; to tweak;—*v.s.* to have a sudden, sharp pain, like a twitch;—*n.* a pinch; a tweak, a darting brief pain; a prick, as of conscience.

twinkle (twing'kl) *v.i.* [A.S. *twincian*] to open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to flash at intervals;—*n.* a quick motion of the eye; a wink; the time of a wink; a sparkling; a gleam or sparkle.

twirl (twēr) *v.t.* [A.S. *thwēran*, to stir] to whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers;—*v.i.* to revolve rapidly;—*n.* a rapid circular motion; a whirling.

twist (twist) *v.t.* [A.S.=a rope, fr. *twi*, two] to contort; to complicate; to convolve; to turn from proper shape or meaning; to wreathe; to wind; to weave; to form into a thread from many fine filaments;—*v.i.* to be united by winding round each other;—*n.* a cord; a string; a single strand of a rope; a small roll of tobacco; contortion; twisting.—**twister**, *n.* a ball in baseball, billiards, etc., sent with a twist; [Coll.] a tornado.

twit (twit) *v.t.* [A.S. *ætwtitan*, to reproach] to vex by reminding of a fault, misfortune, etc.; to taunt.

twitch (twich) *v.t.* [A.S. *twiccian*, to pluck; cf. Ger. *swicken*] to move with a sudden jerk; to snatch;—*v.i.* to be affected with a spasm;—*n.* a pull with a jerk; a sudden, spasmodic contraction, as of the muscles.

twitter (twit'er) *v.t.* [imit.] to utter in a chirping manner;—*v.s.* to make a series of small, tremulous sounds; to chirp; to have a slight trembling of the nerves;—*n.* a small, tremulous noise, like that made by a singing bird; a slight nervous disturbance; a half-suppressed laugh; a titter.

two (tū) *a.* [A.S. *twegen*, *twā*, *īz*, two] one and one;—*n.* the sum of one and one; a symbol representing two units, as 2 or ii; a pair.—**twofold**, *a.* double; duplicate.

tycoon (ti-kōon') *n.* [Jap. *taikun*, great lord] formerly, a military governor of Japan; hence, anyone wielding great power in industry.

tymbal (tj'm'bal) *n.* [It. *timballo*] a kind of kettledrum.

tympan (tim'pan) *n.* [G. *tumpanon*, a drum; an ancient Irish musical instrument.—**tympanic** (tim-pa'n'ik) *a.* connected with the tympanum; drumlike.

tympanum (tim-pan'um) *n.* the middle hollow portion of the ear; the drum of the ear.

type (tip) *n.* [F., fr. L. *typus*, fr. G. *typos*, a blow, fr. *typien*, to strike] the form of something left on something else; a stamp; emblem; kind; the representative; a figure or representation of something to come; a sign; a raised letter, figure, or other character cast in metal, or cut in wood; types in general (spoken of collectively);—*v.t.* to prefigure; to typify; to write with a typewriter.



Parts of a
Printing
Type

(1, body; 2, serif; 3, shoulder; 4, neck; 5, groove)

typewrite (tip'rit) *v.i.* and *t.* to write with a typewriter.—**typewriter**, *n.* a machine that writes characters like print.

typhoid (ti'foid) *a.* [G. *typhodes*, fr. *typhos*, stupor, and *oidos*, likeness] pert. to enteric fever; resembling typhus;—*n.* typhoid fever.—**typhoid fever**, a fever accompanied by disease of the bowel, sickness, and diarrhoea; also called enteric fever and gastric fever.

typhoon (ti-fōon') *n.* [Port. *tufao*, fr. G. *typhōn*, a violent whirlwind, fr. *Typhon*, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter] a violent tornado, or hurricane, occurring in the Chinese seas.

typhus (ti'fus) *n.* [G. *typhos*, smoke, stupor, fr. *typhēin*, to smoke] a fever attended by prostration and cerebral disorder (known as jail fever, hospital fever, camp fever, etc.)—**typhous**, *a.*

typical (tip'i-kal) *a.* [G. *typos*, fr. *typos*, type] corresponding to a type; representing.—**typically**, *adv.*—Syn. characteristic; common; representative; normal; regular.

typify (tip'i-fi) *v.t.* [G. *typos*, and L. *facere*, to make] to represent by an image, model, etc.; to prefigure; to show in emblem.

typist (tip'ist) *n.* one who writes with a typewriter, esp. as an occupation.

typography (ti-pog'ra-fi) *n.* [G. *typos*, type, and *graphein*, to write] the art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper; emblematic, figurative, or hieroglyphic representation.—**typographer**, *n.* a printer; one who designs or lays out type.—**typographia** (ti-pō-gra'fi-a) *n.pl.* miscellany about printers and printing; a book of instructions in printing.—**typographical**, *a.* typographically, *adv.*

tyranny (tir'a-ni) *n.* [F. *tyrannie*, fr. Late L. *fr. G. tyranas*] despotic use of power; cruel government.—**tyrannous**, *a.* unjustly severe; despotic.—**tyrannize**, *v.t.* to subject to tyrannical treat-

ment;—*s. i.* to rule with cruel severity.—**tyrannical** (tī-ran'ī-kal) *a.* despotic; arbitrary.—**tyrannically**, *adv.*
tyrant (tī'rānt) *n.*, *sem.* **tyranness** (tī-ran-es) [O F. *tyran*, *tyrant*, fr. L. fr. G. *τυραννος*, a sovereign] an absolute ruler;

one unrestrained by law or constitution; a despotic ruler; a cruel master.

tyro (tī'rō) *n.* also **tiro** [L. *tiro*, a recruit] a beginner in learning, a novice.
tzar (tsar) *n.*; *sem.*, **tzarina** (See **czar**, **czarina**).

U

U, u The 21st letter, and the 5th vowel, in the English alphabet.

ubiquity (ū-bīk'wī-tī) *n.* [F. *ubiquité*, fr. L. *ubique*, everywhere, fr. *ubi*, where] being in all places at the same time, omnipresence.—**ubiquitous**, *a.* existing in all places.—**ubiquitously**, *adv.*—**ubiquitousness**, *n.*

U-boat (ū'bōt) *n.* [fr. Ger. *unterseeboot*, undersea boat] a submarine, esp. one belonging to the Central Powers in the World War.

udder (ud'gr) *n.* [A.S. *ūder*; cf. Ger. *enter*, L. *uber*] the gland of a female mammal in which the milk is secreted; the dug, or teat, of a cow, or simular animal.

ugly (ug'li) *a.* [Scand.] unpleasing to the sight; of disagreeable aspect; repulsive; dangerous.—**ugliness**, *n.*

ukase (ū-kās') *n.* [Russ.] formerly, in Russia, an imperial decree having the force of law.

ukulele (ū-ku-lā'le) *n.* [Hawaiian] a four-stringed guitar popular in the Hawaiian Islands, originally brought from Portugal, popularly called a uke.

ulcer (ul'sgr) *n.* [F. *ulcère*, fr. L. stem, *ulcer-*, of *ulcus*] any sore that suppurates.—**ulcerate**, *v. t.* to make ulcerous;—*v. i.* to become ulcerous.—**ulcerative**, *a.* of the nature of an ulcer.—**ulceration** (ul-sgr-ā'shun) *n.* process of forming into an ulcer; an ulcer.—**ulcerous** (ul'sgr-us) *a.*

ullage (ul'ij) *n.* [fr. O.F.] shortage of contents in a bag, keg, etc.

ulna (ul'nā) *n.*; *pl.* **ulnae** (ul'nē) [L. = elbow] the larger of the two bones of the forearm.—**ulnar**, *a.*

ulster (ul'ster) *n.* a long, loose overcoat, often belted, originally made in Ulster, Eng.

ulterior (ul-tē'ri-gr) *a.* [L. (comp.) *ulterior*, fr. *ulter*, beyond] situated farther away, or on the farther side; beyond what is avowed.

ultimate (ul'tī-māt) *a.* [fr. L. (superl.) *ultimus*, fr. *ultra*, beyond] farthest; last; extreme, conclusive.—**ultimately**, *adv.*

ultimatum (ul-tī-mā'tum) *n.* [L.] a final proposal; the final terms offered as the basis of a treaty.

ultimo (ul'tī-mō) *n.* [L. *ultimo* (mense), in the last (month)] the last month preceding the present (contr. to *ult.*).

ultra (ul'trā) *a.* [L.] disposed to go beyond others, or beyond due limit.

ultramarine (ul-trā-mā-rēn') *a.* [L. *ultrā*, beyond, and *marine*] being beyond the sea,—*n.* a blue pig-

ment obtained originally by powdering the lapis lazuli, now made artificially.

ultramodern (ul-trā-mod'ern) *a.* modern to the extreme; beyond the modern.

ultramontane (ul-trā-mon'tān) *a.* [F. *ultramontain*, fr. L. *ultrā*, and stem, *mont-*, of *mons*, mountain] being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one that speaks, belonging to the Italian, or ultra-papal, party of the R.C. church,—*n.* a papal advocate of extreme or ultra-papal views.—**ultramontanism**, *n.* the principles of those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy.—**ultramontanist**, *n.*

ultraviolet (ul-trā-vī'ō-let) *a.* pert. to light rays beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum.

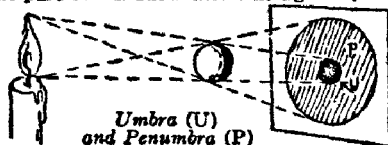
ululate (ul'ū-lāt) *v. i.* [L. (part.) *ululāus*, fr. *ululare*, to howl, imit.] to howl; to hoot; to screech.—**ululation** (ul-ū-lā'shun) *n.*

umbel (um'bel) *n.* [L. *umbella*, a little shadow, fr. *umbra*. See **umbrage**] a kind of flower cluster, in which the flower stalks spread from a common point, and form a common plane or convex surface above, as in the carrot.—**umbellar** (um-bel'ar) *a.*—**umbellate** (um-bel-āt) *a.* bearing umbels.

umber (um'ber) *n.* [F. *ombre*, shadow, fr. L. (acc.) *umbram*. See **umbrage**] an ochreous ore of iron, of a brown or blackish-brown color, often used as a pigment.

umbilicus (um-bul'i-kus) *n.* [L.] the navel; the scar left where the stalk of the seed separates from the base; a hilum.—**umbilical cord**, the navel string.

umbra (um'brā) *n.* [L.] a shadow; the dark, central part of a sunspot; the part of a shadow where no light rays fall.



Umbra (U)
and Penumbra (P)

umbrage (um'brij) *n.* [O F. *umbrage*, *ombrage*, fr. *ombre*, shadow, fr. L. (acc.) *umbram*. See **umber**] shade; shadow; that which affords a shade, as a screen of trees; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; offense.—**umbrageous** (um-brā'jus) *a.*—**umbrageously**, *adv.*—**umbrageousness**, *n.*

umbrella (un-brel'ə) *n.* [It. *ombrella*, dim. fr. *L. umbra*, a shade] a portable shade or screen for sheltering a person from rays of the sun or rain.

umiak (oom'yak, 60'mi-ak) *n.* [Native Eskimo name] the women's, or larger kind of, Eskimo boat.

umlaut (oom'lout) *n.* [Ger] the vowel change in one syllable, through the influence of one of the vowels *a*, *i*, or *u* in the syllable that comes next; the mark (as *ä*) to show this change.

umpire (um'pīr) *n.* [O F. *nomper*, *nompar*, without peer, uneven, fr. *non*, not, and *par*. See *peer*, *nonpareil*] a person to whom a question or disagreement is referred for a final decision; a judge; referee; arbiter; —*v. t.* to decide as umpire; —*v. i.* to act as umpire.

unabashed (un-ə-basht') *a.* not abashed; not ashamed.

unable (un'ā-bl) *a.* not able.

unabridged (un-ə-brijd') *a.* not abridged.

unaccommodating (un-ə-kom'fō-dāt-ing) *a.* not accommodating; unobliging. — **unaccommodatingly**, *adv.*

unaccountable (un-ə-koun'tā-bl) *a.* not accountable or responsible; inexplicable. — **unaccountably**, *a.* — **unaccountableness**, *n.*

unadulterated (un-ə-dul'ter-ā-ted) *a.* not adulterated; unmixed; pure.

unadvisable (un-əd-vi'zā-bl) *a.* not advisable; imprudent; rash. — **unadvisableness**, *n.* — **unadvisably**, *adv.*

unadvised (un-əd-vizd') *a.* not advised; imprudent; foolish. — **unadvisedly**, *adv.*

unalloyed (un-ə-loid') *a.* not alloyed; unmixed, pure.

unanimity (ū-nā-nim'ti) *n.* agreement in opinion or determination.

unanimous (ū-nan'i-mus) *a.* [L. *unanimus*, fr. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind] of one mind; formed with the agreement of all.

unassuming (un-ə-sū'ming) *a.* not bold or forward.

unavailing (un-ə-vā'ling) *a.* of no avail; ineffectual; useless.

unavoidable (un-ə-void'ā-bl) *a.* not avoidable; inescapable; inevitable. — **unavoidably**, *adv.*

unaware (un-ə-wār) *a.* not aware; without thought; —*adv.* without previous design; suddenly; unexpectedly. Also **unawares**.

unbalanced (un-bal'anst) *a.* not balanced; unsteady; erratic.

unbeaten (un-bē'tā) *a.* not beaten; undefeated.

unbecoming (un-bē-kum'ing) *a.* not becoming; not appropriate. — **unbecomingly**, *adv.*

unbeknown (un-be-nōn') *a.* not known; unknown.

unbelief (un-bē-lēf') *n.* the withholding of belief; incredulity, esp. disbelief of divine revelation, want of faith; infidelity. — **unbelievable** (un-bē-lē'vā-bl) *a.* — **unbeliever**, *n.* an infidel.

unbend (un-bend') *v. t.* to free from bending; to make straight.

unbiased (un-bi'ast) *a.* [also **unbiased**] free from bias, impartial.

unbind (un-bīnd') *v. t.* to remove a band from; to untie.

unblushing (un-blush'ing) *a.* not blushing; destitute of shame; immodest.

unbosom (un-booz'um) *v. i.* to confess; —*v. t.* to reveal, as what is on one's mind.

unbounded (un-boun'ded) *a.* having no bound or limit.

unbridled (un-brī'dld) *a.* loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle—hence, unrestrained.

unburden (un-bur'dn) *v. t.* to relieve from a burden, to throw off; figuratively, to ease, as the mind or heart, by disclosing the cause of trouble, grief, etc.

uncanny (un-kan'ē) *a.* unearthly, mysterious; weird.

unceremonious (un-ser-i-mō'ni-ue) *a.* not ceremonious; informal; abrupt. — **unceremoniously**, *adv.* — **unceremoniousness**, *n.*

uncertain (un-ser'tin) *a.* not certain; not positively known; not to be depended upon; not having certain knowledge; not sure of the direction or the result; doubtful; insecure. — **uncertainly** (un-ser'tin-li) *adv.* — **uncertainty** (un-ser'tin-ti) *n.* doubtfulness; want of certainty

unchaperoned (un-shap'gr-ōnd) *a.* not chaperoned, in the absence of a chaperon.

uncharitable (un-char'i-tā-bl) *a.* not charitable; ungenerous; selfish. — **uncharitableness**, *n.* — **uncharitably**, *adv.*

unchaste (un-chāst') *a.* not chaste; not virgin; impure. — **unchastely**, *adv.* — **unchastity** (un-chas'ti-ti) *n.*

uncial (un'shal) *a.* [L. *uncialis*, an inch long, fr. *uncia*, inch] pert. to a species of character of a large size, compounded between the capital and smaller letters used in ancient MSS.

uncivil (un-siv'il) *a.* not civil; discourteous. — **uncivility** (un-si-vil'i-ti) *n.* — **uncivily**, *adv.*

uncle (ung'kl) *n.* [O F. = F. *oncle*, fr. *L. (acc.) avunculum*, a mother's brother; dim. fr. *avus*, a grandfather. See *avuncular*] the brother of one's father or mother; an old man.

unclean (un-klēn') *a.* not clean; foul; ceremonially impure.

uncomfortable (un-kum'fer-tā-bl) *a.* uneasy, not comfortable; causing discomfort. — **uncomfortably**, *adv.*

uncommon (un-kom'un) *a.* not common; rare; strange. — **uncommonly**, *adv.* — **uncommonness**, *n.*

uncommunicative (un-kō-mū'-ni-kā-tiv) *a.* not communicative; unspeaking; secretive.—**uncommunicatively**, *adv.*

uncomplimentary (un-kom-plim-ent'ar-i) *a.* not complimentary; impolite; slanderous.

uncompromising (un-kem'prō-mi-zing) *a.* not admitting of compromise.—**Syn.** determined; resolute; stubborn.

unconcern (un-kon-tern') *n.* lack of concern; calmness; nonchalance. — **unconcerned**, *a.* — **unconcernedly**, *adv.*

unconditional (un-kon-dish'un-əl) *a.* not subject to conditions; without negotiation.

unconscionable (un-kon'shun-ə-bl) *a.* not conformable to conscience; unreasonable.

unconscious (un-kon'shus) *a.* not knowing; not perceiving;—*n.* in psychoanalysis, psychic activity involving suppressed desires, phobias, etc., which influences, but ordinarily is not recognized in, conscious life.

unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tū'shun-əl) *a.* not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution, or contrary to it.

uncontrollable (un-kon-trō'la-bl) *a.* not controllable; ungovernable; not restrainable — **uncontrollability** (un-kon-trō-lə-bl'ə-ti) *n.* — **uncontrollably**, *adv.*

unconventional (un-kon-ven'shun-əl) *a.* not conventional; not customary; individualistic. — **unconventionality** (un-kon-ven-shu-nal'ə-ti) *n.* — **unconventionally**, *adv.*

uncouth (un-kooth') *a.* [*A.S. uncūth*, strange, *fr. un*, not, and (*part.*) *cūth*, known, *fr. cunnan*] having awkward manners; unseemly; awkward.—**Syn.** crude; vulgar; unrefined.

uncover (un-kuv'er) *v.t.* to take the cover from; to lay open;—*v.i.* to bare the head in token of respect.

unction (ungk'shun) *n.* [*F.*, *fr. L. unctio*, *fr. (part.) unctus*, anointed, *fr. ungere*. See *unguent*] act of smearing, or rubbing with oil, or ointment, esp for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration, an unguent; an ointment—hence, that quality in language, address, etc., which excites emotion, esp. strong devotion; religious fervor and tenderness.

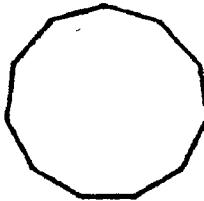
—**unctuous**, *a.* fat; oily; greasy; suave.—**unctuously**, *adv.*—**unctuousness**, *n.*

undaunted

(un-dawn'ted) *a.* not daunted; unafraid. — **undauntedly**, *adv.*

undecagon

(un-dek'ə-gon) *n.* [*L. undecim*, eleven, and *G. gōmia*, an angle] a figure of eleven angles and eleven sides [*Geom.*].



Undecagon

undemocratic (un-dem-ō-krat'ik) *a.* not democratic; despotic; without consideration for public welfare.—**undemocratically**, *adv.*

undemonstrative (un-dē-mon'stra'tiv) *a.* not demonstrative; lacking in, or hiding, emotions. — **undemonstratively**, *adv.* — **undemonstrativeness**, *n.*

undeniable (un-dē-nī'ə-bl) *a.* not deniable; unquestionable; certain.—**undeniably**, *adv.*

under (un'der) *prep.* [*A.S.*; *cf. Ger. unter*] in a lower position with respect to; beneath; below;—*adv.* in a lower condition;—*a.* lower in rank or degree; subordinate.

underbred (un'der-bred) *a.* of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar.

underclothes (un'der-clāz) *n.* clothes worn beneath the outer garments; underwear.—Also **underclothing**.

undercurrent (un'der-ker-ent) *n.* a current below the surface, sometimes flowing in a direction contrary to that on the surface;—*a.* running out of sight; hidden.

underdog (un'der-dog) *n.* a dog that is being beaten in a fight; hence, one who is underprivileged or abused.

underdone (un-der-dun') *a.* insufficiently cooked.

underestimate (un-der-es'ti-māt) *v.i.* to form too low an estimate of; to rate beneath the real value;—*n.* (un-der-es'ti-māt) act of underestimating, or state of being underestimated.

undergo (un-der-gō') *v.t.* to bear; to suffer; to sustain.

undergraduate (un-der-graj'ū-ət) *n.* a student, or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.

underground (un'der-ground) *a.* being below the surface of the ground;—*adv.* under the ground.

undergrowth (un'der-grōth) *n.* that which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

underhand (un'der-hand) *adv.* by secret means; by fraud;—*a.* secret; clandestine (usually implying meanness or fraud, or both); delivered (as a ball) with the hand held low and the knuckles toward the ground. — **underhanded**, *a.* — **underhandedly**, *adv.*

underlay (un-der-lā') *v.t.* to lay beneath; to support by something laid under.

underlie (un-der-lī') *v.t.* to lie under; to be situated under.—**underlying**, *a.*

underline (un-der-lin') *v.t.* to mark with a line below, as words; to underscore; hence, to emphasize the importance of.

underling (un'der-ling) *n.* an inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow; a henchman.

undermine (un-dgr-mín') *v.t.* to excavate the earth beneath, esp. for the purpose of causing to fall or be blown up; to sap; to remove the foundation of by clandestine means.

underneath (un-dgr-nēth') *adv.* [A.S. *underneothan*] beneath; below; in a lower place;—*prep.* under; beneath.

underpass (un'der-pas) *n.* a short passage under a bridge, building, etc.

underpin (un-dgr-pin') *v.t.* to support from beneath with masonry, beams, props, etc.—**underpinning**, *n.*

underprivileged (un-dgr-priv'i-ljđ) *a.* lacking privileges; exploited.

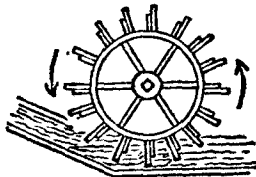
underrate (un-dgr-rāt') *v.t.* to rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.

underscore (un-dgr-skōr') *v.t.* to draw a line under; hence, to emphasize.

undersea (un'der-sē) *a.* below the ocean surface; submarine. — **undersea boat**, a submarine.

undersell (un-dgr-sel') *v.t.* to sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than.

undershot (un'dgr-shot) *a.* turned by water passing underneath (said of a waterwheel, and opposed to *overshot*).



Undershot Wheel

undersign (un-dgr-sin') *v.t.* to write one's name below, at the end of.—**undersigned**, *n.* the person that signs, or has signed; the subscriber.

understand (un-dgr-stand') *v.t.* to have adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning of; to know; to have information of; to suppose to mean; to mean without expressing; to imply;—*v.i.* to know; to realize; to be informed.—**understanding**, *n.* knowledge; exact comprehension; intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; adjustment of differences; anything mutually agreed upon; [Philos.] the faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends facts, ideas, and their relations; the intellectual faculty; in the Kantian philosophy, the logical faculty; the power of induction, or of reasoning *a posteriori*;—*a.* knowing; skillful.—**understandingly**, *adv.*

understate (un-dgr-stāt') *v.t.* to state less strongly than the truth warrants.

understood (un-dgr-stood') *a.* comprehended; assumed.

understudy (un'der-stud-i) *n.* in theaters, one who has made a special study of a particular part, and is capable of playing that part in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned.

undertake (un-dgr-tāk') *v.t.* to take upon oneself, as a task; to enter upon an undertaking—esp. to lay oneself under obligations to perform;—*v.i.* to promise; to be bound; to risk.—**undertaker**, *n.* one who undertakes; specifically, one whose regular occupation is to manage funerals.—**undertaking**, *n.* that which is undertaken; an enterprise; [Law] a promise or engagement.—**undertook**, past tense.—**undertaken**, past participle.

undertone (un'dgr-tōn) *n.* a low or subdued tone or utterance, or color.

undervalue (un-dgr-val'ū) *v.t.* to rate or estimate below the real value; to value lightly.—**undervaluation** (un-dgr-val-ū-ā'shun) *n.*

underwear (un'dgr-wār) *n.* underclothes.

underweight (un'dgr-wāt) *a.* less than the proper or normal weight.

underworld (un'dgr-werld) *n.* the earth; Hades; collectively, the criminal members of society.

underwrite (un-dgr-rit') *v.t.* to write under or following, esp. to sign (a document) so that one becomes responsible for possible damages or losses;—*v.t.* to practice underwriting; to act as underwriter.—**underwriter**, *n.* an insurer (so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy).

undeserved (un-dē-zervd') *a.* not deserved; unmerited; unjust.—**undeservedly**, *adv.*

undesirable (un-dē-zī'rā-bl) *a.* not desirable; unsuitable; disliked.—**undesirably**, *adv.* — **undesirableness**, *n.*

undine (un'dēn) *n.* [L. *unda*, a wave] a fabled water spirit.

undisputed (un-dis-pū'ted) *a.* not disputed; unquestioned; unquestioned.—**undisputedly**, *adv.* — **undisputable**, *a.*—**undisputably**, *adv.*

undo (un-doo') *v.t.* to reverse what has been done; to annul; to loose; to unfasten; to ruin.—**undoing**, *n.* ruin; act of reversing.—**undone** (un-dun') *a.* not performed; ruined.

undoubted (un-dout'ed) *a.* not doubted; unquestioned; certain.—**undoubtedly**, *adv.*

undress (un-dres') *v.t.* to remove the clothes from; to disrobe; to take the dressing or covering from, as a wound;—(un'dres) *n.* a negligée; authorized, habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform;—*a.* informal; simple.

undue (un-dū') *a.* not due; not warranted; excessive.

undulate (un'dū-lāt) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *undulatus*, fr. *undulare*, fluctuate, fr. *unda*, a wave] to move backward

and forward, or up and down, as waves;—*v.s.* to vibrate; to wave;—*a.* wavy; having a waved surface.—**undulatory**, *a.*—**undulation** (un-dū-lā'shun) *n.* a waving motion; a motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid medium; a vibration.—**undulant**, *a.*—**undulant fever**, an intermittent fever marked by sweating and pains in the joints.

unduly (un-dū'li) *adv.* in an undue manner; not in proper ratio.

undying (un-dī'ing) *a.* not dying or perishing, immortal.

unearned (un-ernd') *a.* not earned.—**unearned increment**, increased value due to circumstances other than owner's labor, or outlay.

unearth (un-erth') *v.t.* to drive or drag from the earth;—hence, to bring out from concealment; to disclose.—**unearthly**, *a.* not earthly; supernatural.

uneasy (un-ē'zi) *a.* not easy; restless; disturbed by pain or anxiety; stiff; awkward; unpleasant.—**uneasiness**, *n.*—**uneasily**, *adv.*

unemployed (un-em-ploid') *a.* not employed; inactive; idle; not practicing one's occupation.—**unemployment**, *n.*—**unemployable**, *a.* unfit to work.

unequal (un-ē'kwāl) *a.* not equal; discriminatory, as *unequal justice*.—**unequally**, *adv.*

unequivocal (un-ē-kwiv'ō-kāl) *a.* not equivocal; straightforward; frank.—**unequivocally**, *adv.*

unerring (un-er'ing) *a.* not erring; righteous, accurate; true, as an aim.—**unerringly**, *adv.*—**unerringness**, *n.*

uneven (un-ē'vn) *a.* not even; not level; rough; not equal; not of equal length.—**unevenly**, *adv.*—**unevenness**, *n.*

unexampled (un-eg-zam'pid) *a.* having no example or parallel; unprecedented.

unexpected (un-eks-pek'ted) *a.* not expected; unlooked for; unforeseen.—**unexpectedly**, *adv.*—**unexpectedness**, *n.*

unfailing (un-fāl'ing) *a.* not failing; unweakening; strong.—**unfailingly**, *adv.*

unfair (un-fār') *a.* not fair; unjust; unsportsmanlike.—**unfairly**, *adv.*—**unfairness**, *n.*

unfaithful (un-fāth'fool) *a.* not faithful; disloyal.—**unfaithfully**, *adv.*—**unfaithfulness**, *n.*

unfamiliar (un-fā-mil'yer) *a.* not familiar; strange; novel.—**unfamiliarity** (un-fā-mil-i-ar'i-ti) *n.*

unfavorable (un-fā'ver-ā-bl) *a.* not favorable; forbidding; harmful.—**unfavorableness**, *n.*—**unfavorably**, *adv.*

unfeeling (un-fēl'ing) *a.* not feeling; unemotional; cold.—**unfeelingness**, *n.*—**unfeelingly**, *adv.*

unfeigned (un-fānd') *a.* not feigned; not spurious; sincere.—**unfeignedly**, *adv.*

unfit (un-fit') *a.* not fit; unqualified; improper;—*v.t.* to make unsuitable; to deprive of strength, skill, etc.

unflagging (un-flag'ing) *a.* not flagging; unweakening.—**unflaggingly**, *adv.*

unfold (un-föld') *v.t.* to open or spread out, as something folded; to disclose, as a secret.

unforeseen (un-för-sēn') *a.* not foreseen; unexpected; unlooked for.

unfortunate (un-för'chū-nät) *a.* not fortunate; unlucky;—*n.* one who is unfortunate.—**unfortunately**, *adv.*

unfounded (un-found'ed) *a.* without basis in fact; untrue.—**unfoundedly**, *adv.*

unfriendly (un-frend'li) *a.* not friendly; hostile.—**unfriendliness**, *n.*

unfrock (un-frok') *v.t.* to deprive of a frock;—hence, to deprive of ecclesiastical office.

unfurl (un-furl') *v.t.* to loose, as a flag or sails, to unfold; to expand;—*v.s.* to spread out.

ungainly (un-gān'li) *a.* [M.E. *ungain*, inconvenient, fr. E. pref. un-, and Scand.] clumsy; graceless.—**ungainliness**, *n.*

ungenerous (un-jen'er-us) *a.* not generous; selfish; mean.—**ungenerously**, *adv.*—**ungenerousness**, *n.*

ungodly (un-god'li) *a.* wicked; blasphemous; irreligious.—**ungodliness**, *n.*

ungovernable (un-guv'er-nā-bl) *a.* not governable; resisting restraint; incorrigible.—**ungovernableness**, *n.*—**ungovernably**, *adv.*

ungraceful (un-grās'fool) *a.* not graceful; awkward; clumsy.—**ungracefully**, *adv.*—**ungracefulness**, *n.*

ungracious (un-grā'shus) *a.* not gracious; grudging; impolite.—**ungraciously**, *adv.*—**ungraciousness**, *n.*

ungrateful (un-grāt'fool) *a.* not grateful, unappreciative, thankless.—**ungratefully**, *adv.*—**ungratefulness**, *n.*

ungrudging (un-gruj'ing) *a.* not grudging; generous; liberal.—**ungrudgingly**, *adv.*—**ungrudgingness**, *n.*

unguent (ung'went) *n.* [L. *unguentum*, fr. *unguere*, anoint] a soft composition used as a remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like; ointment.

ungulate (ung'gū-lāt) *a.* [L. *ungula* a hoof, fr. *unguis*, nail] formed like a hoof; having hoofs;—*n.* a hoofed animal.

unhand (un-hand') *v.t.* to loose from the hands; to let go; to take the hands from.—**unhandy**, *a.* not handy; awkward; not convenient.—**unhandily**, *adv.*—**unhandiness**, *n.*

unhappy (un-hap'i) *a.* not happy; miserable; discontented; unfortunate.—**unhappily**, *adv.*—**unhappiness**, *n.*

unharness (un-hár'nes) *v.t.* to strip of harness; to set free.

unhealthful (un-helth'fool) *a.* not healthful; injurious to health. — **unhealthfully**, *adv.* — **unhealthfulness**, *n.*

unhealthy (un-hel'thi) *a.* wanting health; ill; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; wanting vigor; insalubrious; unwholesome; not sound; morbid — **unhealthiness**, *n.*

unholy (un-hō'li) *a.* not holy; ungodly; sinful. — **unholiness**, *n.*

unicameral (ū-ni-kam'er-əl) *a.* having one chamber, as a legislature.

unicellular (ū-ni-sel'ū-lar) *a.* [Pref. L. *ūn-*, for *ūnus*, one] having but one cell.

unicorn (ū'nī-kawrn) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ūncornus*, one-horned, fr. *ūnus*, one, and *cornū*, horn] a fabulous animal with one horn (often represented in heraldry as a supporter); an animal so called in the Scriptures (possibly the rhinoceros).



Unicorn

uniform (ū'ni-fawrm) *a.* [L. *ūniformis*, fr. *ūnus*, one, and {orm} having all the same form; conforming to one mode; regular; — *n.* a dress of the same kind worn by persons of the same body. — **uniformity** (ū-ni-fawr'mi-ti) *n.* state or quality of being uniform; conformity to a pattern; resemblance; agreement; continued or unvaried sameness or likeness. — **uniformly**, *adv.* — **uniformness**, *n.* — *Syn.* of "uniform," identical; similar; consistent; like.

unify (ū'nī-fi) *v.t.* [F. *unifier*, fr. L. *ūnus*, one, single, and *facere*, make] to form into one; to make into a unit; to view as one. — **unification** (ū-ni-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act of unifying, or the state of being unified.

unilateral (ū-ni-lat'gr-əl) *a.* having one side; peculiar to one of two or more.

unimpeachable (un-im-pēch'a-bl) *a.* not impeachable; not to be questioned, suspected, or accused; irreproachable. — **unimpeachably**, *adv.*

unimportant (un-im-pōr'tant) *a.* not important; trivial. — **unimportance**, *n.*

unintelligible (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl) *a.* not intelligible; incapable of being understood; obscure. — **unintelligibility** (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl'i-ti) *n.* — **unintelligibleness**, *n.* — **unintelligibly**, *adv.*

unintentional (un-in-ten'shun-əl) *a.* not intentional; accidental. — **unintentionally**, *adv.*

union (ū'nūn) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *ūnionem*, oneness, fr. *ūnus*] the act of joining two or more things into one; joining; combination; harmony; a confederation; a

trade union; an English workhouse erected by several parishes in combination; a flag showing only the union. — **unionist**, *n.* one who advocates or promotes union; a member of a trade union. — **unionism**, *n.* the principle of combining, esp. among workmen; the principles of the unionists. — **Union Jack**, the national flag of the United Kingdom, consisting of the ancient crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick. — *Syn.* of "union," unity; coalition; unification; merger; consolidation; amalgamation.

unique (ū-nēk') *a.* [F., fr. L. *ūnicus*, single, fr. *ūnus*] without a like or equal. — **uniquely**, *adv.* — **uniqueness**, *n.*

unison (ū-ni-sun) *n.* [F. *unisson*, fr. L. *ūnus*, one, and *sonus*, sound] sameness of pitch; accord; harmony.

unit (ū'nit) *n.* [Short. fr. **unity**] a single thing or person; smallest whole number; one; any quarter or dimension assumed as a standard. — **unitary**, *a.*

Unitarian (ū-ni-tā'ri-an) *n.* one who rejects the doctrine of the Trinity, holding that God exists only in one person; a believer in one God. — **Unitarianism**, *n.* doctrines of Unitarians.

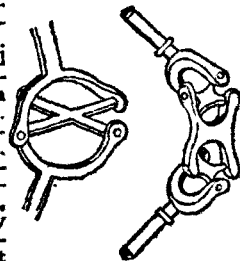
unite (ū-nit') *v.t.* [L. (part.) *ūnitus*, made one, fr. *ūnire*, fr. *ūnus*] to put together or join; to form a whole; to associate; — *v.i.* to become one; to grow together, to join in an act. — **united** (ū-nit'ed) *a.* joined or combined; made one; harmonious. — **unitedly**, *adv.*

unity (ū-ni-ti) *n.* [F., fr. L. *ūnitatem*, oneness, fr. *ūni*, for *ūnus*, one] state of being one; agreement; uniformity; the correspondence of all the various parts of a work, so as to form a harmonious whole; the ratio of one quantity to its equal.

univalent (ū-ni-vā'lent) *a.* having a valence of one. — **univalence**, *n.*

univalve (ū-ni-valv) *a.* [L. *ūnus*, one, and *valve*, a two-leaved door, fr. *valva*, leaves of a folding door] having only one valve; — *n.* a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece.

universe (ū-ni-vers) *n.* [L. *univērsus*, turned into one, fr. *ūn-*, for *ūnus*, one, and (part.) *versus*, turned, fr. pp. of *vertere*] all phenomena regarded as constituting one creation or whole. — **universal** (ū-ni-vg'r'sal) *a.* extending to, or affecting, the whole; unlimited; total; whole; — *n.* a universal proposition. — **universally**, *adv.* — **universalist**, *n.* one who believes all will be saved; — *a.* — **universalism** (ū-ni-vg'r'sal-izm) *n.* the doctrine or belief of Universalists. — **universality** (ū-ni-vg'r-sal'i-ti) *n.* — **universal joint**, a device whereby one part of a machine has perfect freedom of motion in relation to another.



Universal Joints

university (ū-m-veg'si-ti) *n.* [F. *uni-versité*, fr. L. (acc.) *universitas*] an institution for advanced instruction in the arts, sciences, business, etc., conferring degrees; a college.

unjust (un-just') *a.* not just; unfair; inequitable. — **unjustly**, *adv.* — **unjustness**, *n.*

unkempt (un-kemt') *a.* [A.S. *comb*, *comb*] uncombed; rough. — **unkemptness**, *n.*

unkind (un-kind') *a.* not kind; harsh; cruel. — **unkindly**, *a.* and *adv.* — **unkindness**, *n.*

unknown (un-nōn') *a.* not known; not understood; strange; inscrutable.

unlawful (un-law'fool) *a.* contrary to law; liable to punishment under the law. — **unlawfully**, *adv.* — **unlawfulness**, *n.*

unleash (un-lēsh') *v. t.* to set free of a leash; to loose, as from restraint.

unleavened (un-lev'nd) *a.* not raised by leaven or yeast.

unless (un-les') *conj.* [Orig. on *lesse* (that), in less than] except; if . . . not; supposing that not.

unlettered (un-let'erd) *a.* without knowledge of letters; uneducated; ignorant; illiterate.

unlike (un-lik') *a.* different; dissimilar. — **unlikely**, *a.* not suitable; improbable. — **unlikeness**, *n.* dissimilarity. — **unlikelihood**, *n.*

unlimited (un-lim'it-ed) *a.* not limited; without bounds; unrestrained. — **unlimitedly**, *adv.* — **unlimitedness**, *n.*

unload (un-lōd') *v. t.* to discharge of a load or cargo; to remove the charge from a firearm;—*v. s.* to discharge a cargo.

unlock (un-lok') *v. t.* to open or unfasten what is locked;—*v. i.*

unloose (un-loos') *v. t.* [also **unloosen**] to loose; to untie; to set free.

unlucky (un-luk'i) *a.* not lucky, unfortunate; destined to misfortune.—**unluckily**, *adv.*—**unluckiness**, *n.*

unmake (un-māk') *v. t.* to deprive, as a person, of qualities, reputation, or privileges; to break down to the elements.

unman (un-man') *v. t.* to deprive of the qualities of a man; to deprive of courage or virility; to take men from. — **unmanly**, *a.* cowardly; weak. — **unmanliness**, *n.*

unmannered (un-man'erd) *a.* without manners; impolite; rude.—**unmannerly**, *a.*

unmask (un-mask') *v. t.* to strip of any disguise; to reveal the true nature of;—*v. i.* to take off a mask.

unmeaning (un-mēn'ing) *a.* without meaning; lacking significance.—**unmeaningly**, *adv.*

unmentionable (un-men'shun-ə-ble) *a.* not mentionable; not to be talked about in public;

to be kept secret. — **unmentionableness**, *n.*—**unmentionably**, *adv.*

unmerciful (un-mer'si-fool) *a.* without mercy; cruel; harsh. — **unmercifully**, *adv.*—**unmercifulness**, *n.*

unmindful (un-mind'fool) *a.* not mindful; neglectful; unaware. — **unmindfully**, *adv.* — **unmindfulness**, *n.*

unmistakable (un-mis-tā'ka-ble) *a.* not mistakable; obvious; clear. — **unmistakableness**, *n.* — **unmistakably**, *adv.*

unmixed (un-mikst') *a.* not mixed; pure; unadulterated.

unmoral (un-mor'al) *a.* not moral; without moral qualities or implications.—**unmorally**, *adv.*

unnatural (un-nach'ū-ral) *a.* not natural; artificial; abnormal. — **unnaturally**, *adv.*—**unnaturalness**, *n.*

unnecessary (un-nes'e-ser-i) *a.* not necessary, unneeded; not required; superfluous. — **unnecessarily**, *adv.*

unnerve (un-nerv') *v. t.* to deprive of composure or determination. — **unnerving**, *a.*

unobliging (un-ō-bli'ing) *a.* not obliging; unaccommodating; not helpful. — **unobligingly**, *adv.* — **unobligingness**, *n.*

unobtrusive (un-ob-trōō'siv) *a.* not obtrusive; not intruding; retiring. — **unobtrusively**, *adv.* — **unobtrusiveness**, *n.*

unoccupied (un-ok'ū-pid) *a.* not occupied; without contents; without tenants, as a house; idle.

unofficial (un-o-fish'al) *a.* not official; without official approval. — **unofficially**, *adv.*

unorganized (un-awr'gā-nīzd) *a.* not organized; without system.

unorthodox (un-awr'thō-doks) *a.* not orthodox; contrary to accepted rules or customs. — **unorthodoxy**, *adv.*

unpack (un-pak') *v. t.* to open, as things packed, to unload.

unparalleled (un-par'ā-ld) *a.* having no parallel; unprecedented.

unperturbed (un-per-terbd') *a.* not perturbed; calm; unruffled. — **unperturbedly**, *adv.* — **unperturbedness**, *n.*

unpleasant (un-plez'ant) *a.* not pleasant, disagreeable. — **unpleasantly**, *adv.*—**unpleasantness**, *n.*

unpopular (un-pop'ū-lər) *a.* not popular; popularly disliked. — **unpopularity** (un-pop-ū-lar'i-ti) *n.* — **unpopularly**, *adv.*

unpractical (un-prak'ti-kal) *a.* not practical, impractical; incapable of being put to use, as a plan.—**unpracticality** (un-prak-ti-kal'i-ti) *n.*—**unpracticality**, *adv.* — **unpracticalness**, *n.*

unprecedented (un-pres'e-dent-ed) *a.* not preceded;

not done, or not having happened, previously.

— **unprecedentedly**, *adv.* — **unprecedentedness**, *n.*

unpredictable (un-prē-dik'ta-bl) *a.* not predictable; not to be foreseen. — **unpredictableness**, *n.* — **unpredictably**, *adv.*

unprejudiced (un-prēj'ū-dist) *a.* not prejudiced; open-minded; without bias. — **unprejudicially**, *adv.*

unpremeditated (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted) *a.* not previously meditated or prepared in the mind; not done by design; — *adv.* with design.

unprepossessing (un-prē-pō-zes'ing) *a.* not prepossessing; making an unfavorable appearance. — **unprepossessingly**, *adv.* — **unprepossessingness**, *n.*

unpretentious (un-prē-ten'shus) *a.* not pretentious; without ostentation; modest. — **unpretentiously**, *adv.* — **unpretentiousness**, *n.*

unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld) *a.* not having settled principles; having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.

unqualified (un-kwōl'i-fid) *a.* not qualified; not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute. — **unqualifiedly** (un-kwōl'i-fid-li) *adv.* — **unqualifiedness**, *n.*

unquestionable (un-kwes'chun-ə-bl) *a.* indubitable; certain; averse to being questioned. — **unquestionably**, *adv.* without doubt. — **unquestionableness**, *n.*

unquote (un-kwōt') *v.t.* to conclude a quotation.

unravel (un-rav'li) *v.t.* to disentangle; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to solve.

unreal (un-rē'al) *a.* not real; imaginary; illusory. — **unreality** (un-rē-al'ti) *n.*

unreasonable (un-rē'zun-ə-bl) *a.* not reasonable; ill-considered; excessive in demands. — **unreasonably**, *adv.* — **unreasonableness**, *n.*

unredeemed (un-rē-dēmd') *a.* not ransomed; not paid; unmitigated; not taken out of pledge or pawn. — **unredeemable** (un-rē-dē-mā-bl) *a.* — **unredeemably**, *adv.*

unreflective (un-rē-flek'tiv) *a.* not reflecting; thoughtless. — **unreflectively**, *adv.* — **unreflectiveness**, *n.*

unregenerate (un-rē-jen'er-ət) *a.* Also **unregenerated**, spiritually depraved or unsaved.

unrelenting (un-rē-len'ting) *a.* not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel. — **unrelentingly**, *adv.* — **unrelentingness**, *n.*

unreliable (un-rē-lī'ə-bl) *a.* not reliable; untrustworthy. — **unreliability** (un-rē-lī-ə-bl'i-ti) *n.* — **unreliableness**, *n.* — **unreliably**, *adv.*

unremitting (un-rē-mit'ing) *a.* not relaxing; incessant. —

unremittingly, *adv.* — **unremittingness**, *n.*

unreserved (un-rē-zrv'd) *a.* not limited; not withheld in part; full; open. — **unreservedly** (un-rē-zrv'ed-li) *adv.* — **unreservedness**, *n.*

unresponsive (un-rē-spon'siv) *a.* not responding; not affected; unsympathetic. — **unresponsively**, *adv.* — **unresponsiveness**, *n.*

unrest (un-rest') *n.* lack of rest; tendency to change; activity.

unrestrained (un-rē-strānd') *a.* without restraint. — **unrestrainedly**, *adv.* — **unrestrainable**, *a.* incapable of being restrained. — **unrestrainably**, *adv.*

unrestricted (un-rē-strikt'ed) *a.* without restriction; unlimited; not qualified. — **unrestrictedly**, *adv.*

unrestrictive (un-rē-strikt'iv) *a.* not restricting; not limiting. — **unrestrictively**, *adv.*

unrighteous (un-rī'chus) *a.* not righteous; evil; contrary to law and equity. — **unrighteously**, *adv.* — **unrighteousness**, *n.*

unrivaled (un-rī'vāld) *a.* without rival; without equal; without competitors. — Also **unrivalled**.

unroll (un-rōl') *v.t.* to open what has been rolled; to display; — *v.i.* to open out.

unruffled (un-ruf'ld) *a.* not ruffled; not agitated; calm; unperturbed.

unruly (un-roo'li) *a.* not submissive; disorderly; tumultuous. — **unruliness**, *n.*

unsafe (un-sāf') *a.* not safe; dangerous; likely to cause difficulty or injury. — **unsafely**, *adv.* — **unsafeness**, *n.*

unsavory (un-sā'ver-i) *a.* tasteless; disagreeable to the taste or smell; disgusting. — **unsavoriness**, *n.*

unsay (un-sā') *v.t.* to recant, take back, what has been said.

unscathed (un-skāthd') *a.* uninjured.

unscrew (un-skrōs') *v.t.* to draw the screws from; to loosen or withdraw, as a screw, by turning it.

unscrupulous (un-skrōop'ū-lus) *a.* not scrupulous; untrustworthy; dishonest. — **unscrupulously**, *adv.* — **unscrupulousness**, *n.*

unseasonable (un-sē'zun-ə-bl) *a.* not reasonable, untimely; inopportune. — **unseasonableness**, *n.* — **unseasonably**, *adv.*

unseeing (un-sē'ing) *a.* not seeing; oblivious; blind. — **unseeingly**, *adv.*

unseemly (un-sēm'li) *a.* not seemly; inappropriate; improper. — **unseemliness**, *n.*

unselfish (un-sel'fish) *a.* not selfish; generous. — **unselfishly**, *adv.* — **unselfishness**, *n.*

unsettle (un-sct'l) *v.t.* to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating.

unsex (un-seks') *v.t.* to deprive of the organs or qualities of sex.

unshackle (un-shak'l) *v.t.* to set free; to unfetter.

unsheathe (un-shē'h) *v.t.* to draw from the sheath or scabbard.

unskilled (un-skild') *a.* not skilled; untrained, awkward. — **unskillful**, *n.* awkward; bungling. — **unskillfulness**, *n.* — **unskillfully**, *a.*

unsociable (un-sō'shi-ā-bl) *a.* not sociable; reserved; unfriendly. — **unsociability** (un-sō-shi-ā-bl'i-ti) *n.* — **unsociableness**, *n.* — **unsociably**, *adv.*

unsophisticated (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted) *a.* not adulterated, pure; genuine; natural. — **unsophisticatedly**, *adv.* — **unsophisticatedness**, *n.*

unsound (un-sound') *a.* not sound; invalid; impracticable; not firm or substantial; not wholly sane. — **unsoundly**, *adv.* — **unsoundness**, *n.*

unsparing (un-spār'ing) *a.* generous; profuse; merciless. — **unsparingly**, *adv.*

unspeak (un-spēk') *v.t.* to unsay. — **unspeakable** (un-spē'kə-bl) *a.* unutterable; ineffable; indescribable. — **unspeakably** (un-spē'kə-bl) *adv.* inexpressibly; unutterably. — **unspeakableness**, *n.*

unstable (un-stā'bl) *a.* not stable; readily changing; not fixed or firm; unsteady. — **unstableness**, *n.* — **unstably**, *adv.*

unsteady (un-sted'i) *a.* not steady; not fixed or firm; easily shaken. — **unsteadily**, *adv.* — **unsteadiness**, *n.*

unstring (un-string') *v.t.* to deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen; to take from a string.

unstrung (un-strung') *a.* loosened, as strings; nervous; perturbed.

unsubstantial (un-sub-stan'shəl) *a.* not substantial, not firm or solid; unsound, illusory. — **unsubstantiality** (un-sub-stan-shi-āl'i-ti) *n.* — **unsubstantially**, *adv.*

unsure (un-shoor') *a.* not sure; uncertain; undecided. — **unsurely**, *adv.* — **unsureness**, *n.*

untarnished (un-tār'nisht) *a.* not tarnished; unstained; spotless.

unthinkable (un-think'ə-bl) *a.* not thinkable; too improbable, unpleasant, foolish, etc., to think about. — **unthinkableness**, *n.* — **unthinkably**, *adv.*

unthinking (un-thung'ing) *a.* not thinking; not deliberate, careless. — **unthinkingly**, *adv.* — **unthinkingness**, *n.*

untidy (un-tī'di) *a.* not tidy; disordered; unclean, sloppy. — **untidily**, *adv.* — **untidiness**, *n.*

untie (un-tī') *v.t.* to loosen or disengage the parts of, as a knot; to unfold; to clear.

until (un-til') *prep.* [O.S. *und*, unto, and Scand. *til*] to; unto; — *conj.* to the point or extent that; up to the time that.

untimely (un-tīm'h) *a.* happening before the usual time; unsea-

sonable; — *adv.* unreasonably. — **untimeliness**, *n.*

unto (un'tōō) *prep.* [O.S. *und*, up to, and E. *to*] to.

untold (un-tōld') *a.* not told; not revealed, not to be counted.

untouchable (un-tuch'ə-bl) *a.* not touchable; too unpleasant to be touched; — *n.* in India, a member of the lowest caste. — **untouchability** (un-tuch-ə-bl'i-ti) *n.* — **untouchably**, *adv.*

untoward (un-tō'ard) *a.* froward; refractory; unlucky. — **untowardly**, *adv.* — **untowardness**, *n.*

untrammelled (un-tram'ld) *a.* unrestrained, free; without restraint.

untrustworthy (un-trust'wēr-thi) *a.* not to be trusted; unreliable; dishonest. — **untrustworthily**, *adv.* — **untrustworthiness**, *n.*

untruth (un-trooth') *n.* falsehood; a false assertion. — **untruthful**, *a.* — **untruthfully**, *adv.* — **untruthfulness**, *n.*

untutored (un-tū'terd) *a.* untaught; unstructed.

untwist (un-twist') *v.t.* to pull apart or open, as threads twisted.

unusual (un-ūzh'ū-əl) *a.* not usual; rare; infrequent. — **unusually**, *adv.* — **unusualness**, *n.*

unutterable (un-ut'er-ə-bl) *a.* incapable of being uttered; not to be spoken. — **unutterability** (un-ut'er-ə-bl'i-ti) *n.* — **unutterably**, *adv.*

unvarnished (un-vār'nisht) *a.* not adorned; plain.

unvarying (un-vā'ri-ing) *a.* not varying; unchanging; constant; consistent. — **unvaryingly**, *adv.*

unveil (un-vāl') *v.t.* to remove a veil from, as a picture; to uncover.

unwarrantable (un-war'ant-ə-bl) *a.* not justifiable; unfair. — **unwarrantably**, *adv.*

unwarranted (un-war'ant-ed) *a.* not warranted; not merited. — **unwarrantedly**, *adv.*

unwary (un-wā'ri) *a.* not vigilant or cautious; unguarded. — **unwarily**, *adv.* — **unwariness**, *n.*

unwavering (un-wā'vēr-ing) *a.* not wavering, steady; determined. — **unwaveringly**, *adv.*

unwell (un-wel') *a.* not well; ill; sick; ailing.

unwieldy (un-wel'di) *a.* movable with difficulty; unmanageable; clumsy; ponderous. — **unwieldiness**, *n.*

unwind (un-wind') *v.t.* to wind off; to reverse the process of winding; — *v.i.* to become unwound.

unwise (un-wiz') *a.* not wise; injudicious. — **unwisely**, *adv.*

unwitting (un-wit'ing) *a.* not knowing; ignorant. — **unwittingly**, *adv.*

unwonted (un-wun'ted) *a.* unaccustomed, infrequent. — **unwontedly**, *adv.* — **unwontedness**, *n.*

unworldly (un-werld'li) *a.* not carnal, covetous, or self-seeking; spiritual.—**unworldliness**, *n.*

unworthy (un-wer'thi) *a.* undeserving; wanting merit; worthless; discreditable. — **unworthily**, *adv.* — **unworthiness**, *n.*

unwrap (un-rap') *v.t.* to open or undo, as what is wrapped; to unfold.

unwritten (un-rit'n) *a.* not written; not expressed in writing; blank.

unyielding (un-yeld'ing) *a.* not yielding; immovable; adamant. — **unyieldingly**, *adv.*

up (up) *adv.* [A.S. *up*, *upþ*; cf. Ger. *auf*] to a higher place, aloft, on high, on one's legs; above the horizon, out of bed; in revolt; in progress. — **prep.** toward a higher place, or the interior.

upas (u'pas) *n.* [Malay] a tree common in the forests of Java and vicinity, tall-growing and having a poisonous juice.



Upas Leaves (A) and Fruit (B)

upbraid (up-brād') *v.t.* [A.S. *up*, upon, and *bregdan*, to braid, to seize] to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove severely; to bring reproach on.

upbringing (up-bring-ing) *n.* training; education.

upheaval (up-hēv'al) *n.* a lifting up from beneath.

uphill (up'hil) *a.* going up; laborious; difficult.

uphold (up-'hold') *v.t.* to lift on high; to sustain; to support.

upholsterer (up-hōl'ster-er) *n.* [fr. *upholster*, for *upholder*, one who holds up for sale] one who furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like — **upholster**, *v.t.* to furnish with upholstery. — **upholstery**, *n.*

upkeep (up'kēp) *n.* means of support; maintenance.

upland (up'land) *n.* high land; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; pert. to uplands; rustic; rude.

uplift (up-lift') *v.t.* to raise aloft; to elevate; — (up'lift) *n.* an upheaval; exaltation of any kind.

upon (u-pon') *prep.* [A.S. *uþpon*, fr. *upþ*, up] on; on top of.

upper (up'er) *a.* higher in place; superior in rank or dignity; — *n.* the upper part of a boot or shoe. — **uppermost**, *a.* highest in situation, rank, or power.

uppush (up'ish) *a.* proud; snobbish; putting on airs of superiority. — **uppushness**, *n.*

upright (up'rit, up-rit') *a.* erect; perpendicular; honest; just; — *n.*

something that is perpendicular. — **uprightly**, *adv.* — **uprightness**, *n.*

uprise (up-riz') *v.t.* to rise up; to surge upward. — **uprising**, *n.* a rising up, a rebellion.

uproar (up'rōr) *n.* [D.] tumult; violent disturbance and noise. — **uproarious** (up-rōr'us) *a.* making great noise and disturbance. — **uproariously**, *adv.*

uproot (up-root') *v.t.* to pull up by the roots; hence, to eradicate entirely; to destroy.

upset (up-set') *v.t.* to overturn or overthrow; to discompose. — *v.i.* to be overturned or upset; — (up'set) *n.* an overturn; an overthrow, as of a carriage; an unexpected defeat or victory, as in football.

upshot (up'shot) *n.* a final outcome; conclusion; end.

upstage (up'stāj) *a.* at the rear of the stage; hence, in the background; shy; snobbish.

upstairs (up'stārz) *a.* in an upper story; — *n.* an upper story; — (up-stārz') *adv.* towards, or in, an upper story.

upstart (up-start') *v.t.* to start up suddenly; — (up'stārt) *n.* one suddenly arisen to affluence, office, or power, a parvenu; — *a.* suddenly raised to prominence or consequence.

upstream (up'strēm) *a.* and *adv.* against the current of the stream; hence, against difficulties or odds.

upstroke (up'strōk) *n.* the upward line in writing; an upward motion, as of a piston.

up-to-date (up-toō-dāt') *a.* to the present date; modern. — **up-to-dateness**, *n.*

upturn (up-tern') *v.t.* and *t.* to turn up; — *n.* (up'tern) a turning upward; a recovery, as from unfavorable economic conditions.

upward (up'ward) *a.* directed to a higher place; — *adv.* upward. — **upward** (up'ward) *adv.* toward a higher place; toward the source or origin; more.

uranium (ū-rā'ni-um) *n.* [L. fr. G. *ouranos*, sky] a hard, whitish, heavy radioactive metallic element of the chromium group.

Uranus (ū'rā-nus) *n.* [L. fr. G. *Ouranos*] the Greek myth who personified the sky; a large planet 1,800,000,000 mi. from the sun.

urban (er'ban) *a.* [L. *urbānus*, fr. *urbs*, city] belonging to a city or town.

urbane (er-bān') *a.* courteous; polished; suavely knowing. — **urbanity** (gr-ban'i-ti) *n.* civility or courtesy of manners; suavity.

urchin (er'chin) *n.* [Through O.F. fr. *ericius*, hedgehog] a hedgehog; a sea urchin; a mischievous, rude, or rough little fellow.

urea (ū-rē'a) *n.* [G. *ouron*, urine] the chief organic constituent of urine.

uremia (ū-rē'mi-ā) *n.* [G.] a morbid condition of the blood, due to the retention of waste products, as urea, normally eliminated from the body by the kidneys.

ureter (ū-rē'tēr) *n.* one of the two ducts of the kidney, conveying urine to the bladder.

urethra (ū-rē'thrā) *n.* [G] the canal by which the urine is discharged.

urge (erj) *v. t.* [L. *urgere*] to press; to drive; to press upon attention;—*v. i.* to press onward, to make allegations.

urgent (er'jent) *a.* [L. (part. stem) *urgens*, urging] pressing; demanding immediate action.—**urgently**, *adv.*—**urgency**, *n.*

uric (ū'nik) *a.* pert. to urine.—**uric acid**, *n.* an acid occurring in urine.

urine (ū'rin) *n.* [F., fr. L. *urina*] a fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and discharged through the urethra.—**urinary** (ū'ri-ner-i) *a.* pert. to urine.—**urinate**, *v. t.* to discharge urine.—**urination** (ū'ri-nā'shun) *n.* the act of passing urine.—**urinal** (ū'ri-nāl) *n.* a place to urinate.

urn (ern) *n.* [F., fr. L. *urna*] a vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, employed for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, and for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation;—*v. t.* to enclose in an urn.



urology (ū-rof'ō-jī) *n.* [fr. L.] the science of the urogenital organs.—**urological** (ū-rō-lōj'i-kāl) *a.*—**urologist** (ū-rof'ō-jist) *n.*

Ursa (er'sā) *n.* [L. *ursa*, she-bear] Ursa Major (the Great Bear or Big Dipper) and Ursa Minor (the Little Bear or Little Dipper), well-known constellations.

ursine (er'sin) *a.* [fr. L. *ursus*, a bear] pert. to, or resembling, a bear.

us (us) *pron. pl.* [A.S. (acc.) *ūs*; cf. Ger. *uns*] the objective case of *we*.

usable (ū'zā-bl) *a.* capable of being used.—**usableness**, *n.*

usage (ū'sij) *n.* act or mode of using; practice; custom.

usance (ū'zans) *n.* use; usage; interest paid on principal; things gained through the use of wealth.

use (ūz) *v. t.* [F. *user*, fr. L. fr. (part.) *usus*, having used, fr. *ūsi*] to make use of, to practice customarily; to accustom;—*v. s.* to be wont or accustomed;—(ūs) *n.* [F. *us*, fr. L. (acc.) *usum*] act of using, or putting to purpose; employment; usefulness, function; advantage; habitual or frequent practice.—**user** (ū'zēr) *n.*—**useful** (ūs'fool) *a.*—**usefulness**, *n.* suitability for use.—**useless**, *a.*—**uselessly**, *adv.*

usher (ush'er) *n.* [O F. *ussier*=F *ouvrier*, fr. L. (acc.) *ostiarium*, doorkeeper, fr. L. *ostium*, door] a doorkeeper; an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank, or to show a person to a seat, as in a theater; an assistant in a school [Eng.];—*v. t.* to introduce; herald.

usual (ū'zhū-āl) *a.* [L. *usualis*, fr. *usus*, use] customary; frequent.—**usually**, *adv.* ordinarily.

usufruct (ū'zū-frukt) *n.* [L.] in Roman law, the right of enjoying the advantages and benefits of another's property

provided the property is in no way impaired by such use.

usurp (ū'zērp') *v. t.* [F., fr. L. *usurpare*] to seize and hold in possession by force, or without right.—**usurpation** (ū'zērpā'shun) *n.* act of seizing, or occupying, the power or property of another without right.—**usurper**, *n.*

usury (ū'zhū-ri) *n.* [F., fr. L. *usura*, fr. *usus*, use] interest for the use of money; exorbitant interest; the practice of lending money on exorbitant interest.—**usurer** (ū'zhū-rēr) *n.* one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.—**usurious** (ū'zhū'ri-us) *a.* taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.

utensil (ū'ten'sil) *n.* [F., fr. L. *utensilis*, fit for use, fr. *usus*, use] an instrument, esp. an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen or in farming.

uterine (ū'tēr-in) *a.* [fr. L. *uterus*, womb] pertaining to the womb; having the same mother but a different father, as a uterine brother.—**uterus** (ū'tēr-us) *n.* [L.] the womb.

utilitarian (ū'til-i-tār'i-ān) *a.* pert. to utility or utilitarianism;—*n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

utilitarianism (ū'til-i-tār'i-ān-izm) *n.* the doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility, the doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue.

utility (ū'til'i-ti) *n.* [F. *utilité*, fr. L. (acc.) *ut*, to use] usefulness; profitability; use; a public utility; [*pl*] securities of public utilities.—**utility man**, a man of many duties, esp. a theater actor with many duties besides occasional acting.

utilize (ū'ti-liz) *v. t.* to use; to turn to one's advantage.—**utilization**, *n.*—**utilizer**, *n.*

utmost (ut'mōst) *a.* [A.S. *ūlemost*, double superlative of *ūle*, out] situated at the farthest point or extremity; of the greatest or highest degree;—*n.* the most that can be.

utopia (ū'tō'pi-ā) *n.* [=nowhere, fr. G. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place] a place or state of perfection.—**Utopian** (ū'tō'pi-ān) *a.* pert. to Utopia (an imaginary island described by Sir Thos. More in his work "Utopia," published 1516); ideal; chimerical;—*n.* a dweller in Utopia; a visionary.

utter (ut'er) *v. t.* [A.S. (comp.) *uter*, fr. *ūte*, perfect;—*v. t.* to speak; disclose; put into circulation, as money.—**utterly**, *adv.* to the full extent.—**utmost**, *a.* farthest out; utmost.—**utterable**, *a.*—**utterance**, *n.* pronunciation, manner of speaking.

uvula (ū'vū-lā) *n.* [L. dim. fr. *uva*, grape] the fleshy, conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate.—**uvular**, *a.*

uxorious (uk-sō'ri-us) *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. stem, *uxor*, of *uxor*, wife] foolishly or excessively fond of his wife.

V

V, v The 22d letter of the English alphabet. It is a labial articulation formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip. Its sound is nearly allied to that of *f*, from which it differs in being voiced, while that of *f* is breathed. As a Roman numeral, V stands for 5, with a dash over it, for 5000.

vacancy (vā'kan-si) *n.* empty space; a gap; a place or post unfilled; interval of leisure; relaxation; listlessness; want of thought.

vacant (vā'kant) *a.* empty; void; having leisure; not occupied. — **vacantly**, *adv.*

vacate (vā'kāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *vacātus*, made empty, fr. *vacāre*, to be empty] to make vacant; to quit possession of.

vacation (vā-kā'shun) *n.* act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment; the space of time between the end of one school term and the beginning of the next; recess; holidays.

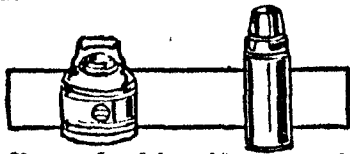
vaccine (vak'sēn, vak'sin) *a.* pert. to cows; obtained from cows; any substance containing weakened or dead bacteria that is used for inoculation.—**vaccinate** (vak'ā-nāt) *v.i.* [L. *vaccinus*, belonging to cows, fr. *vacca*, a cow] to inoculate with cow-pox in order to ward off smallpox; to inoculate with any vaccine.—**vaccination** (vak-sin-ā'shun) *n.* act of vaccinating.

vacillate (vas'i-lāt) *v.i.* [L. (part.) *vacillānus*, fr. *vacillāre*, to reel] to move one way and the other; to waver; to be unsteady.—**vacillation** (vas-i-lā'shun) *n.* act of vacillating; wavering; unsteadiness. — **vacillating**, *a.*

vacuity (va'kū'i-ti) *n.* emptiness; empty space; lack of intelligence.

vacuous (vak'ū-us) *a.* empty; void.— **vacuously**, *adv.* — **vacuousness**, *n.*

vacuum (vak'ū-um) *n.* space devoid of all matter; a space from which the air, or other gas, has been almost wholly removed, as by an air pump.—**vacuum bottle**, a bottle with two walls, between which is a vacuum, used for keeping liquids hot or cold.—**vacuum jug**, a jug made like a vacuum bottle.



Vacuum Jug, left, and Vacuum Bottle

vagabond (vag'a-bond) *a.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, strolling about, fr. *vagari*, to wander, with suffix, *-bundus*] wandering from place to place without any

regular dwelling; moving about aimlessly;—*n.* one who wanders about, having no certain dwelling; a vagrant; a scamp.—**vagabondage**, *n.* state or condition of a vagabond.

vagary (vā-gā'ri) *n.* [L. *vagari*, stroll about] a wild freak; a whim.

vagina (vā-jī'nā) *n.* [L.] the canal that leads inward to the uterus [Anat.]; a sheath, as of a leaflet [Bot.]—**vaginal** (vaj'i-nal, vā-jī'nal) *a.*

vagrant (vā'grānt) *a.* [A.F. *wakerant*; O.F. *walerer*, to wander] moving without certain direction; wandering from place to place;—*n.* an idle wanderer, a beggar; a vagabond.—**vagrancy**, *n.* state or life of a vagrant.

vague (vāg) *a.* [F. *vague*, wandering, fr. L. *vagus*] undetermined; indefinite; uncertain. — **vaguely**, *adv.* — **vagueness**, *n.*

vain (vān) *a.* [F., fr. L. *vanus*, empty] empty; worthless; futile; proud of petty things, or of small attainments; conceited; silly; showy. — **vainly**, *adv.* — *Syn.* idle, delusive; trifling; trivial; unsuccessful.

vainglory (vān-glō'ri) *n.* excessive vanity.—**vainglorious**, *a.* due to vanity; boastful; conceited.—**vaingloriously**, *adv.*

valance (val'āns) *n.* [fr. *Valence* (L. *Valentia*), in France] hanging drapery for a bed, a couch, etc.

vale (vāl) *n.* [F. *val*, fr. L. *vallis*, a valley] a valley.

valediction (val-ē-dik'shun) *n.* [L. (part.) *valēdictus*, fr. *valēdicere*, to say farewell, fr. *valē*, farewell, and *dicere*, to be strong] a farewell; a bidding farewell.—**valedictory**, *a.* bidding farewell;—*n.* a farewell address.

valence (vā'lens) *n.* [fr. L. *valere*, to be strong] the combining power of an element or radical [Chem.].

valentine (val'en-tin) *n.* a sentimental greeting usually sent anonymously to one's sweetheart on St. Valentine's day; hence, a sweetheart.

valet (val'et, val'ā) *n.* [F. *valet*, a groom. Doublet of *varlet*] a servant who attends on a gentleman's person;—*v.i.* to act the valet to.

valiant (val'yant) *a.* courageous; intrepid; heroic. — **valliance**, **valliancy**, *n.*—**valiantly**, *adv.*

valid (val'id) *a.* [L. *validus*, strong, fr. *valere*] sound; just; capable of being justified; having legal force; good or sufficient in law —**validity** (val'id'i-ty) *n.* soundness; legal strength or force.—**validate** (val'i-dāt) *v.t.* to make valid.

valise (vā-lēs') *n.* [F.] a small traveling bag.

valley (val'i) *n.* [L. (acc.) *vallem*, fr. *vallis*, a vale] a low tract of ground between hills; a river basin.

valor (val'ər) *n.* also **valour** [O.F. *valor*, fr. L. (acc.) *valōrem*, fr. *valor*, worth, fr. *valere*, to be strong] bravery; prowess in war.

valorize (val'ər-iz) *v. t.* [fr. Port.] to fix a market price arbitrarily, as a government. — **valorization** (val'ər-i-zā'shun) *n.*

value (val'ū) *n.* [F. *valu*, part. of *valoir*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere*, be worth] worth; estimated worth; importance, precise meaning; — *v. t.* to estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to hold in respect and admiration — **valueless**, *a.* — **valuable**, *a.* — **precious**; **worthy** — *n.* a thing of value (generally in the pl.). — **valuation** (val'ū-ā'shun) *n.* estimated worth.

valve (valv) *n.* [L. *valva*, a leaf of a folding door] a folding door, or one of its leaves; a cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other; [Conch.] one of the separable pieces of the shell of a mollusk.

valvule (val'vūl) *n.* a little valve. — **valvular**, *a.* containing valves.

vamp (vamp) *n.* [F. *avant-pied*, forefoot, fr. L. *ab. ante*, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] the upper portion of a shoe or boot; [Mus.] an improvised accompaniment; — *v. t.* [Mus.] to improvise an accompaniment to.

vampire (vam'pir) *n.* [Serbian = a blood-sucker] a dead person believed to return from the other world and to suck the blood of persons asleep; one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner, a large species of bat found in tropical America.

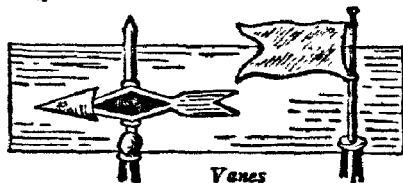
van (van) *n.* [fr. O.F. *avant-garde*, the vanguard of an army; F. *avant*, before, and O.F. *warde*, a guard] the front of an army; the foremost division of a fleet.

van (van) *n.* [Short. fr. *caravan*] a covered wagon or truck for goods.

vanadium (vā-nā'di-um) *n.* [Norse, *Vanadis*, the goddess Freya] a soft, whitish metallic element of the phosphorus group, often used as a strengthening alloy in steel.

Vandal (van'dal) *n.* [L., fr. Teut.] one of the nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century; one [not cap.] who does injury to works of art; a barbarian. — **vandalism**, *n.* the acts of vandals.

Vandyke (van-dik') *n.* [Vandyke (1599-1641), the painter] one of the points forming an edge, as of lace, ribbon, etc.; a painting by Vandyke; a pointed beard; — *a. pert.* to the style of dress represented by Vandyke.



Vanes

vane (vān) *n.* [A.S. *fana*, banner] a fixture for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows; a weathercock.

vanguard (van'gārd) *n.* the troops that march ahead of an army.

Vanilla (vā-nil'ā) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *vanilla*, sheath] a genus of plants native to tropical Asia and America, the capsule of one species being employed in seasoning; the flavor so obtained [not cap].

vanish (van'ish) *v. i.* [L. *ē*, out away; *vānēscere*, to become empty, fr. *vānus*, empty] to pass away; to be lost to view; to disappear.

vanity (van'i-ti) *n.* empty pleasure; idle show; conceit of one's personal appearance, etc.

vanquish (vang'kwish) *v. t.* [fr. A.F. *vaincre*, fr. L. *vincere*] to subdue in battle; to conquer; to defeat in any contest; to get the advantage over; to reute.

vantage (van'tij) *n.* [Contr. of M.E. *avantage*, advantage] better situation or opportunity; advantage.

vapid (vap'id) *a.* [L. *vapidus*, stale] having lost its life and spirit; dull; flat.

vapidly, *adv.* — **vapidity**, *n.*

vapor (vā'pər) *n.* also **vapour** [L. *vapor*] visible moisture or steam; any visible, diffused substance floating in the atmosphere; — *pl.* hypochondriasis; — *v. i.* to pass off in the form of a vapor; to boast. — **vaporous** (vā'pər-us) *a.* like vapor; unreal; **van.** — **vaporize**, *v. t.* to convert into vapor by the application of heat. — **vaporization** (vā'pər-i-zā'shun) *n.*

variable (vā'ri-ā-bl) *a.* [L. *variā*, various] changeable; fickle; — *n.* an indeterminate quantity; a shifting wind. — **variably**, *adv.* — **variability** (vā'ri-ā-bl'i-ti) *n.*

variant (vā'ri-ānt) *a.* different; diverse; — *n.* a different form or reading. — **variance**, *n.* difference; discord.

variation (vā'ri-ā'shun) *n.* act of varying; alteration; modification; extent to which something varies; [Mus.] repetition of a melody with various embellishments; [Mag.] the deviation of a magnetic needle from true north.

varicose (var'i-kōs) *a.* [L. *varicosus*, fr. stem, *varic-*, of *varus*, dilated vein, fr. *varus*, crooked] enlarged or permanently dilated, as the veins.

variegate (vā'ri-ē-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *vario-*, for *varius*, of divers colors, and *-igare*, due to *egere*, to make] to diversify by different hues; to streak, spot, dapple, etc.; to provide with variety. — **variegation** (vā'ri-ē-gā'shun) *n.* diversity.

variety (vā'ri-ē-ti) *n.* state of being various; unlikeness; a collection of different things; a subdivision of a species; vaudeville.

various (vā'ri-us) *a.* [L. *varius*, of divers colors] different; varying; diverse. — **variously**, *adv.* — **variorum** (vā'ri-ō'rūm) *a.* [L. *cum notis variorum*, with notes of various persons] designating an edition of some work, with notes of commentators.

varlet (vār'let) *n.* [O.F.] a page; an attendant; a rascal.

varnish (vār'nish) *n.* [F. *vernis*, varnish] a clear, resinous liquid laid on

work to give it a gloss; glossy appearance;—*v.* to lay varnish on; to give a fair coloring to.
varsity (vār'si-ti) *n.* [fr. *university*] an athletic team representing a school or college.—*a.*

vary (vā'ri) *v.i.* [F. *varier*, fr. L. *variāre*, to vary, fr. *varius*, various] to change; to diversify;—*v.t.* to alter, or be altered; to be different; to be at variance.

vascular (vas'kü-lar) *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, dim. of *vas*, vessel] consisting of or pert. to vessels for the conveyance of blood, lymph, or sap in animal and vegetable bodies.

vase (vās, vāz) *n.* [F. *vase*, a vessel, fr. L. *vāsum*, allied to *vas*, a vessel] a vessel for domestic purposes, usually taller than wide, and often embellished.

vaseline (vas'e-lēn, -lin) *n.* [Ger. *was-ser*, water, and G. *eläxon*, oil] a substance obtained from petroleum, used as a salve, liniment, etc [trade name].

vasomotor (vas-ō-mō'tr) *a.* [fr. L.] [Anat.] pert. to the nervous centers that control the expansion and contraction of the blood vessels.

vassal (vas'al) *n.* [F., fr. Bret. *gwaz*, superior, and vows fidelity and homage to him; a bondman;—*a.* servile.—*vassalage*, *n.*

vast (vast) *a.* [F. *vaste*, fr. L. *vastus*, great] of great extent; very spacious; very great;—*n.* boundless space.—*vastly*, *adv.*—*vastness*, *n.*

vat (vat) *n.* [A S. *fat*, a vessel, cask] a large tub, tank, or cistern; a measure for liquids.

Vatican (vat'ī-kan) *n.* [L. *Mons Vaticanus*, a hill in Rome] the palace of the Pope at Rome; the papal authority.

vaudeville (vōd'vil) *n.* [F. fr. *Val de Vire*, in Normandy] a light, gay song, sung to a familiar air, in couplets, with a refrain; a theatrical piece with light or satirical songs, a variegated theatrical.

vault (vawlt) *n.* [O.F. *volte*, a vault, fr. L. (part.) *volutus*, fr. *volvere*, to roll, turn round] an arched roof; an arched apartment, esp. a subterranean place; a cellar; a leap or bound;—*v.t.* to cover with an arch;—*v.i.* to leap; to bound; to spring; to leap over by the help of a pole.

vaunt (vawnt, van) *v.t.* [F. *se vanter*, to boast; Late L. *vānsūre*, to speak vainly, fr. L. *vanus*, vain] to boast of; to make a vain display of;—*v.t.* to talk vainly;—*n.* a vain display; boast.

veal (vēl) *n.* [O.F. *veel*, a calf, fr. L. (acc.) *vitellum*, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf] the flesh of a calf killed for the table.

vector (vek'tr) *n.* [L.] a line conceived as having a fixed length and fixed direction, but no fixed position; a radius vector.

Veda (vā'da, vē'da) *n.* [Skr. *veda*, knowl-edge] the ancient sacred writings of the Hindus, divided into four portions.—*Vedic*, *a.*

veer (vēr) *v.t.* [F. *virey*, to turn] to turn;—*v.t.* to change direction.

vegetable (vej'ē-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *vegetabilis*, full of life, fr. *vegetare*, to

quicken; *vegetus*, lively, fr. *vegēre*, to quicken] belonging to plants; having the nature of plants;—*n.* a plant, esp. a herbaceous plant used as food, as the potato, lettuce, etc.—**vegetal** (vej'ē-tā) *a.* pert. to vegetables.

vegetarian (vej'ē-tā'rī-an) *n.* one who abstains from animal flesh, and eats plant products only.—*a.* pert. to vegetarianism.—**vegetarianism**, *n.*

vegetate (vej'ē-tāt) *v.t.* to grow, as plants; to lead an idle, useless, unthinking life.—**vegetative**, *a.* growing, as plants; having the quality of causing growth in plants.—**vegetation** (vej'ē-tā'shun) *n.* vegetable growth; vegetables or plants in general.

vehement (vē'e-ment) *a.* [L. *vehementi*, stem of *vehemens*, passionate; lit. "out of one's mind"] acting with much vigor; impetuous.—**vehemence** (vē'he-mens) *n.* impetuosity; fury; violence; force.—**vehemently**, *adv.*

vehicle (vē'i-kl) *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere*, carry] any conveyance moving on land; a medium; a liquid in which pigments are dissolved and prepared for use.—**vehicular** (vē'hik'ū-lar) *a.*

veil (vāl) *n.* [O.F.

veile, fr. L. *velum*, curtain] a cover; a curtain; a covering for the face, usually transparent and ornamental.—*v.t.* cover with a veil; to conceal.



vein (vān) *n.* [F. *veine*, fr. L. *vēna*, a vein, fr. *vehere*, to carry] a vessel in animal bodies which receives the blood from the capillaries and returns it to the heart; [Bot.] a small branch of the framework of leaves, etc.; [Geol.] a layer intersecting a stratum; a streak or wave of different color appearing in wood, in stone, etc.; mood; peculiar temper; strain;—*v.t.* to mark with veins; to fill or variegate with veins.

veldt (velt) *n.* also **veld** [D. *veld*, field] in S. Africa, a grass country.

vellum (vel'm) *n.* [O.F. *velin*, fr. L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus*, calf] a fine kind of parchment made of calfskin.

velocipede (vē-lo'sī-pēd) *n.* [L. stem, *velocis*, fr. *velox*, swift, and *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, a foot] originally, a bicycle; a tricycle; a small platform railroad car worked by manpower.

velocity (vē-lo'sī-ti) *n.* [M.F. *velocité*, swiftness, fr. L. (acc.) *velocitatem*, fr. *veloci-*, stem of *velox*, swift] rate of motion; swiftness; rapidity.

velours (vel-lōr') *n.* [F.] a group of textile fabrics with a velvety surface.

velvet (vel'vet) *n.* [A.F. *veluet*, fr. Late L. *villātus*, shaggy, fr. L. *villus*, shaggy hair] a soft material of silk, with a close, short nap; the covering of a growing antler;—*a.* made of velvet; soft and delicate.—**velvety**, *a.*—**velveteen** (vel-vē-tēn') *n.* a kind of cloth made in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

venal (vē'nəl) *a* [L. *venalis*, salable, fr. *venus*, sale] to be procured for money; mercenary.—**venality** (vē-nal'i-ti) *n* quality of being purchasable; prostitution of talents for money, etc.—**venally**, *adv.*

venation (vē-nā'shun) *n* [L. *vena*, vein] the arrangement of veins in an organism

vend (vend) *v.t.* [F. *vendre*, fr. L. *vendere*, to sell, fr. *vēnus*, sale, and *dare*, to offer] to dispose of by sale; to sell.

vendetta (ven-det'a) *n* [It., fr. L. *vindicata*, revenge, fr. *vindicare*, to claim] private warfare excited by insult or injury; a blood feud.

vendible (ven'di-bl) *a* salable; marketable.—**vendibility** (ven-di-bl'i-ti) *n*. state of being salable.

vendor (ven'der) *n*. a seller.

veneer (ve-nēr') *v.t.* [F. *fournir*, furnish] to overlay with a thin slice of wood;—*n* a thin layer of a valuable material, for overlaying an inferior one; superficial ornament.



Veneer (a) over Base of Cheaper Wood (b)

venerable (ven'gr-ə-bl) *a*. worthy of veneration; deserving respect for age, character, or associations.—**venerably**, *adv.*—**venerableness**, *n*.

venerate (ven'gr-āt) *v.t.* [L. *veneratus*, part. of *venerari*, to reverence] to regard with respect and reverence.—**veneration** (ven'gr-ā'shun) *n*.

venereal (vē-nēr'ē-əl) *a*. [L. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love] pert. to sexual intercourse.

venery (ven'gr-i) *n*. sexual intercourse.

venery (ven'gr-i) *n*. [M.F. *venerie*, hunting, fr. L. *venari*, hunt] hunting; the chase.

venesection (ven-ē-sek'shun) *n*. [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*] the act of opening a vein; blood-letting.

Venetian (vē-nē'shan) *a*. pert. to Venice;—*n*. a native or inhabitant of Venice.—**Venetian blind**, a blind for windows, doors, etc., made of thin slips of wood, so hung as to overlap each other when closed, and to open for the admission of air and light.

vengeance (ven'jans) *n*. [F., fr. L. *vindicare*, avenge] the infliction of pain or loss on another in return for an injury or offense.

vengeful (ven'fool) *a*. seeking vengeance; vindictive.—**vengefully**, *adv.*—**vengefulness**, *n*.

venial (vē'n-i-əl) *a*. [L. *venialis*, pardonable, fr. *venia*, forgiveness] capable of being pardoned; forgivable.

venison (ven'i-zn, ven'zn) *n*. [M.F. *venisson*, fr. L. *venātionem*, acc. of *venatio*, hunting] the flesh of deer.

venom (ven'om) *n*. [L. *venenum*] poison; malice—**venomous**, *a*. poisonous; spiteful.—**venomously**, *adv.*

venous (vē'nūs) *a*. [L. *venōsus*, fr. *vena*, vein] pert. to veins; veined—**venose** (vē'nōs) *a* having well-marked veins; veined [Bot]—**venosity**, *n*.

vent (vent) *n* [M.F. *fenie*, cleft, F. *fenêre*, to cleave, fr. L. *findere*, cleave] a small opening; the flue or funnel of a fireplace; a loophole in an embattled wall; emission, escape from confinement; utterance; voice;—*v.t.* to let out at a small opening, to utter.

ventilate (ven'ti-lāt) *v.t.* [L. *ventilare*, to winnow, fr. *ventus*, wind] to winnow, to remove foul air from, and to supply with fresh air; to expose for discussion.—**ventilator**, *n*. a contrivance for drawing off foul air and introducing fresh air—**ventilation** (ven-ti-lā'shun) *n*. replacement of vitiated air by fresh air; public discussion.

ventral (ven'tral) *a* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter*, belly] belonging to the belly.

ventricle (ven'tri-kl) *n*. a small cavity of an animal body, as in the heart or brain.—**ventricular** (ven-trik'ū-lar) *a*.

ventriloquism (ven-tril'ō-kwiz-m) *n*. [L. *ventri-*, stem of *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, speak] the art of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears not to come from the person of the actual speaker.—**ventriloquist**, *n*.—**ventriloquize**, *v.t.*

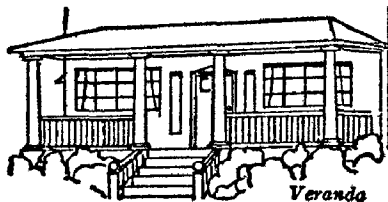
venture (ven'chūr) *n*. [F. *aventure*, a chance, fr. L. *ad* and *venturus*, fut. part. of *venire*, come] an enterprise involving risk or danger; any uncertain commercial enterprise;—*v.t.* to chance; to hazard;—*v.s.* to dare.—**venturous**, *a*.—**venturesome**, *a*.

venue (ven'ū) *n*. [M.F., fr. L. *venire*, come] a neighborhood or near place; a fencing bout; a hit; a thrust; the place where an action is laid, in law.

veracious (vē-rā'shus) *a*. [L. *veracis-*, stem of *verax*, true, and suffix, *-ous*, fr. *verus*, true] truthful; true.—**veraciously**, *adv.*

veracity (vē-ras'i-ti) *n*. truthfulness; truth.

veranda (ve-ran'dā) *n*. Also *verandah*. [Pg *varanda*, fr. Sp. *vava*, a rod, fr. L. *vāva*, a forked pole] a kind of light, open portico, or outer gallery, with a sloping roof; a covered balcony; a long porch, usually the full width of the house.



Veranda

verb (verb) *n*. [F. *verbe*, fr. L. *verbum*, a word] the chief word concerned in

predication—a word that denotes action.—
verbal, *a* expressed in words; addressed to
the ear, spoken; not written; consisting in
words; literal, derived from a verb;—*n.* a
noun derived from a verb.—**verbatim** (ver-
bā'tum) *adv.* word for word.—**verbally**, *adv.*

verbiage (ver'bi-ij) *n.* [L. *verbum*,
word] unnecessary use of
many words.

verbose (ver-bōs') *a.* [L. *verbum*, a word]
using more words than are
necessary; prolix.—**verbosely**, *adv.*—**ver-
bosity** (ver-bos'i-ti) *n.*

verdant (ver'dant) *a.* [O.F. *verd*, green,
fr. L. *viridis*, green] flourishing;
covered with growing plants or grass; green;
ignorant.—**verdancy**, *n.* greenness; inexperience.

verdict (ver'dikt) *n.* [M.E. *verdēt*, fr. L.
vere dictum, truly said] the an-
swer of a jury given to the court; decision;
opinion stated.

verdigris (ver'di-gris) *n.* [O.F.] the rust
of copper; the basic acetate
of copper, used as a green pigment, etc.

verdure (ver'jūr) *n.* the greenness of
plants; foliage on tapestry.

verge (ver'j) *n.* [F. *verge*, fr. L. *virga*, a rod]
a rod of office; the mace of a
bishop, etc.; a brink; the edge or outside of a
border.—**verger**, *n.* one who bears a verge or
symbol of office; an attendant upon a
bishop, etc.; the beadle of a cathedral church;
a pew-opener.

verge (ver'j) *v.i.* [L. *vergere*, to tend
toward] to tend; to slope; to border
upon.

verify (ver'i-fi) *v.t.* [M.F. *verifier*, fr.
Late L. *verificāre*, to make true,
fr. L. *verus*, true, and *facere*, to make] to prove
the truth of; to authenticate or confirm.—
verification (ver-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.*

verily (ver'i-li) *adv.* [fr. *very*] in truth; in
fact.

verisimilar (ver-i-sim'i-lār) *a.* [L. *ver-
similis*, fr. *verus*, true,
and *similis*, like] having the appearance of
truth; likely.—**verisimilarity**, *adv.*

verisimilitude (ver-i-si-mil'i-tūd) *n.*
appearance of truth;
probability.

verity (ver'i-ti) *n.* [M.F. *veritē*, fr. L.
veritas, truth] quality of being
true; truth; a true assertion.—**veritable**
(ver-i-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *veritas*, truth] agreeable to
truth or to fact.—**veritably**, *adv.*

vermeil (ver'mil) *n.* [F. *vermillon*] ver-
million; a beautiful red color;
silver or bronze gilt.

vermicelli (ver-mi-sel'i, -chel'i) *n.* [It.,
fr. L. *vermis*, worm] a paste
of flour, cheese, etc., made into slender tubes
or threads.

vermicide (ver'mi-sid) *n.* [L. *vermis*,
worm, and *caedere*, kill] a
worm-killer.—**vermicidal**, *a.*

vermiform (ver'mi-fawrm) *a.* [L. *ver-
mis*, worm, and *forma*,
form] having the form or shape of a worm.—
vermiform appendix, [Anat.] an atrophied
extension of the caecum in the right side of
the abdomen.

vermifuge (ver'mi-fūj) *n.* [L. *vermis*,
worm, and *fugare*, drive
away] a medicine that expels worms from
animal bodies.

vermilion (ver-mil'yun) *n.* [F., fr. L.
vermis, worm] cinnabar;
also, a prepared red sulphide of mercury, any
beautiful red color;—*v.t.* to color with a
delicate red.

vermin (ver'min) *n.* [F. *vermine*, fr. L.
vermis, worm] objectionable
small animals or insects, as squirrels, rats,
mice, worms, grubs, flies, etc.

vermouth (ver-mōoth') *n.* [Ger.] a
white wine flavored with
wormwood and other aromatic herbs.

vernacular (ver-nak'ū-lar) *a.* [L. *ver-
naculus*, native, fr. *verna*,
a home-born slave] belonging to the country
of one's birth; native;—*n.* the native idiom of
a place; one's mother tongue.

vernal (ver'nal) *a.* [L. *vernalis*, fr. *vernus*,
belonging to spring, fr. *ver*, spring]
belonging to, or appearing in, spring; be-
longing to youth.

vernicle (ver'ni-kl) *n.* [Veronica, fr.
Middle G. *Beronike*, fr. G.
pherenike, victorious] a handkerchief im-
pressed with the face of Christ.

vernier (ver'ni-er) *n.* [fr. Pierre *Vernier*
(1580-1637)] a short, graduated
scale made to slide along the divisions of a
graduated instrument, for measuring parts of
its spaces.

veronica (ve-ron'i-kā) *n.* a vernicle;—
[*Veronica*] a genus of plants,
including the speedwell.

versatile (ver'sā-til) *a.* easily turned;
changeable; having many dif-
ferent aptitudes or skills.—**versatility** (ver-
sā-til'i-ti) *n.*

verse (vers) *n.* [L. (part.) *versus*, fr. *ver-
tere*, to turn] a certain succession
(usually a line) of metrical feet; metrical ar-
rangement and language; a short division of
any composition; a stanza; a stave; poetry;
—*v.t.* to tell in verse;—*v.i.* to make verses.—
versed (verst) *a.* [F. *versé*, fr. L. *versārs*, turn
round] familiar; adept; practiced.—**versicle**,
n. a little verse.

versify (ver'si-fi) *v.t.* [L. *versificare*, to
make verses, fr. *versus*, a verse,
and *facere*, fr. *facere*, to make] to describe in
verse; to turn into verse;—*v.t.* to make verses.
—**versifier**, *n.*—**versification** (vers-i-fi-kā-
shun) *n.* metrical composition.

version (ver'shun, -zhun) *n.* [F., fr. L.
(acc.) *versio-em*, of *versio*, a
translation, fr. (part.) *versus*, turned, fr.
vertere, to turn] a translation; that which is
rendered from another language; an account
or description.

verst (verst) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian measure
of length, 3,500 feet.

versus (ver'sus) *prep.* [L.] against [Law].
Abbr. vs. or v.

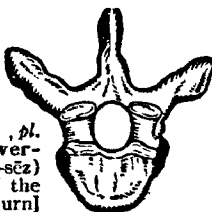
vert (vert) *n.* [F., fr. L. *viridis*, fr. *virere*,
be green] all the foliage of a forest;
the right to cut live wood in a forest; [Her.]
green.

vertebra (ver'tē-brā) *n.*; *pl.* *vertebræ*
(ver'tē-brē) [L.] a segment of

the backbone or spinal column.—

vertebral, *a.*—**vertebrate** (ver'tē-brāt) *a.* having a backbone; — *n.* a vertebrate animal

vertex (ver'teks) *n.* *pl.* **vertexes** (ver'tek-sez, -tī-sēz) [*L. vertex*, top, pole of the sky, *fr. vertere*, to turn] highest point; summit; the zenith.



Human Vertebra

vertical (ver'tī-kl) *a.* situated at the vertex, directly overhead, or in the zenith; upright; formed of companies or men performing different functions, as a vertical merger, or a vertical union.—**vertically**, *adv.*

vertigo (ver'ti-gō, ver-tī'gō) *n.* [*L. vertigo*, giddiness, *fr. vertere*, to turn] dizziness; giddiness.—**vertiginous** (ver-ti'jū-nus) *a.*

verve (verv) *n.* [*F.*] enthusiasm; talent; energetic participation.

very (ver'i) *a.* [*O.F. veras*, *F. vrai*, true, *fr. L. verus*, true] true; real; actual; —*adv.* to a great extent.

vesical (ves'i-kəl) *a.* [*L. vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder] pert. to a cyst or bladder.—**vesicant**, *a.* a blistering application; —*a.* blistering.

vesicate (ves'i-kāt) *v.t.* to raise little blisters upon; to blister.—**vesication** (ves-i-kā'shun) *n.*

vesicle (ves'i-kl) *n.* a bladder-like vessel; cyst —**vesicular** (ve-sik'ū-lar) *a.*

vespers (ves'perz) *n.* [*fr. L. vespera*, evening] the next to last canonical hour; evensong; evening prayers.

vespiary (ves'pi-er-i) *n.* [*L. vespa*, wasp] a nest of wasps, hornets, etc.

vessel (ves'el) *n.* [*O.F. vaisseil*, a vessel, ship; later, *vaisseau*, a vessel of any kind; *fr. L. vasellum*, a small vase, dim. of *vās*, a vase] a utensil for holding either liquids or solids; a ship; a craft of any kind; [*Anat.*] any tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids are contained, [*Bot.*] a duct.

vest (vest) *n.* [*L. vestis*, a garment, clothing] a waistcoat; a vestment; —*v.t.* to clothe; to cover; to put in possession; to endow; to give right of present or future enjoyment.—**vested**, *a.* covered; clothed; placed in possession of; inalienable.—**vestee**, *n.* one in whom something is vested; a front piece worn under the open edges of a woman's blouse.

Vesta (ves'ta) *n.* [*L.*] a virgin divinity, the goddess of the hearth and of fire [*Myth.*]; a small planet; —[not cap.] a small wax lucifer match.—**vestal** (ves'təl) *a.* pert. to Vesta; pure; chaste.

vestibule (ves'ti-būl) *n.* [*L. vestibulum*, a forecourt, *fr. ve-*, separated from, and *stabulum*, an abode] entrance into a house, a hall next to the outer door of a house, a lobby.

vestige (ves'tij) *n.* [*F. vestige*, a foot track, *fr. L. vestigium*, foot

track] the mark of the foot left on the earth; a track; trace, sign; mark of something that has been.—**vestigial**, *a.*

vestment (vest'i-ment) *n.* a ceremonial or official garment.—**vesture** (ves'tūr) *n.* garments, dress, apparel

vestry (ves'trī) *n.* [*M.E. vestre*, short, *fr. O.F. vestiarie*, *fr. L. vestiarium*, a wardrobe, *fr. vestis*, garment] a room connected with a church, in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, an assembly of parishioners to deal with parochial affairs.

vetch (vech) *n.* [*O.F. veche*, *fr. L. vicia*]

a plant allied to the bean

veteran (vet'er-an) *a.* [*L. veterānus*, experienced, *fr. vetus*, *veteris*, old] long exercised in anything, esp. in military life, having great experience, grown old in service; — *n.* one long active in any service.

veterinary (vet'er-i-ner-i) *a.* [*L. veterinārius*, of, or belonging to, beasts of burden, *fr. veterinus*, of beasts of burden] pert. to healing the diseases of domestic animals; — *n.* one who treats animals medically.

veto (vē'tō) *n.*; *pl.* **vetoes** (vē'tōz) [*L. veto*, I forbid] the power or right of forbidding; the power possessed by a president, governor, etc., to negative a bill that has been passed by the legislature; —*v.t.* to withhold assent to.

vex (veks) *v.t.* [*F. vexer*, *fr. L. vexāre*, to harass] to make angry; to irritate; to grieve; to distress.—**vexation** (vek-sā'shun) *n.* the act of vexing; that which vexes.—**vexatious**, *a.* causing vexation.

via (vi'a) *adv.* [*L.*, a way] by way of.—**Via Dolorosa**, the Way of Calvary.

viable (vi'a-bl) *a.* capable of normal life and growth.

viaduct (vi'a-duk't) *n.* [*L. via ducta*, a road conducted across (a river, etc.), *fr. via*, a road, and (part.) *ductā*, (fem.) of *ducere*, to carry, conduct] a bridge or series of arches for conducting vehicles or a railroad track across a valley or river.

vial (vi'al) *n.* [*F.*, *fr. L. phiala*, *fr. G. phialē*, a shallow cup or bowl] a small glass bottle; a phial; —*v.t.* to put into a vial.

viand (vi'and) *n.* [*F. viande*, meat, food, *fr. L. vivenda*, neut. pl. provisions, *fr. vivere*, to live] food; victuals (chiefly in the *pl.*).

vibrate (vi'brāt) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *vibrātus*, *fr. vibrāre*, to swing, shake] to move to and fro; to swing; to cause to quiver; to measure by vibrations or oscillations; —*v.t.* to swing; to quiver; to sound with a tremulous noise.—**vibration** (vi-brā'shun) *n.* the act of vibrating; quick motion to and fro; oscillation.—**vibrator** (vi'brā-tŕ) *n.* —**vibratory** (vi'brā-tō-ri) *a.* vibrating.—**vibrant**, *a.* vibrating so as to produce sound.—**vibrance**, **vibrancy**, *n.*



Priest in Vestments

vicar (vik'ar) *n.* [F. *vicaire*, a deputy, fr. L. *vicarius*, deputy] a deputy; in England, the clergyman of a parish in which the tithes belong to a chapter, college, layman, etc., who receives them, and allows out of them a salary to the clergyman.—**vicarage**, *n.* the residence of a vicar.

vicarious (vi-kā'ri-us) *a.* acting or suffering for another; substituted. — **vicariously**, *adv.* — **vicariousness**, *n.*

vice (vis) *n.* [F. *vice*, fr. L. *vitium*, blemish, fault] a blemish; a moral fault or failing; a bad trick in a horse; a character in the old English morality plays.—**Syn.** depravity; crime; fault.

vicegerent (vis-jē'rent) *n.* [L. *vicegerens*] one who is charged by a superior with the exercise of another's powers; a deputy; a vicar.—**vicegerency**, *n.*

vice-president (vis-prez'i-dent) *n.* one who assumes the presidential office upon the absence, death, etc., of the president.

viceregal (vis-rē'gal) *a.* pert. to a vicerey or vicerealty.

viceroys (vis'roi) *n.* [O.F.] the governor of a province who rules for the king.—**vicerealty**, *n.* office of vicerey.

vice versa (vī'sē vēr'sā) [L.] in the reverse order; conversely.

vichy (vish'i) *n.* [bec. found at Vichy, France] any mineral water similar to that found at Vichy, France.

vicinity (vi-sin'i-ti) *n.* [M.F. *vicinité*, fr. L. (acc.) *vicinitatem*, neighborhood, fr. *vicinus*, near, fr. *vicus*, village, street] immediately adjoining places or country.

vicious (vish'us) *a.* depraved; wicked; corrupt; not pure in idiom or style; not well broken, as a horse; spiteful.—**viciously**, *adv.*—**viciousness**, *n.*

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd) *n.* [L.] regular change or succession; alternation; a fluctuation of one's fortunes.

victim (vik'tim) *n.* [F. *victime*, fr. L. *victimam*] a living being sacrificed; a person, or thing, destroyed or sacrificed; a person who suffers; a dupe.—**victimize**, *v.t.* to make a victim of.

victor (vik'ter) *n.*; *fem.* **victress**, **victrix** [L. *victor*, a conqueror, fr. *vincere*, to conquer] one who gets the better of another in any struggle; a conqueror.

victoria (vik-tō'ri-ā) *n.* a carriage for two passengers, with a low body, collapsible top, and the driver's seat high in front; a type of automobile body.

Victorian (vik-tō'ri-an) *a.* pert. to the times of Queen Victoria of England; hence, old-fashioned, as in customs, morals, etc.;—*n.* one who lived at the time of Victoria; one who, or that which, has Victorian qualities.

victorious (vik-tō'ri-us) *a.* having conquered; indicating victory; triumphant.—**victoriously**, *adv.*

victory (vik'tō-rī) *n.* the defeat of an enemy or of an antagonist; conquest; triumph.

victrola (vik-trō'lā) *n.* [trade name] a phonograph.

victual (vit'l) *v.t.* [M.E. *estaille*, provisions, fr. neut. pl. *victualia*, provisions, fr. *victualis*, fr. *victu-*, stem of *victus*, food] to supply with provisions; to provide with food.—**victuals**, *n. pl.* food.

videliceit (vi-del'i-seit) *adv.* [L.] namely; to wit (abbr. viz.).

vie (vi) *v.t.* [L. *invadere*, invade, of which *vie* is a doublet] to strive for superiority; to contend.

view (vi) *n.* [Fem. of *veo*, (part.) of O.F. *veoir*, F. *voir*, to see, fr. L. *videre*, to see] the act of seeing; sight; power of seeing; that which is seen or beheld, scene; a sketch; mode of looking at anything;—*v.t.* to look at with attention; to behold; to examine.—**viewpoint**, *n.* a point from which something is seen.

vigil (vij'il) *n.* [F. *vigile*, eve of a holy day, fr. L. *vigilia*, a watch, fr. *vigil*, watchful, fr. *vigere*, to be lively] a watching; watch; staying awake at sleeping time; the eve or day before a feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday.

vigilant (vij'i-lant) *a.* watchful.—**vigilance**, *n.* watchfulness.—**vigilante** (vij-i-lan'ti) *n.* a member of a group of civilians self-appointed to uphold the law where enforcement is weak, or to defend any special interest, as property, etc.—**vigilantly**, *adv.*

vignette (vin-yet', vi-net') *n.* [F. dim. of *vigne*, a vine, fr. L. *vinea*, vine] a kind of decoration consisting of leaves and tendrils; formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads and tail-pieces; more recently, any kind of woodcut, engraving, etc., not enclosed within a definite border; [Phot.] a head, or quarter-length likeness, on a plain card.

vigor (vig'er) *n.* also **vigour** [O.F. *vigor*, F. *vigueur*, fr. L. *vigorem*, (acc.) of *vigor*, liveliness, fr. *vigere*, to be lively] active strength; physical force; strength of mind.—**vigorous**, *a.* full of strength or active force; powerful.—**vigorously**, *adv.*

viking (vik'ing) *n.* [Icel. *vikings*, a warrior, rover, freebooter] one of the pirate chiefs from the North, who pillaged European coast towns in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries.

vile (vil) *a.* [F. *vil*, fem. *vile*, base, fr. L. *vilis*, mean, base] mean; base; despicable.

vilify (vil'i-fi) *v.t.* [L. *vilis*, vile, and *facere*, make] to attempt to alander; to defame; to traduce.—**vilification** (vil-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* the act of vilifying.

villa (vil'ā) *n.* [L., a farmhouse] a country seat; an elaborate suburban residence.

village (vil'i) *n.* [F. *village*, fr. L. *villaticus*, belonging to a farmhouse, fr. *villa*] an assemblage of houses, smaller than a town;—*a.* pert. to a village; rustic.—**villager**, *n.* an inhabitant of a village.

villain (vil'an) *n.* [M.E. fr. A.F. *vilein*, fr. L. *villanus*, farm servant, serf, fr. *villa*, farm] a feudal serf; a vile, wicked person.—**villainous**, *a.* base; vile; wicked.—**villainy**, *n.* extreme wickedness; a deed of evil intent.—**villainously**, *adv.*

villain (vil'en) *n.* [*villanus*] a tenant by villenage;—*a.* pert. to a villain or to villenage.—**villanage** (vil'en-ij) *n.* tenure of lands and tenements by manual services; serfdom.

vim (vim) *n.* [*L.* (acc. of *vis*, strength)] force, energy; vigor.

vinaceous (vi-nā'shus) *a.* [*L.* *vinum*, wine] belonging to wine or grapes; wine-colored.

vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret') *n.* [*F.* *vinaigre*, vinegar] a vial with a perforated cap for holding smelling salts and other aromatic substances; a meat sauce made of vegetable oil, vinegar, shallots or garlic, etc.

vincible (vin'si-bl) *a.* [*L.* fr. *vincere*, to conquer] conquerable. — **vincibility**, *n.*

vinculum (ving'kū-lum) *n.* [*L.*, a bond or fetter, fr. *vincire*, to bind] a bond of union; a straight, horizontal mark placed over several members of a compound quantity which are to be subjected to the same operation, or are to be treated as one quantity, in mathematics.

vindicate (vin'di-kāt) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *vindicatus*, fr. *vindicare*, to claim] to defend; to justify; to maintain and defend, as a cause.—**vindication** (vin-di-kā'shun) *n.* justification; defense of a statement, etc., against denial or doubt; maintaining a cause right, etc. — **vindicable**, *a.* — **vindicative**, *a.* — **vindicatory**, *a.*

vindictive (vin-dik'tiv) *a.* [Short fr. *F.* *vindicatif*, revenging, fr. *L.* (part.) *vindicatus*, fr. *vindicare*, avenge] given to revenge; revengeful.—**vindictiveness**, *n.* revengeful temper.—**vindictively**, *adv.*

vine (vin) *n.* [*F.* *vigne*, fr. *L.* *vinea*, a vineyard, fr. *vinum*, wine] the woody, climbing plant that produces grapes; a climbing plant.



Hop Vine

vinegar (vin'ē-gar) *n.* [*O.F.* *vin egre*, *F.* *vinagre*, fr. *L.* *vinum*, wine, and *acer*, sour] an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by fermentation.

vineyard (vin'yard) *n.* a plantation over grape vines.

vintage (vin'tij) *n.* the produce in grapes, or in wine, for the season; the time of gathering the crop of grapes.

vintner (vin'tner) *n.* [*M.F.* *vinetier*, fr. Late *L.* *vinarius*, a wine seller, fr. *vinetum*, a vineyard] a wine seller

viol (vi'ol) *n.* [*M.F.* *viola*, fr. Low *L.* *vidula*, *viola*] a stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the viola, but larger — **bass viol**, an ancient, large-sized viol; the violoncello.

violate (vi'ō-lāt) *v.t.* [*L.* (part.) *violatus*, fr. *violare*] to treat in a violent manner; to ravish; to abuse, to transgress; to injure.—**violation** (vi'ō-lā'shun) *n.* transgression; profanation; ravishment. — **violative**, *a.* — **violable**, *a.*

violent (vi'ō-lent) *a.* [*L.* *violentus*, full of might] forcible; driven by force; excited by strong feeling; vehement; outrageous; severe.—**violence**, *n.* force; vehemence; unjust force; assault. — **violently**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of "violent," passionate; frantic; frenzied; raging.

violet (vi'ō-let) *n.* [*L.* *viola*] a plant of the genus *Viola*; a color produced by combining blue and red,—*a.* dark blue, inclining to red.

violin (vi'ō-lin') *n.* [*It.* *violino*] a musical instrument with four strings played with a bow; a fiddle.—**violinist** (vi'ō-lin'ist) *n.*

violoncello (vi'ō-lon-sel'ō, vē-o-lon-chel'ō) *n.* [*It.* dim. of *violone*, a bass viol] a bass violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin.—**violoncellist**, *n.*

viper (vi'per) *n.* [*F.* *vipère*, fr. *L.* *vipera*] a small, poisonous European snake; one of a group of poisonous American snakes, including the rattlesnake, the moccasin, and the copperhead; a malignant person.

virago (vi-rā'gō) *n.* [*L.*] a manlike woman; a termagant.

vireo (vi-rē'ō) *n.* [*L.*] a small grayish bird of N. America which feeds on insects.



Vireo

virescent

(vi-res'ent) *a.* [*L.* (part. stem) *virescent-*, of *virescere*, to grow green] slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish [*Bot.*]—**virescence**, *n.*

virgin (ver'jin) *n.* [*O.F.* *virgine*, fr. *L.* (acc) *virginem*, fr. *virgo*, a maid] one who has preserved her chastity; one of the signs of the zodiac;—*a.* chaste, pure; fresh; maidenly.—**virginal**, *a.* pert. to a virgin, maidenly;—*n.* an instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the spinet.—**virginity** (ver-jin'i-ti) *n.* maidenhood.

Virgo (ver'gō) *n.* [*L.*] the Virgin, a constellation, and a sign of the zodiac.

viridity (vi-rid'i-ti) *n.* [*L.* *viridis*] greenness; freshness.

virile (vir'il) *a.* [*F.* *viril*, manly, fr. *L.* *virilis*, fr. *vir*, a man] pert. to a man; masculine; manly; strong.—**virility** (vi-ril'i-ti) *n.* manhood; masculine vigor.

virtu (ver'too) *n.* curious, antiques, etc., or a fondness for them.

virtual (ver'chū-əl) *a.* [*Low L.* *virtualis*, fr. *L.* *virtus*, manly excellence] being in essence or effect, not in fact; poten-

nal, having the power of acting.—**virtually**, *adv.*

virtue (ver'chū) *n.* [F. *vertu*, fr. L. (acc.) *virtutem*, fr. *virtus*, manly excellence, fr. *vir*, a man] active power; strength; force; efficacy; natural excellence; worth; moral excellence; female chastity; medicinal quality or efficacy.—**virtuously**, *n.* possessing or exhibiting virtue; chaste; pure.—**virtuously**, *adv.*—**Syn.** of "virtue," goodness; probity; integrity; worth; righteousness; purity.

virtuosity (ver-chū-os'i-ti) *n.* virtue; skill in art.

virtuoso (ver-chū-s'ō) *n.* [It.] one who is accomplished in music.

virulent (vir'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *virulentus*, full of poison, fr. *virus*, poison] extremely poisonous; very bitter in enmity; malignant.—**virulence**, *n.* acrimony; rancor; malignity.—**virulently**, *adv.*

virus (vī'rus) *n.* [L.] poisonous matter; the poisonous principle in a disease.

visa (vē'zā) *n.* also *visé* [F., fr. L. *videre*, see] an endorsement on a passport, denoting that it has been found in order after official examination, and permitting the holder to continue his journey;—*v.t.* to examine and endorse, as a passport.

visage (viz'ij) *n.* [F., fr. M.F. *vis*, visage, and suffix, -age [L. *-aticum*], fr. *visum*, acc. of *visus*, sight, fr. L. *videre*, see] the face, countenance, or look.

vis-à-vis (vēz'ā-vē') *adv.* [F., fr. L. *visus*, look] face to face;—*n.* one face to face with another; a light carriage for two persons opposite to each other.

viscera (vis'gr-ā) *n.pl.* [L.] the contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the abdomen, etc.—**visceral**, *a.*—**viscerally**, *adv.*

viscid (vis'id) *a.* [L. *viscidus*, sticky, fr. *viscum*, bird lime] glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

viscount (vī'kount) *n.*; *fem.* *viscountess* [A.F. *visconte*, F. *visconte*, orig., the deputy of an earl, fr. L. *vice*, in place of, and (acc.) *comes*, fr. *comes*, a count] a degree or title of nobility next in rank below an earl.

viscous (vis'kus) *a.* glutinous; clammy; tenacious. — **viscosity** (vis-kos'i-ti) *n.*

vise (vis) *n.* also *vice* [O.F. *vis*, vice, a winding stair, fr. L. *visus*, vine] an instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding something to be filed, etc.

visé (vē'zā, vē-zā') *n.* See *visa*.

Vishnu (vish'nō) *n.* a Hindu god believed to have many forms, of which Rama and Krishna are two.

visible (viz'i-bl) *a.* [L. *visibilis*, that can be seen, fr. (part.) *visus*, fr. *videre*, to see] perceivable by the eye; to be seen; in view; conspicuous.—**visibility** (viz-i-bil'i-ti) *n.*—**visibly**, *adv.*

vision (viz'hun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *visionem*, fr. *visio*, sight, fr. (part.) *visus*, fr. *videre*, to see] the act of seeing external objects; sight; the faculty of seeing;

something imagined to be seen; a phantom; a creation of fancy.—**visionary**, *a.* disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie; imaginary;—*n.* one who forms impracticable schemes.

visit (viz'it) *v.t.* [F. *visiter*, fr. L. *visitare*, to go to see, fr. *visere*, to behold, fr. *videre*, to see] to go, or come, to see; to attend; to come to, for the purpose of chastising, or the like;—*v.t.* to keep up the interchange of civilities;—*n.* the act of visiting, or going to see, a person or thing, an official or formal inspection.—**visitor**, *n.* one who visits; a person authorized to visit any institution for the purpose of seeing that the regulations, etc., are observed.—**visitant**, *n.* a visitor.—**visitation** (viz-i-tā'shun) *n.* the act of visiting; a judicial inspection and examination; the divine act of sending afflictions, etc., on men; a church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth.

visor (viz'er, vī'zer) *n.* also *vizor* [M.E. *visere*, fr. M.F. *visere*, fr. *vis*, the face, fr. L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see] a part of a helmet perforated for the purpose of seeing through; a part of a cap over the eyes.



Visor of Helmet, left, and Cap

vista (vis'tā) *n.* [It., fr. L. *videre*, see] a view, esp. a distant view through trees.

visual (vizh'ū-əl) *a.* [fr. L. *visuālis*, belonging to the sight, fr. *visu-*, stem of *visus*, sight, fr. *videre*, to see] relating to sight; used in sight. — **visually**, *adv.* — **visualize**, *v.t.* to form an image of in the mind.—**visualization** (-al-i-zā'shun) *n.*

vital (vī'tal) *a.* [F., fr. L. *vitālis*, belonging to life, fr. *vita*, life] relating to life, either animal or vegetable; necessary to life; being the seat of life; very necessary; highly important.—**vitals**, *n.pl.* parts of animal bodies essential to life.—**vitality** (vī-tal'i-ti) *n.* the principle of life; vital force.—**vitalize** (vī'tal-iz) *v.t.* to make alive; to give life to.—**vitalism**, *n.* the doctrine that ascribes vital phenomena to a vital principle, as distinct from chemical and physical forces [Biol.] — **vitally**, *adv.*

vitamin (vī'tā-min) *n.* [L. *vita* and E. *amine*] any of various beneficial constituents of most unprepared foods, so important that their lack may cause malnutrition.

vitiate (vizh'i-āt) *v.t.* [L. fr. *vitium*, fault] to make vicious, faulty, or impure; to make ineffective; to corrupt.—**vitiation** (vizh-i-ā'shun) *n.*

viticulture (vit'i-kul-chūr) *n.* [L. *vitis*, vine, and culture] cultivation of vines. — **viticultural** (vit-i-kul-chūr-əl) *a.*—**viticulturist**, *n.*

vitreous (vit'rē-us) *a.* [L. *vitreus*, glassy, fr. *vitrum*, stem of *vitrum*, glass] derived from or resembling glass.

vitrify (vit'ri-fi) *v.t.* [L. fr. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, make] to convert into glass; — *v.i.* to be converted into glass. —

vitrification (vit-ri-fak'shun) *n.*
vitriol (vit'ri-ol) *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitreolus*, glassy, fr. *vitrum*, glass] sulphuric acid; a sulphate of a metal.—**vitriolic** (vit-ri-ol'ik) *a.* pert. to vitriol; caustic.

vituperate (vi-tü'per-ät) *v.t.* [L. (part.) *vituperatus*, fr. *vituperäre*, to blame, fr. *vitium*, fault, and *paräre*, prepare] to find fault with abusively. —**vituperative**, *a.* uttering or writing censure.—**vituperation** (vi-tü-per-ä'shun) *n.* abuse; railing.

vivacious (vi. vi-vä'shus) *a.* [L. (stem) *vivac-*, of *vivax*, tenacious of life, fr. *vivere*, live] lively; having great vitality; sprightly; animated.—**vivacity** (vi. vi-vas'i-ti) *n.* life; sprightliness.—**vivaciously**, *adv.* — *Syn.* brisk; merry; spirited; cheerful; airy.

vive (vêv) *int.* [F., "let him live"] long live.

vivid (viv'id) *a.* [L. *vividus*, lively, fr. *vivere*, to live] true to the life; animated; forming brilliant images; lively.—**vividly**, *adv.*—**vividness**, *n.*—*Syn.* bright; clear, graphic; colorful, intense.

vivify (viv'i-fi) *v.t.* [F. *vivifier*, to quicken, fr. L. *vivificare*, fr. *viv-*, for *vivus*, living, and *facere*, for *facere*, to make] to endue with life; to animate.

viviparous (viv-iv'ä-rus) *a.* [L. *viviparus*, fr. *viv-*, for *vivus*, living, and *paräre*, to produce] producing young in a living state.

vivisection (viv-i-sek'shun) *n.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting, fr. *secäre*, to cut] the dissection of an animal while alive for the purpose of making physiological investigations. — **vivisectionist**, *n.*

vixen (vik'sen) *n.* [A.S. *fyxena*, she fox] a she fox; a cross, ill-tempered woman.—**vixenish**, *a.* like a vixen.

viz. (viz) *adv.* [a contr. of *videlicet*] to wit; that is; namely.

vizier (vi-zär') *n.* also **vizier** [A.] a high administrative officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries.

vocable (vö'kä-bl) *n.* [F., fr. L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, fr. *vocare*, call] a word; a word sound; a name.

vocabulary (vö-kab'ü-ler-i) *n.* a list of words arranged in alphabetical order, and explained; range of language at command

vocal (vö'kal) *a.* [F., fr. L. *vocälis*, fr. *voc-*, stem of *vox*, voice] having a voice; pert. to the voice or speech, voiced; vowel.—**vocalize**, *v.t.* to make vocal; to utter with voice, and not merely with breath. — **vocally**, *adv.* — **vocalization** (vö-käl-i-zä'shun) *n.*

vocation (vö-kä'shun) *n.* [F., fr. L. (acc.) *vocativem*, a calling, fr. (part.) *vocatus*, fr. *vocäre*, to call] call, summons; profession; occupation. — **vocational**, *a.*—**vocationally**, *adv.*

vocative (vök'ä-tiv) *a.* [L. fr. *vocäre*, call] relating to, or used in,

calling or address;—*n.* the case in which a word is put when the person or thing for which the word stands is addressed. — **vocatively**, *adv.*

vociferate (vö-sif'er-ät) *v.t.* [L. (part) *vociferatus*, fr. *vociferäri*, to lift up the voice, fr. *voc-*, stem of *vox*, voice, and *ferre*, to carry] to utter with a loud voice; — *v.i.* to cry out with vehemence, to exclaim.—**vociferous**, *a.* making a loud cry; clamorous; noisy. — **vociferously**, *adv.* — **vociferousness**, *n.*

vodka (vod'kä) *n.* [Russ., brandy, dim. of *voda*, water] a Russian liquor distilled from rye, or sometimes potatoes or barley.

vogue (vög) *n.* [F.] temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception.

voice (vois) *n.* [O F. *vois*, F. *voix*, fr. *vocem*, acc. of *vox*, sound, voice] sound uttered by the mouth; utterance; mode of speaking or singing; words; expression of feeling or opinion, a vote, a particular mode of verbs, as *active voice*, *passive voice*;—*v.t.* to report; to give expression to; to utter with voice or tone.—**voiced** (voist) *a.* furnished with a voice; uttered with voice, as *b, d, g*.

void (void) *a.* [O F. *vuide*, *voide*, fr. L. *viduus*, deprived] empty; not occupied, being without, destitute; having no binding force; null;—*n.* an empty space;—*v.t.* to quit; to make void; to evacuate.—**voidance**, *n.* act of emptying; ejection, state of being void.—**voider**, *n.* — **voidable**, *a.*

volant (vö'lant) *a.* [F. *volant*, part. of *volar*, to fly, fr. L. *voläre*, to fly] passing through the air upon wings, active.

Volapuk (vol-ä-pook') *n.* ["world speech," a word formed from *world* and *speak*] an artificial language intended for universal use.

volatile (vol'ä-til) *a.* [F. *volatil*, flying, fr. L. *volätillus*, flying, fr. *volätus*, flight, fr. *voläre*, to fly] flying, having the power of spontaneous evaporation; easily passing into the aeriform state, full of spirit; fickle.—**volatilize**, *v.t.* to render volatile, to cause to exhale, or evaporate. — **volatility**, *n.* — **volatilization** (vol-ä-til-i-zä'shun) *n.*

volcano (vol-kä'nö) *n.* [L. *Volcanus*, god of fire] an opening in the crust of the earth, from which heated solid, liquid, and gaseous matters are ejected.—**volcanic** (vol-kän'ik) *a.* pert. to volcanoes; produced by a volcano, or affected by the heat of a volcano.

vole (völ) *n.* (*female* mouse, fieldmouse, fr. Norw. *völl*, field) the field mouse.



Vole

volition (vö-lsh'un) *n.* [F., fr. Late L. *volitiönem*, acc. of *volitio*, fr. L. *volo*, I wish] act of willing; will; choice. — **volitional**, *a.*

volley (vol'i) *n.* [F. *volée*, a flight, fr. L. *voläre*, to fly] a discharge of many

missiles, as arrows or shot, at once; a burst of many things at once;—*v.s.* to be thrown out at once, to sound, as a volley.—**volley ball**, a game in which a large, soft, inflated ball is batted by the hands to and fro over a net.

volplane (vol'plān) *n.* [L. *volare*, to fly, and F. *plane*, flat] the descent of an airplane by gliding;—*v.s.* to glide downward.

volt (völt) *n.* [F. *volte*, fr. L. *volvere*, to roll] the tread made by a horse going sideways round a center; in fencing, a sudden movement to avoid a thrust.

volt (völt) *n.* [It. *Volta*, the discoverer of voltaism] the practical unit of electromotive force which, through a resistance of one ohm, produces a current of one ampere.—**voltaism** (vol'tā-izm) *n.* that form of electricity which is developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids.

—**voltage** (völ'tij) *n.* electrical force expressed in terms of volts.—**voltaic battery**, a galvanic battery.

voltmeter (vol-tam'ē-ter) *n.* [G. *metron*, a measure] an instrument for measuring the strength of a voltaic battery, or of a voltaic current, by passing it through a graduated tube nearly filled with a solution of sulphuric acid and water.

voluble (vol'ū-bl) *a.* [L. *volubilis*, easily turned about, fr. *volū*-, in part. *volutus*, of *volvere*, to roll] easily rolling or turning; fluent.—**volubility** (vol'ū-bil'i-ti) *n.* excessive fluency of speech.—**volubly**, *adv.*—**volubleness**, *n.*

volume (vol'ūm) *n.* [L. *volumen*, a roll or scroll, fr. *volū*-, of part. *volutus*, fr. *volvere*, to roll] a scroll; a book, one of several separately bound books which together constitute the work, dimensions; capacity; quantity; compass; power, fullness, quantity, or caliber of voice or tone.—**volumeinous** (vol'ū-mi-nus) *a.* consisting of many complications; consisting of many volumes; having written much, or made many volumes; copious.—**volumeinously**, *adv.*

volumetric (vol'ū-met'rik) *a.* also **volumetrical** [L. *volumen* and G. *metron*, a measure] pert. to measurement by volume.

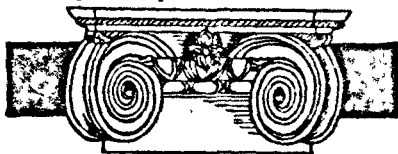
voluntary (vol'un-ter-i) *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, willing, fr. *voluntas*, free will, choice] free; unconstrained; proceeding from choice or free will; spontaneous;—*n.* an organ solo played at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service; a supporter of voluntarism.—**voluntarism**, the doctrine that free will is the main determinant in experience.—**voluntarily**, *adv.*

volunteer (vol-un-ter') *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will, esp. military;—*a.* entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers;—*v.s.* to offer or bestow voluntarily;—*v.i.* to enter into any service of one's free will.

voluptuous (vō-lup'chū-us) *a.* [F. *voluptueux*, fr. L. *voluptuosus*, full of pleasure, fr. *voluptas*, pleasure, fr. *volō*, I wish] exciting sensual gratification; sensual.—**voluptuary** (vō-lup'chū-er-i) *n.*

[L. *voluptuarius*, fr. *voluptas*, pleasure] one addicted to luxurious living, etc.; a sensualist; an epicure.—**voluptuously**, *adv.*—**voluptuousness**, *n.*

volute (vō-lūt') *n.* [F., fr. L. *volūta*, fem. part. of *volvere*, to roll] a kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.



Capital with Volutes

vomit (vom'it) *v.t.* [L. *vomitus*, a vomiting, fr. *vomere*, to vomit] to throw up; to disgorge; to eject from any hollow place;—*v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth;—*n.* the matter ejected from the stomach, an emetic.

voodoo (voo'doo) *n.* the practice of sorcery among the Negroes of Haiti and, to a limited extent, of the United States; a practitioner of voodoo.—**voodooism**, *n.*

voracious (vō-rā'shus) *a.* [L. *voracis*, stem of *vorax*, greedy to devour] greedy for eating; eager to devour; ravenous.—**voracity** (vō-ras'i-ti) *n.* greediness of appetite; ravenousness.—**voraciously**, *adv.*

vortex (vawr'teks) *n.*; *pl.* vortices, vortices (vawr'tek-sez, -ti-sēz) [L.] a whirling or circular motion of any fluid, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle, a whirlpool.

votary (vō'ta-ri) *a.* [a word coined fr. L. *votum*, a vow, a wish] consecrated by a vow or promise;—*n.*, fem. **votares**; one engaged by a vow or promise; one devoted to any particular worship, service, study, etc.

vote (vōt) *n.* [L. *votum*, a vow, wish, fr. *votus*, part. of *vovere*, to vow] the choice or opinion of a person, or body of persons, expressed in some authorized way; suffrage; expression of will by a majority;—*v.s.* to choose by suffrage; to enact, establish, etc., by a vote.—*v.* to express the nund, will, or preference.—**voter**, *n.*

votive (vō'tiv) *a.* [L. *votivus*, promised by vow] given by vow; devoted.—**votively**, *adv.*

vouch (vouch) *v.t.* [M.F. *vouche*, fr. L. *vocare*, call] to call upon to witness; to declare; to warrant; to call into court to warrant and defend;—*v.i.* to bear witness;—*n.* warrant; testimony.—**voucher**, *n.* one who vouches; a paper or document that serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to establish facts of any kind.

vouchsafe (vouch-sāf') *v.t.* to permit to grant;—*v.i.* to condescend.

vow (vou) *n.* [O.F. *vou*, *ven*, fr. L. *votum*, a promise] a solemn promise made to God, or another deity; a promise; a pledge;—*v.i.* to consecrate or dedicate to God by a solemn

promise; to devote;—*v. i.* to make a vow or solemn promise.

vowel (vou'el) *n.* [O.F. *vowel*, F. *voyelle*, fr. L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, sound] an articulation that can be uttered by itself; a letter or character that represents such a sound;—*a. pert.* to a vowel; vocal;—*s. i.* to supply with vowels or vowel characters.

voyage (voi'ij) *n.* [O.F. *voiage*, fr. L. *viaticum*, provisions for a journey, fr. *via*, way] a journey in general; a passing by water from one place, or country, to another;—*s. i.* to sail or pass by water.—**voyager**, *n.* one who makes a voyage.—**voysageur** (vwa-yá-zher') *n.* a Canadian boatman.

vulcanite (vul'ká-nít) *n.* india rubber treated with sulphur; pyrene.—**vulcanize**, *v. t.* to change the properties of india rubber by treatment with sulphur.—**vulcanology** (vul-ká-nol'ô-jí) *n.* [L. *Vulcan* and G. *logos*, discourse] the science of igneous phenomena, volcanoes, geysers, etc.—**vulcanological**, *a.*

vulgar (vul'gar) *a.* [F. *vulgaire*, fr. L. *vulgaris*, belonging to the common people, fr. *vulgus*, common people] common; general; in general use; vernacular; rude; boorish;—*n.* the common people; the vernacular speech.—**vulgarize**, *v. t.* to make vulgar.—**vulgarism**, *n.* grossness of man-

ners; a vulgar expression.—**vulgarity** (vul-gar'i-ti) *n.* coarseness or rudeness of behavior; boorishness.

vulnerable (vul'ner-ə-bl) *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis*, liable to injury, fr. *vulner*, stem of *vulnus*, a wound] capable of being wounded; liable to injury; assailable.—**vulnerability** (vul-ner-ə-bl'i-ti) *n.* quality of being vulnerable.—**vulnerably**, *adv.*—**vulnerableness**, *n.*

vulpine (vul'pin) *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, fox-like, fr. *vulpes*, fox] pert. to the fox; cunning; crafty.

vulture (vul'chür) *n.* [L. *vultur*, a vulture, lit. a "tearer," fr. *vuls*, perf. of *vellere*, to pluck] a large, rapacious bird of prey; a rapacious person.



vulva (vul'va) *n.* [L] the outside portions of the female genitals.

vying (vi'ing) *ppr.* of *vye*; competing.

W

W, w the 23rd letter of the English alphabet, takes its form and name from the repetition of a V, the Roman U. It is a labial semi-vowel. As initial before *r*, and elsewhere, it is sometimes silent, e.g., *wrist*, *sword*, *low*.

wad (wod) [Scand.] a small tuft or bundle; a soft, compact mass of fibrous material used for stuffing, or, formerly, to keep the charge of powder in a gun;—*s. t.* to form into a wad; to line with wadding.—**wadding**, *n.* that which is used as a wad, the act of inserting a wad.

waddle (wod'l) *v. i.* [Freq. of *wade*] to walk awkwardly; toddle; to rock from side to side in walking;—*n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.

wade (wād) *v. t.* [A.S. *wadan*] to pass or cross by wading;—*v. s.* to walk through any yielding substance; to move or pass with difficulty or labor.—**wader**, *n.*

wafer (wā'fer) *n.* [A.F. *wafre*, fr. M.D. *wafel*, a wafer] a thin cake or leaf-like bread; sacramental bread used by the Roman Catholics in the eucharist; a thin disk of paste for sealing letters;—*s. t.* to seal or close with a wafer.

waffle (waf'l) *n.* [D. *wafel*, a wafer] a crisp cake made by cooking batter between the two studded iron plates of a waffle iron.

waft (waft) *v. t.* [for *waf*=*wave*, to beckon] to impel through water or air;—*s. t.* to float;—*n.* a breath or blast.

wag (wag) *v. t.* [Sw. *wagge*] to move one way and the other with quick turns;

—*s. t.* to be shaken to and fro; to be in action or motion;—*n.* a moving to and fro.

wag (wag) *n.* [Jokingly for *waghalter*, one who deserves hanging] a man full of playfulness and wit; a humorist.

wage (wāj) *v. t.* [O.F. *wager*, to pledge, fr. Go. *wads*, a pledge] to pledge; to venture on; to carry on;—*n.* payment for service, hire; reward; pay;—*pl.* used with a *sing.* signification.

wager (wā'jer) *n.* [O.F. *wagere*, fr. Go. *wads*, a pledge] something hazarded on an unsettled event; a bet; a pledge;—*s. t.* to hazard on the issue of a contest or on some question that is to be decided; to lay; to bet;—*s. s.* to make a bet.

waggish (wag'ish) *a.* roguish in merriment; merry; droll; frolicsome.—**waggery** (wag'jer-i) *n.* manner of a wag; pleasantry.

waggle (wag'l) *v. t.* [Freq. of *wag*] to move one way and the other; to wag;—*s. t.* to reel or move from side to side.

wagon (wag'un) *n.* also **waggon** [D. *wagen*] a four-wheeled vehicle for heavy loads; [Eng.] a small railway freight car.—**wagoner**, *n.* a wagon driver.

wagtail (wag'tāl) *n.* a small bird, named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

waif (wāf) *n.* [Icel. *veif*] a stray article; a homeless wretch.

wail (wāl) *v. t.* [Icel. *væla*, *væls*, to wail] to moan; to grieve over;—*s. t.* to express sorrow audibly; to weep;—*n.* loud weeping; great mourning.

wain (wān) *n.* [A S *wægn, wæn*, a wain, fr. *wegan*, carry] a wagon

wainscot (wān'skōt) *n.* [D.] a wooden or other paneling for interior walls, —*v.t.* to line with wainscot.

waist (wāst) *n.* [A S *wæstan, grow*] that part of the human body immediately below the ribs; the middle part of other bodies; that part of a ship between the quarterdeck and forecabin. — **waistcoat** (wāst'kōt, wes'kut, wes'kōt) *n.* a short garment without sleeves, worn under the coat; a vest.

wait (wāt) *v.t.* [O.F. *waiter*, fr. *waite*, a watchman, fr. O.H. Ger. *wahla*, a watchman] to stay for; to attend; —*v.i.* to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience; —*pl.* itinerant musicians; serenaders. — **waiter**, *n.*, *fem.* **waitress**, an attendant on the table; a salver. — **to wait on**, to serve, as in a store.

waive (wāv) *v.t.* [A.F. *wæver*, to refuse, to abandon, fr. Icel. *veifa*, to flutter] to give up claim to; to forego; to throw away.

wake (wāk) *v.t.* [A.S. *wacan*, to arise, come to life] to rouse from sleep; to arouse; to bring to life again; to watch with at night, as a dead body; —*v.i.* to be, or to continue, awake, to watch; to hold a night revel; to cease to sleep; to be stirred up; —*n.* a vigil; the sitting up of persons with a dead body; rousing from, or as from, sleep. — **wakeful**, *a.* sleepless; watchful. — **wakefulness**, *n.*

wake (wāk) *n.* [Icel. *vök*, a hole (in the ice)] the trail left by a vessel in the water.

waken (wā'kn) *v.t.* [A.S. *wæcnan*, to be aroused, fr. *wacan*, to wake] to arouse from sleep; to awaken; to stir up, —*v.s.* to wake; to be awakened.

waldgrave (wawld'grāv) *n.* [Ger. fr *wald*, forest, and *graf*, a count] formerly, in Germany, a forest caretaker; a German title of nobility.

wale (wāl) *n.* [A.S. *wala*, mark of stripes] the mark of a rod; a ridge or streak in cloth, etc.; —*v.t.* to mark with wales.

walk (wawk) *v.t.* [A.S. *wælcian*, to roll] to pass through or upon by the feet; to cause to step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace; to move off; —*v.i.* to go on foot; to appear as a specter; to move off; to conduct one's self; —*n.* act of walking; the slowest pace of a quadruped; that over which one walks; an avenue set with trees; distance walked over; a place on which sheep may graze; sphere; conduct; a ropewalk. — **walker**, *n.* — **walkout**, *n.* a strike of workers. — **walk-away**, **walkover**, *n.* a contest easily won.

wall (wawl) *n.* [A S *wæll*, fr. L. *vallum*, a rampart] a fence or rampart of stone, brick, etc.; one of the sides of a building or room; — *pl.* fortifications; works for defense. —*v.t.* to enclose with a wall; to fill with a wall. — **walled**, *a.*

walla by

(wol'a-bi) *n.* [Native name] a kind of kangaroo.



Wallaby

wallaroo (wol'a-rōo', wol'a-rōo') *n.* [Austral.] a large kangaroo.

wallet (wol'et) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a bag or sack; a knapsack, a peddler's pack; a bag carried by beggars; a kind of leather pouch or purse.

walleys (wawl'i) *n.* [Scand.] an eye with a white iris or cornea.

wallflower (wawl'flou-gr) *n.* a perennial sweet-smelling flower common on old walls in Europe, an American species of the same; one who stands aside without joining in dancing

wallop (wol'up) *v.t.* [M.E. *waloper*, *galopen*, fr. O.F. *galoper*, to gallop, fr. Icel. *völlr*, a field] to beat soundly; to flog; to whip; —*n.* a stroke or blow.

wallow (wol'ō) *v.* [A.S. *wælcian*, to roll round] to roll oneself about in a yielding substance; to live in lush or gross vice; —*n.* the place an animal wallows in.

walnut (wawl'nūt) *n.* [A.S. *wæalh*, foreign, and *hnuta*, nut] a tree with a hard, dark wood extensively employed for cabinet work, or its nut.



California Walnut Fruit and Leaves

walrus (wol'rūs) *n.* [Sw. *vall*, whale, and Icel. *hross*, horse] a mammal of the seal family, hunted for its oil and tusks.

waltz (wawltz) *n.* [Ger. *walzer*, fr. *walzen*, to roll] a triple-time dance performed by two persons with a whirling motion, music for this kind of dance; —*v.i.* to dance a waltz.

wampum (wom'pum) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] small beads made of shells, used by the N. American Indians as money and for adornment.

wan (won) *a.* [A.S.] having a sickly color; pale. — **wanly**, *adv.* — **wanness**, *n.*

wand (wond) *n.* [Icel. *vöndr*, a switch] a small stick; a rod; a rod used by conjurers or diviners.

wander (won'dgr) *v.t.* [A.S. *wandrian*, wander] to roam over; —*v.i.* to ramble here and there; to go astray; to be delirious; to err; to depart. — **wanderer**, *n.* — **wanderlust**, *n.* the yearning to wander or travel.

wane (wān) *v.t.* [A.S. *wanian*, fr. *wan*, wanting] to decrease; to fail, —*n.* decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; decline.

wangle (wang'gl) *v.t.* [Coll.] to squirm, as out of trouble; —*v.i.* to inveigle; to extract, as money, privileges, etc., by craftiness. — **wangler**, *n.*

want (wont) *n.* [Icel. *wau*] state of not having; that which is lacking, but needed; poverty; a thing of which the loss is felt; —*v.t.* to be without; to have occasion for; to feel need of; to wish or long for; —*v.s.* to be lacking; to be missed. — **wanting**, *a.* lacking; inferior.

wanton (won'tun) *v.* [A.S. *wan-*, lacking, and *ton*, pp. *legen*, to draw] reckless, in disregard of others; unrestrained, dissolute;—*n.* a lewd person; a vain trifler,—*v.* to rove and ramble without restraint; to revel, to play loosely. — **wantonly**, *adv.*—**wantonness**, *n.*

wapiti (wop'i-ti) *n.* [Amer. Ind.] the North American elk.

war (wawr) *n.* [O.H. Ger. *werra*, fr. *werran*, embroil] a state of contest; hostility; a conflict between nations or opposed groups, the profession of arms;—*v.* to strive forcibly; to fight.—**war dance**, a dance, esp. among the Amer. Indians, calculated to arouse the warlike spirit.

warble (wawr'bl) *v.* [O.F. *werbler*, fr. O.H. Ger.; cf. Ger. *wirbeln*, to warble] to sing in a quavering manner; to trill; to carol,—*v.* to sound melodiously;—*n.* a low, sweet stream of melody; a song.—**warbler**, *n.* one who warbles; any of a genus of small, brightly colored birds with a trilling note.



Warbler

ward (wawrd) *v.* [A.S. *weardian*, protect, fr. *weard*, keeper] to watch; to protect; to fend; to turn aside;—*v.* to be on the watch; to keep guard;—*n.* watch; guard; a minor, or person under the care of a guardian; a division of a city or hospital; a ridge of metal in a lock;—*a* pert to a division of a city—**warder**, *n.* one who wards or keeps, a staff of authority.

warden (wawr'dn) *n.* [A.F. *warden*, a guardian, O.F. *gardein*, fr. O.F. *warder*, *garder*, to guard, fr. O.S. *wardōn*, to watch] a keeper, as at a prison; a guardian, the head of a school or college in England; the manager of a church.

wardrobe (wawrd'rōb) *n.* [O.F. *warderobe*, *garderobe*. See **guard** and **robe**] a room, or portable closet, where clothes are kept; clothing collectively.

wardroom (wawrd'room) *n.* on a ship of war, the living quarters or the messroom of the officers below captain and above ensign in rank.

ware (wār) *a.* [A.S. *war*, cautious] cautious; watchful.

ware (wār) *n.* [A.S. *waru*] article of merchandise; in *pl.* sense, pottery, eating utensils, etc.;—*pl.* goods; commodities; merchandise.

warehouse (wār'house) *n.* a storehouse for goods;—*v.* to place in a warehouse.

warfare (wawr'fār) *n.* [E. *war*, and A.S. *waran*, to go] war; hostilities; struggle;—*v.* to engage in war.

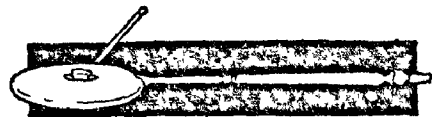
warily (wār'i-lī) *adv.* cautiously; prudently.—**wariness** (wār'i-nes) *n.*

warlike (wawr'lik) *a.* disposed for war; having a martial appearance; hostile.

warlock (wawr'lok) *n.* [A.S. *warloga*, a truce-breaker, fr. *war*, truth, and *ledgan*, he] a wizard.

warlord (wawr'lawrd) *n.* a military leader, esp. one who leads a private or semiprivate army without authorization by a government.

warm (wawrm) *a.* [A.S. *wearm*] hot to a moderate extent; not cold; hearty; earnest; excited; passionate; affectionate; zealous; [Paint.] having yellow or red for a basis of color;—*v.* to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to excite interest or zeal in,—*v.* to become moderately heated; to become animated.—**warmer**, *n.*—**warmly**, *adv.*—**warmth**, *n.* gentle heat; fervor of mind; good feeling; cordiality; earnestness; enthusiasm. — **warm-hearted**, *a.* sympathetic; generous.—**warming pan**, a closed pan with a long handle, formerly filled with live coals and used as a bed-warmer.



Warming Pan

warn (wawrn) *v.* [A.S. *wearnian*, to take heed, to warn] to caution in advance; to notify by authority.

warning (wawrn'ing) *n.* the act of one who warns, a caution, a threat.

warp (wawrp) *v.* [A.S. *weorpan*, throw, cast] to turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction; to stretch into lengths for weaving;—*v.* to turn, twist, or be twisted; to fly with a bending or waving motion;—*n.* the threads extended lengthwise in a loom, and crossed by the woof; tow line.

warpath (wawr'path) *n.* the way or direction toward war. — on the warpath, eager for war; hostile; quarrelsome.

warrant (wor'ant) *v.* [O.F. *warrantir*, to warrant, fr. O.H. Ger. *werēn*, to certify] to authorize, to justify; to assure; to indemnify against loss, to guarantee to be as represented,—*n.* that which warrants or justifies an act; a writing that authorizes a person to receive money or other thing. — **warrantable**, *a.* justifiable — **warrantably**, *adv.* — **warrantee**, *n.* one to whom a warranty is given.—**warrantor**, *n.* one who gives a warranty.—**warrant officer**, in the army or navy, one classed as an officer but below the rank of second lieutenant or ensign.

warranty (wor'an-ti) *n.* an assurance that a thing is as represented; security; guarantee;—*v.* to warrant.

warren (wor'en) *n.* [O.F. *warene*, fr. O.H. Ger. *warjan*, to protect] a piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits.

warrior (wor'i-gr) *n.* a man engaged in war; a champion; a good soldier; a brave man.

warship (wawr'ship) *n.* a ship of war; any ship used offensively in naval operations during war.

wart (wawrt) *n.* [A.S. *wearle*, a wart] a small, hard excrescence on the skin; a hardened protuberance on plants.

wary (wār'i) *a.* cautious; prudent.—*Syn.* watchful; vigilant; alert; guarded; careful.

was (woz) [A.S. *wæs*] the past tense of the verb *to be*.

wash (wash) *v.t.* [A.S. *wæscan*] to cleanse with liquid, as water; to scrub; to wear away by the action of water; to tint lightly and thinly; to separate, as gold, by the action of water;—*v.i.* to perform the act of *ablution*; to cleanse clothes in water; to be worn away by the action of water;—*n.* the quantity of clothes washed at once; a liquid applied to a surface, or a body, as a lotion or coat of color.—**washable**, *a.*—**washboard**, *n.* a corrugated board against which clothes are rubbed when being washed.—**washcloth**, *n.* a cloth for washing.—**wash goods**, fabrics that are uninjured by washing.

washer (wash'er) *n.* one who washes; a washing machine; a ring, usually of metal or leather, against which a nut is tightened to secure a tight joint, or which is placed between mechanical parts to relieve friction.

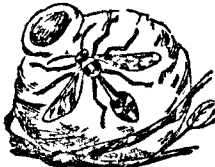
washerwoman (wash'er-woom-an) *n.* a woman who takes in washing, or washes by the day.

washing (wash'ing) *n.* act of one that washes, *ablution*; clothes washed at one time; wash;—*a.* used in, or intended for, washing.

washout (wash'out) *n.* a washing out, as by water; a failure, as of a person, enterprise, etc.

washroom (wash'room) *n.* a room for washing; a bathroom.

wasp (wosp) *n.* [A.S. *waps*] a winged, slender-bodied insect of several varieties, the female and worker of which are capable of stinging severely; an irritable person.—**wasplish** (wosp'ish) *a.* like a wasp; irritable; peevish.—**wasplishly**, *adv.*



Potter Wasp on Nest

wassail (wos'al) *n.* [A.S. *weshāl*, be in health] an ancient salutation in drinking; roistering festivity; a spiced liquor; a festal song;—*v.s.* to carouse;—*a.* convivial.

wast (wost) second person singular past tense of the verb *to be*.

waste (wäst) *v.t.* [O.F. *wast*, fr. L. *vastus*, *vastus*, waste] to devastate; to wear away by degrees; to impair gradually; to employ lavishly; to throw away as valueless; to spend recklessly;—*v.i.* to be consumed;—*a.* desolate; dreary; lying unused; unproductive; uncultivated;—*n.* that which is desolate; uncultivated country; that which is discarded.—**wastage**, *n.* loss by use or decay.—**wasterful**, *a.*—**waster**, *n.* a person who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly.—**wastebasket**, *n.* a basket for discarded materials, esp. waste paper.

wastrel (wäs'trel) *n.* one who spends wastefully; a profligate.

watch (woch) *n.* [A.S. *wacōn*, to wake] act of watching; close observation; a guard; a division of the night; a small timepiece carried in the pocket; in ships, an allotted portion of time of being on duty; those members of the officers and crew of a vessel that together attend to operating it for an allotted time;—*v.t.* to keep in view; to tend;—*v.i.* to be vigilant; to keep guard.—**watcher**, *n.*—**watchful**, *a.* alert; attentive; cautious.—**watchfulness**, *n.*—**watchman**, *n.*—**watchword**, *n.* the word given to sentinels to distinguish a friend from an enemy; a countersign; password.—**watchmaker**, *n.* one who makes and repairs watches.

water (waw'ter) *n.* [A.S. *wæter*] a transparent fluid, without taste or smell, known chemically as H₂O; the fluid that drops from the clouds as rain; a body of water; the color or luster of a diamond;—*pl.* waves;—*v.t.* to wet or soak with water; to irrigate; to provide with water to drink; to issue new securities without adding to capital;—*v.i.* to shed water; to get or drink water; to gather saliva, as a symptom of appetite.—**watery**, *a.* resembling water; thin, as a liquid; tasteless; humid.—**water biscuit**, a biscuit made of flour and water.—**water closet**, a room with a toilet.—**water color**, a paint in which water is the vehicle.—**watercourse**, *n.* a streambed.—**watercress**, *n.* a perennial plant bearing white, strong-scented flowers and growing in clear fresh water.—**water cure**, torture by compelling the victim to drink an excessive amount of water.—**waterfall**, *n.* a steep fall or flow of water; a cascade.—**water gas**, *n.* a fuel gas made by passing steam over heated carbon.—**water glass**, a glass for holding water; a water clock; a silicate of potassium or sodium, usually in the form of powder or a thick sirup, used in preserving eggs, as an adhesive or cement, etc.—**water ice**, frozen fruit juice.—**water jacket**, a hollow covering, or an enclosed space, through which water is passed to cool an interior, as of an internal-combustion engine.—**water level**, the level formed by the surface of still water; a leveling instrument in which water is employed.—**water lily**, an aquatic plant with fragrant flowers and large, floating leaves.—**water line**, a ship's line drawn at the surface of the water.—**waterlog**, *v.t.* to saturate with water.—**water main**, a large pipe for water supply.—**waterman**, *n.* a boatman; one who works near water.—**watermark**, *n.* a distinguishing mark seen in paper when held to the light.—**watermelon**, *n.* a large, long melon, green when ripe, with a red, juicy pulp.—**water moccasin**, a poisonous, elaborately marked snake of the eastern U.S., living in or near water.—**water polo**, *n.* a game played in swimming pools with a round, light ball, which one team attempts to put across the opponents' goal.—**water power**, *n.* power supplied by running or falling water.—**waterproof**, *a.* impervious to water;—*n.* waterproof material.—**watershed**, *n.* a hill separating two drainage areas.—**waterside**, *n.* the bank, or margin, of a river or lake; the sea,

shore.—waterspout, *n.* a whirlwind over water, producing a vortex connecting sea and cloud, with a progressive motion.—waterworks, *n.* buildings and equipment for furnishing water supply.—watered silk, silk upon which a wavy pattern has been produced.—watering place, a place where water may be obtained; a place of resort for mineral water, or bathing.

watt (wot) *n.* [after James Watt] a unit of power equal to that produced by work at the rate of one joule per sec. or by one ampere under one volt pressure; 1/746 horse-power.

wattle (wot'l) *n.* [A.S. *watel*, *watul*] a twig used for plating; a hurdle made of twigs; the fleshy excrescence under the throat of the domestic fowl; an Australian acacia, valued for its bark;—*v.t.* to bind with twigs; to plait.

wave (wäv) *n.* [A.S. *wafan*, to wave with the hand] a swell; [Poet.] the sea; an undulation; a vibration; a gesture; a progressive movement, as a heat wave,—*v.t.* to raise into inequalities of surface; to move one way and the other; to brandish; to beckon;—*v.i.* to move like a wave; to be moved, as a signal.—*wavy*, *a.* playing to and fro, full of waves.—*wave length*, *n.* the distance between corresponding points on successive waves, esp. radio waves.

waver (wä'vər) *v.i.* [M.E. *waveren*, to wander about] to move to and fro; to fluctuate; to totter.

wax (waks) *n.* [M.E., fr. A.S. *weax*] the substance of which a honeycomb is made; beeswax; any similar substance prepared from various animal and plant bodies; paraffin.—*v.t.* to smear or rub with wax; to treat with wax.—*waxen*, *a.* made of wax.—*waxy*, *a.* resembling wax; viscid; soft; yielding.—*waxwork*, *n.* figures formed on wax in imitation of real beings, imitations in wax flowers, fruit, etc.;—*pl.* an exhibition of wax figures.

wax (waks) *v.i.* [M.E. *waxen*, fr. A.S. *weaxan*] to increase; thrive; grow.

way (wä) *n.* [A.S. *weg*] a path or road of any kind; street; progress; manner; method;—*pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched.—*wayfarer*, *n.* [way, and A.S. *faran*, to go] a traveler.—*wayfaring*, *a.* traveling; journeying.—*waylay* (wä-lä') *v.t.* [fr. way and lay] to lie in wait for.—*wayside*, *n.* the border of a road or path.—*wayward*, *a.* [fr. away and ward] froward; wilful.—*Syn.* of "way," course; channel, pass; track; means;—of "wayward," temperamental; unruly, capricious; ungovernable.

we (wē) *pron.* *pl.* of the first personal *pron.* [A.S.] I and another, or others; people in general.

weak (wēk) *a.* [A.S. *wæcan*, to weaken, fr. *wæc*, weak] wanting strength; frail; lacking force; spiritless; foolish; unsupported by force of reason or truth; wanting in point or vigor.—*weakly*, *adv.*;—*a.* infirm.—*weaken*, *v.t.* to make weak;—*v.i.* to become weaker.—*weakfish*, *n.* a common food fish of the eastern U.S. coasts.—*weakling*, *n.* a feeble creature.—*Syn.* of "weak," feeble; infirm; strengthless; decrepit.

weal (wēl) *n.* [M.E. *wele*, fr. A.S. *wela*, prosperity; cf. A.S. *wel*, well] prosperity; happiness; public interest.

weald (wēld) *n.* [M.E.; cf. wild and wold] a forest; a woody waste; wold; any open country.

wealth (welth) *n.* [M.E. *welthe*, fr. *wela*, goods, or land.—*wealthy*, *a.* having great wealth.—*wealthily*, *adv.*—*wealthiness*, *n.*—*Syn.* of "wealthy," affluent; opulent; propertied; moneyed; rich.

wean (wēn) *v.t.* [A.S. *wēnian*, accustom] to accustom to lack of the mother's milk; to alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire.

weapon (wep'un, wep'n) *n.* [A.S. *wæpen*] an instrument to fight with.

wear (wār) *v.t.* [A.S. *wērian*] to have on; to use up; to waste by rubbing; to affect by degrees; to exhaust;—*v.i.* to last or hold out; to waste gradually;—*n.* act of wearing; impairment from use; dress, the fashion.—*wearable*, *a.*—*wearer*, *n.*—*Syn.* of *v.* to rub; chafe; abrade; deteriorate; diminish; consume; tire; impair.

weary (wēr'i) *a.* [A.S. *wērig*, tired] fatigued; having the patience worn out;—*v.t.* to make weary;—*v.i.* to become weary.—*wearily*, *adv.*—*weariness*, *n.*—*wearless*, *a.*—*wearlessly*, *adv.*—*wearlessness*, *n.*—*wearisome*, *a.* causing weariness; annoying.—*wearisomely*, *adv.*—*wearisomeness*, *n.*—*Syn.* of "weary," tired; worn; exhausted; irked.

weasel (wē'zl) *n.* [A.S.] a small, slender carnivorous quadruped.



Weasel

weather (weth'ər) *n.* [A.S. *weder*] the atmospheric conditions;—*v.t.* to expose to weather, to season by exposure to air; to sail to windward of; to endure; undergo.—*weathering*, *n.* the action of the elements in altering a surface.—*weathered* (weth'ərd) *a.* having the surface altered by exposure to the elements.—*weathercock*, *n.* a vane; a fickle, inconstant person.—*weatherboard*, *n.* the windward side of a ship.—*weatherbound*, *a.* delayed by bad weather.—*weatherglass*, *n.* an instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere.—*weather strip*, a strip of soft material, as felt, used to make doors and casements tight against the weather.

weave (wēv) *v.t.* [A.S. *wefan*] to form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; to entwine into a fabric; to fabricate, as a plot;—*v.s.* to practice weaving; to be woven.—*weaver bird*, a finch remarkable for its closely-woven nest.

web (web) *n.* [A.S. *wēbb*, a web] that which is woven; textile fabric; a piece of cloth; the membrane that unites the toes of birds; a cob web.—*webbing*, *n.* a strong fabric used in upholstery.—*webfoot*, *n.* a

foot in which the toes are joined by a skin or membrane.

wed (wed) *v. t.* [A.S. *weddian*, to pledge, engage, betroth, fr. *wedd*, a pledge] to marry; to unite closely in affection;—*v. i.* to contract matrimony.—**wedding** (wed'ing) *n.* nuptials; marriage.

wedge (wej) *n.* [A.S. *wecg*] a piece of hard material, with a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., or jammed between objects to make them tight;—*v. i.* to jam; to fix in the manner of a wedge; to fasten with a wedge, or wedges.

wedlock (wed'lok) *n.* [A.S. *wed*, pledge, and *luc*, a sport, a gift] marriage; matrimony.

Wednesday (wenz'dā) *n.* [A.S. *Wōden's dag*, Woden's day] the fourth day of the week, after Tuesday.

wee (wē) *a.* [M.E. *we*, *wet*, a bit] small; little.

weed (wēd) *n.* [A.S. *wēd*] any plant that is useless or troublesome in a garden; anything (or person) useless; a cigar;—*v. i.* to free from weeds, or from anything offensive.

weeds (wēds) *n. pl.* [A.S. *wæde*, *wæd*] clothes; esp. mourning garb, as of a widow.

week (wēk) *n.* [A.S. *wice*, *wicu*] a period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sunday to the next.—**weekly**, *a.* pert. to a week; happening once a week;—*n.* a publication issued weekly;—*adv.* once a week.—**week-end**, *n.* the end of a week; the time between Friday night or Saturday noon and Monday morning;—*v. s.* to spend a week-end.—**weekday**, *n.* any day except Sunday.

ween (wēn) *v. i.* [A.S. *wēnan*, imagine] to think; to fancy.

weep (wēp) *v. i.* [A.S. *wēpan*, to cry aloud] to bewail; to pour forth, or shed, drop by drop, as tears;—*v. i.* to show grief or distress by tears; lament; drip; droop.

weevil (wē'vl) *n.* [A.S. *wifel*] any of a group of small beetles, as the **boll weevil**, whose larvae are destructive to fruit trees, corn, cotton plants, etc.



Boll Weevil (1) and Flower Weevil (2)

weft (weft) *n.* [A.S. *weft*, fr. *wefan*, weave] the threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage; woof.

weigh (wā) *v. i.* [A.S. *wegan*, to bear] to bear up; to lift; to find the weight of; to estimate carefully; to oppress;—*v. i.* to have weight; to be considered as important; to press hard.

weight (wāt) *n.* [A.S. *wiht*, fr. *wegan*] gravity; heaviness; relative quantity of matter; pressure; importance; a definite mass of metal, to be used on a balance, for ascertaining the weight of other bodies;—*v. i.* to load with a weight; to attach weights to.—**weighty**, *a.* having great weight; burdensome; serious.—**weightily**, *adv.*

weir (wēr) *n.* [A.S. *wer*] a river dam; a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream to catch fish.

weird (wērd) *n.* [A.S. *wyrd*, destiny] a spell or charm; fate; destiny [Scot.];—*a.* skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; uncanny.—**weirdly**, *adv.*—**weirdness**, *n.*

welcome (wel'kum) *a.* [for *well come*] received with gladness; free to enjoy;—*n.* salutation; kind reception;—*v. i.* to greet with kindness; to receive cheerfully.

weld (weld) *v. i.* [M.E. *well*, fr. Sw. *välla*] to unite, as pieces of iron, by beating, or compressing, or fusion.—**welder**, *n.*

welfare (wel'fār) *n.* [A.S. *wel*, well, and *faran*, to fare, go] well-doing or well-being; happiness; exemption from evil.—**welfare work**, community work for the betterment of children, the poor, etc.

welkin (wel'kin) *n.* [A.S. *wolcna*, *pl.* of *wolcen*, cloud] the vault of heaven; the sky.

well (wel) *n.* [A.S. *wella*, a spring; cf. *wellan*, boil] a flow of water from the earth; a spring; a source; a hole sunk into the earth to reach and bring up water, oil, gas, etc.; any hollow or space like a well; an apartment in the hold of a fishing vessel;—*v. s.* to issue forth; to spring.

well (wel) *a.* [A.S. *wel*, well] in good health; comfortable; proper;—*adv.* in a proper manner; rightly; agreeably; favorably; considerably; fairly; skillfully.—**well-being**, welfare.

Welsh (welsh) *a.* [A.S. *welisc*, Celtic, fr. *welsh*, a Celt] relating to Wales or its inhabitants;—*n.* the language of Wales, or of the Welsh.—*pl.* the natives of Wales.

welsh (welsh) *v. i.* and *t.* [Etym. doubtful] to cheat, by running off, as from a racecourse without paying one's debts.

welt (welt) *n.* [cf. A.S. *wyltan*, to roll] a hem; a cord, covered with cloth, and sewed on a seam or border; a weal; a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole;—*v. t.* to furnish with a welt; to flog.

welter (wel'ter) *v. i.* [A.S. *weltan*, roll] to roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow;—*n.* a pool, as of mud, blood, etc.; a tumult.

welter (wel'ter) *a.* [Etym. doubtful] pert. to a specially weighted race in horse racing.—**welterweight**, a boxer or wrestler weighing more than a lightweight and less than a middleweight.

wen (wen) *n.* [A.S. *wenn*] a harmless fatty tumor, esp. one on the scalp.

wench (wench) *n.* [M.E. *wenche*, a child, fr. A.S. *wenclo*, children] a young woman; a maid; a harlot.

wend (wend) *v. i.* [A.S. *wendan*, go] to betake oneself; to betake;—*v. i.* to go; to betake oneself.

went (went) orig. past tense of *wend*, used as the past tense of *go*.

were (wer) [A.S. *wæron*] the past indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of *be*.

werewolf (wer'-, wēr'woolf) *n.* [A.S. *wer*, man, and *wulf*, wolf] a person believed to be able to change himself into a wolf.

wert (wert) the second person singular of *were*.

Wesleyan (wes'li-an) *a* pert. to John Wesley, founder of Methodism.—*n.*

west (west) *n.* [A.S.] the point in the heavens where the sun sets, opposite east; the western part.—*a.* situated in the west; western; coming from the west, as a west wind.—*adv.* to the west.—*westerly*; *a.* toward the west;—*adv.*—*western* (wes'tern) *a.* situated in the west; coming from the west.—*westerly*, *n.* a person from the west.—*westernmost*, *westmost*, *s.* most westerly.—*westing* (wes'ting) *n.* space or distance westward.—*westward*, *adv.* toward the west.

wet (wet) *a.* [A.S. *wæt*] containing or bearing water; full of moisture; rainy, not against the sale or use of alcoholic liquors.—*n.* water, moisture, rain;—*v. t.* to make wet.

wether (weih'er) *n.* [A.S. *wither*] a castrated ram.

whack (hwak) *v. t.* [thwack] to strike; to thwack;—*v. i.* to strike anything with a smart blow;—*n.* a blow; a share, a thwack.

whale (hwäl) *n.* [A.S. *hwäl*] the largest of sea animals, valued for its oil and, in certain species, baleen or *whalebone*.—*whaler*, *n.* ship used in whaling.—*whaling*, *n.* the hunting and killing of whales.—*whaleboat*, *n.*—*whalebone*, *n.* a firm, elastic substance found in the upper jaw of whales.—*whale oil*, oil obtained from the blubber of whales.



Right Whale

whang (hwang) *v. t.* [a form of whack] to thwack; to flog; to cut in large slices or strips;—*n.* a blow, a slice.

wharf (hwaw'ri) *n.*; *pl.* wharfs, wharves (hwaw'ris, hwä'wrvz) [A.S. *wharf*] bank to keep out water, fr. *hwæorfan*, to turn a quay on the shore of a harbor, etc., for loading and unloading vessels; a pier.—*wharfage*, *n.* the fee paid for the use of a wharf; berthage.—*wharfinger* (hwaw'fin-jer) *n.* a man who owns, or has the care of, a wharf.

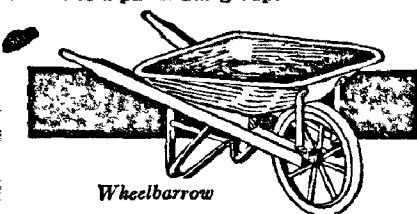
what (hwot) *pron.* [A.S. *hwæt*] an interrogative pronoun (used elliptically, in exclamation, or adjectively); a relative pronoun, meaning *that which* (used adjectively); such . . . as, whatever;—*adv.* why? in what respect? to what degree?—*whatever* (hwot-ev'er) *pron.* anything that; all that.—*whatsoever* (hwot-sö-ev'er) *a.* whatever.—*whatnot* (hwot'not) *n.* a piece of furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc.; any indefinite additional thing.

wheat (hwët) *n.* [A.S. *hwæte*] a plant yielding a white flour for bread.—*wheaten*, *a.* made of wheat.

wheat ear (hwët'er) *n.* [white and ear] a small bird resembling the stonechat and the whinchat.

wheedle (hwë'dl) *v. t.* [A.S. *wædlian*, to beg, fr. *wæd*, poverty] to gain by flattery;—*v. i.* to flatter, to coax.

wheel (hwël) *n.* [A.S. *hwæl*] a circular frame or disk turning on an axis, an instrument formerly used for punishing criminals; the attribute of Fortune, as the emblem of chance; a rotation; a cycle;—*v. t.* to convey on wheels; to furnish with a wheel or wheels;—*v. i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis; to revolve; to change direction; to roll forward; to ride a bicycle.—*wheelwork*, *n.* a combination of wheels, as in clocks, etc.—*wheelwright*, *n.* a man who makes wheels and wheel carriages.—*wheelbarrow*, *n.* a light frame with one wheel, on which loads are carried.—*wheel horse*, the horse in a tandem hitch that is nearest the wheels and thus usually does the hardest pulling; hence, a person who works hard to advance the interests of a particular group.



Wheelbarrow

wheeze (hwëz) *v. i.* [A.S. *hwæsan*] to breathe hard.—*wheezy* (hwë-z) *a.* affected with wheezing

whelk (hwelk) *n.* [A.S. *wluc*, mollusk] a univalve shellfish, a species of periwinkle.

whelm (hwelm) *v. t.* [Scand.] to cover completely; to submerge; to engulf.

whelp (wheip) *n.* [A.S. *hwelp*] the young of the dog, lion, etc.; a cub; a puppy, a youth (contemptuously);—*v. t.* to bring forth young (as a dog);—*v. i.*

when (hwen) *adv.* and *conj.* [A.S. *hwænne*] at what time; at the time that; whereas; at which time.—*whenever* (hwen-ev'er) *adv.* and *conj.* at whatever time; also *whene'er*.—*whenever* (hwen-sö-ev'er) *adv.* and *conj.* whenever.

whence (hwens) *adv.* and *conj.* from what place; from what, or which, cause, etc.—*whencesoever* (hwens-sö-ev'er) *adv.* and *conj.* from what place, source, or cause

where (hwär) *adv.* and *conj.* [A.S. *hwær*] at what place, in what circumstances; at the place in which—*whereas* (hwär-az') *conj.* considering that; when in fact.—*whereat* (hwär-at') *adv.* at which, at what.—*whereby* (hwär-bi') *adv.* by which; by what.—*wherefore* (hwär'fö'r) *adv.* for which reason;—*conj.* accordingly; in consequence of which.—*wherein* (hwär-in') *adv.* in which; in which, or what, respect, etc., in what.—*whereinsoever* (hwär-in-sö-ev'er) *adv.* in whatever respect or place.—*whereinto* (hwär-in'too, hwär-in-too') *adv.* into which; into what.—*whereof* (hwär-ov') *adv.* of which; of what.—*whereon* (hwär-on') *adv.* on which; on what.—*wheresoever* (hwär-sö-

ev'er) *adv.* in, or to, whatever place.—**whereto** (hwär-too') *adv.* to which; to what; to what end; also **whereunto**.—**whereupon** (hwär-u-pon') *adv.* upon which; in consequence of which.—**wherever** (hwär-ev'er) *adv.* at whatever place; also **where'er**.—**wherewith** (hwär-with') *adv.* with which; with what.—**wherewithal** (hwär-wi-thawl') *adv.* wherewith;—*n.* means.—**whereabout** (hwär-a-bout') *adv.* and *conj.* about where; near what or which place;—*n.* place where one is; also **whereabouts**.

wherry (hwer'i) *n.* [Etym. uncert.] a light boat; a small racing scull.

whet (hwet) *v.t.* [A.S. *hwæt*, sharp, bold, brave] to rub, for the purpose of sharpening; to make sharp, keen, or eager; to stir up;—*n.* the act of sharpening.—**whetstone** (hwet-stön) *n.* a stone for sharpening instruments by friction; a hone.

whether (hwelh'er) *pron.* [A.S. *hwæther*] which of two;—*conj.* used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other, or others, being connected by *or*.

whew (hwü) *n.* or *int.* [imit.] a sound expressing astonishment, disgust, etc.

whew (hwä) *n.* [A.S. *hwæg*] the thin part of milk, from which the curd, etc., have been separated in making cheese.

which (hwich) *pron.* [A.S. *hwic*] an interrogative signifying *who*, or *what one*, of a number; a relative, used of things; also used adjectively.—**whichever** (hwich-ev'er) *pron.* whether one or the other.—**whichever** (hwich-sö-ev'er) *pron.* whichever.

whiff (hwif) *n.* [imit.] a quick smell; a puff of air;—*v.t.* to throw out in whiffs; to blow;—*v.i.* to emit whiffs, as of smoke.—**whiffle** (hwif'l) *v.t.* [fr. *whiff*] to disperse, as by a puff;—*v.i.* to veer, as the wind; to prevaricate.—**whiffletree**, *n.* [fr. *whiffle*, to veer] the bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened; also **whippetree**.

Whig (hwig) *n.* [Contr. fr. *whiggamore*] originally in Scotland, a Covenanter; a liberal in British politics; in America, a supporter of the Revolution, or one of a political party founded about 1834;—*a.* pert. to the Whigs.—**Whiggish**, *a.*—**Whiggery**, *n.*

while (hwil) *n.* [A.S. *hwil*, a pause, a time] time; trouble;—*conj.* during the time that; at the same time that;—*v.t.* to cause; to pass away; to spend.—**whilst** (hwilst) *adv.* **while**.—**whilom** (hwil'om) *adv.* [A.S. *hwilum*, dative pl. of *hwil*] at times; formerly; once.

whim (hwim) *n.* [Icel. *hvima*, to have straying eyes] a sudden fancy; a caprice.—*Syn.* humor; crotchety; vagary; freak; notion.

whimper (hwim'per) *v.t.* [*whine*] to utter in a low whining tone;—*v.i.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice;—*n.* a low, peevish cry.

whimsical (hwim'zi-kal) *a.* full of whims; odd; capricious; fanciful. — **whimsicality** (hwim'zi-kal'i-ti) *n.* state or quality of being whimsical.—**whimsy**, *n.* [*whim*] a whim; a freak; whimsicality.—**whimsically**, *adv.*

whin (hwin) *n.* [W. *chwyn*, weeds, a single weed, furze] a plant with yellow flowers.—**whinchat**, *n.* a small singing bird of Europe which haunts furze.

whine (hwin) *v.t.* [A.S. *hwinan*, to whine] to utter a plaintive cry; to complain in an unmanly way;—*n.* a plaintive tone; a mean complaint.—**whiner**, *n.*—**whiningly**, *adv.*—**whiny**, *a.*

whinny (hwin'i) *a.* [*whin*, furze] abounding in whins.

whinny (hwin'i) *v.t.* [Freq. of *whine*] to neigh;—*n.* the neigh of a horse.

whip (hwip) *v.t.* [M.E. *whippen*; cf. M.E. *wippen*, to jump up and down] to strike with a lash; to flog; to lash, as with sarcasm; to sew slightly; to overlay, as a cord, with other cords; to jerk; to snatch; to beat into froth, as milk or eggs; to keep together, as a party whip;—*v.i.* to start suddenly;—*n.* an instrument for driving animals, or for correction; a member of Congress who summons the members of his party together to support or defeat a bill. — **whipper** (hwip'er) *n.* one who whips, esp. an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.—**whiphand**, *n.* the hand that holds the whip; advantage; control.

whippersnapper (hwip'er-snap'er) *n.* an impudent or presumptuous person.

whippet

(hwip'et) *n.* a small swift-running dog bred from the greyhound and the terrier.



Whippet

whippetree

(hwip'i-trē) *n.* [Freq. of *whip*, to swing, and *tree*, as an axle-tree] whiffletree.

whippoorwill (hwip'pöör-wil) *n.* [imit. of its notes] an American bird of nocturnal habits, somewhat resembling the nightjar.

whir (hwer) *v.t.* [Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl] to turn, fly, etc., so as to make a buzzing or whizzing noise;—*n.* the sound made by that which whirs.

whirl (hwir'l) *v.t.* [Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl] to turn round rapidly; to remove quickly (with away);—*v.i.* to revolve speedily;—*n.* rapid rotation; anything that whirls.—**whirlpool**, *n.* a vortex or circular eddy of water.—**whirlwind**, *n.* a violent wind, moving as if round an axis, with a progressive motion.—**whirligig**, *n.* a child's toy; a water beetle; a merry-go-round.

whisk (hwisk) *n.* [Scand.] a rapid, sweeping motion; a small bunch of grass, straw, etc., used for a brush; a brush or besom; an instrument for whisking eggs, cream, etc.;—*v.t.* to sweep, or agitate, with a light, rapid motion;—*v.i.* to move nimbly and speedily.—**whisk broom**, a short, light broom used for dusting.

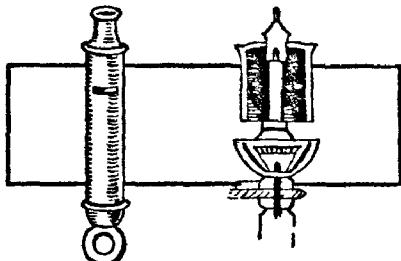
whisker (hwisk'er) *n.* hair on a man's cheek;—*pl.* the long stiff hairs about an animal's mouth.

whisky (hwɪs'ki) *n.* also **whiskey** [Gael. *uisge beatha*, water of life] a spirit distilled from grain, etc.

whisper (hwɪs'pɜr) *v.t.* [A.S. *hwisprian*] to utter in a low, sibilant tone; to suggest secretly;—*v.i.* to speak in whispers;—*n.* a low, soft, sibilant voice, a hint or insinuation.

whist (hwɪst) *a.* [cf. *hiss*] hushed, silent;—*int.* hush! silence!—*v.t.* to silence;—*v.i.* to be silent;—*n.* a game at cards somewhat resembling bridge, but with no dummy.

whistle (hwɪs'l) *v.t.* [A.S. *hwistlian*] to utter a kind of musical sound by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to sound a whistle, or similar wind instrument;—*n.* a sharp, shrill sound, made by pressing the breath through the lips; an instrument producing a whistling sound.—**whistler**, *n.*



Mouth Whistle, left, and Section of Steam Whistle

whit (hwɪt) *n.* [A.S. *whit*] the smallest part imaginable, a jot.

white (hwɪt) *a.* [A.S. *hwit*] being without color; snowy, spotless; pure and unalloyed;—*n.* the color of pure snow; something white; one of the white race of men;—*v.t.* to whiten—**whiten**, *v.t.* or *i.* to make, or grow white.—**whitener**, *n.*—**whitewash**, *n.* a liquid composition as lime and water, for whitening something.—*v.t.* to cover with whitewash; to clear the reputation of, in sport, to prevent from scoring.—**whitewasher**, *n.*—**whitewood** (hwɪt'wɔd) *n.* any tree with white or whitish timber—**white elephant**, a gift that gives the recipient more bother than it is worth.—**white heat**, temperature at which substances become incandescent.—**white lead**, a carbonate of lead, used as a pigment, etc.

whither (hwɪθ'ɜr) *adv.* [A.S. *hwider*] to what, or which, place.—**whithersoever** (hwɪθ'ɜr-sō-ev'ɜr) *adv.* to whatever place.

whiting (hwɪ'tɪŋ) *n.* [*whitic*] a seafish allied to the cod (valued for its delicate flesh); fine-ground chalk.

whitish (hwɪ'tɪʃ) *a.* somewhat white.

whitlow (hwɪt'lɔ) *n.* [for *whickflaw*—i.e., *quick*, the sensitive part under the fingernail, and *flaw*, a crack] a suppurative inflammation of a finger or toe.

Whitmonday (hwɪt'mʌn-dā) *n.* the Monday after

Whitsunday.—**Whitsun** (hwɪt'sʌn) *a.* pert. to, or observed at, Whitsuntide.—**Whitsunday**, *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter (so called because the newly baptized appeared in white garments).—**Whitsuntide**, *n.* the week beginning with Whitsunday.

whittle (hwɪt'l) *n.* [A.S. *thwitan*, to cut] a pocket knife;—*v.t.* to shape with a small knife;—*v.i.* to cut wood aimlessly.—**whittler**, *n.*

whiz (hwɪz) *n.* [imit] a harsh or loud hissing sound,—*v.t.* to make a whiz.

who (hoo) *pron* [A.S. *hwē*] relative or interrogative, referring to persons.

whoa (hō) *int.* stop! used esp in guiding horses.

whoever (hō-ev'ɜr) *pron.* whatever person, any one, without exception.

whole (hōl) *a.* [A.S. *hāl*] all, entire; not defective or imperfect, healthy; sound,—*n.* the entire thing, a complete system; aggregate, gross, sum—**wholesome**, *a.* salubrious, conducive to health; sound, salutary—**wholly** (hō'h) *adv.* completely, perfectly.

wholesale (hōl'sāl) *n.* sale of goods in large quantity;—*a.* buying and selling in large quantities; extensive,—*v.t.* to sell at wholesale.—**wholesaler**, *n.*—**wholesaling**, *n.* the business of a wholesaler.

whom (hōm) *pron* the objective case of *who*—**whomsoever** (hōm'sō-ev'ɜr) *pron.* the objective of *whosoever*; any person, without exception.

whoop (hwoop, hōop) *n.* [F. *houper*] a shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot, as of an owl,—*v.t.* to hoot at; *v.i.* to shout; to hoot, as an owl.—**whooping cough** (hwoop'pɪŋ-kɔf, hōop'pɪŋ-kɔf) *n.* a contagious disease, esp. of children, marked by convulsive coughing and a loud inspiration.

whop (hwɔp) *v.t.* [cf. W. *chwap*, a sudden stroke] to beat severely.

whopper (hwɔp'ɜr) *n.* anything unusually large; a monstrous lie.

whore (hōr) *n.* [Scand.] a harlot,—*v.t.* to corrupt;—*v.i.* to have unlawful sexual intercourse, esp with a harlot.

whorl (hwɜrl) *n.* [A.S. *hworfan*, to turn] a ring of leaves, etc., of a plant all on the same plane [Bot.], a turn of the spire of a shell.

whort (hwɜrt) *n.* [*wort*] the whortleberry.—**whortle**, **whortleberry** (hwɜrt'l, wɜrt'l, hwɜrt'l-ber-i, wɜrt'l-ber-i) *n.* a small shrub, with edible fruit, bilberry.

whose (hōoz) *pron.* the possessive case of *who* or *which*.—**whosoever** (hōo-sō-ev'ɜr) *pron.* whatsoever person; any person whatever who.

why (hwɪ) *adv.* [A.S. *hwī*] for what reason; on which account;—*int.* used as an expletive.

wick (wɪk) *n.* [M.E. *wicke*, fr. A.S. *weoce*] a cotton cord which draws up oil or wax, as in a lamp or candle, to be burned.

wicked (wɪk'ɛd) *a.* [literally rendered *evil*, fr. *wikkē*, evil, weak, allied to *weak*] evil in principle or practice, immoral; mischievous.—**wickedly**, *adv.*—**wickedness**, *n.*

wicker (wik'ər) *a.* [cf. A.S. *wican*, to bend] made of twigs or osiers;—*n.* a small twig or osier.—**wickerwork**, *n.* basketwork.

wicket (wik'ət) *n.* [A.F. *wicket*] a small gate or door, esp. one forming part of a larger; the three upright rods at which the bowler aims in cricket, or the hoop through which the ball is driven in croquet.

wide (wid) *a.* [A.S. *wid*] broad, spacious; distant, comprehensive.—*adv.* to a distance; far; astray.—**widely**, *adv.*—**widen** (wid'n) *v.t.* to make wide or wider;—*v.i.* to grow wide or wider.

widgeon (wij'on) *n.* also *widgeon* [O.F. *visgeon*] a moderate-sized freshwater wild duck.

widow (wid'ō) *n.* [A.S. *widwe*, *widuwe*] a woman who has lost her husband by death;—*v.t.* to bereave of a husband.—**widower**, *n.* a man who has lost his wife by death.—**widowhood**, *n.*

width (width) *n.* extent from side to side; wideness.

wield (weld) *v.t.* [A.S. *gewyldan*, to have power over] to use with full command or power; to sway, to handle.

wife (wif) *n.* [A.S. *wif*] a married woman.—**wifely**, *a.*—**wifehood**, *n.*

wig (wig) *n.* [Contr. fr. *periwig*] an artificial covering of hair for the head.

wig (wig) *v.t.* [A.S. *contest*] to scold, esp. in public.—**wiggling**, *n.* a scolding.

wiggle (wig-l) *v.i.* [Variant of *waggle*] to waggle;—*n.* a wriggling motion.

wight (wit) *n.* [A.S. *wiht*, creature] a person.

wigwam (wig'wom) *n.* [N. Amer. Ind. *wikowomut*, in his house] an Indian hut, of a round shape, made of skins.

wild (wild) *a.* [A.S. *wilde*] living in a state of nature; not domesticated; native; desert; not refined by culture; savage; turbulent; crazy; disorderly; unrestrained; erratic;—*n.* desolate place.

—**wildly**, *adv.*—**wildness**, *n.*

—**wildling**, *n.* a wild crabapple; a young tree growing without cultivation.

wildcat (wild'kat) *n.* a lynx; a wild and desperate fighter; a locomotive and tender traveling without cars; a mine or oil well whose production is doubtful or uncertain;—*a.* unrestrained; unsound; illegitimate.

wilderness (wil'der-nes) *n.* [A.S. *wilder*, a wild animal] a tract of land inhabited only by wild beasts; a trackless waste; a desert.

wildfire (wild'fir) *n.* an uncontrollable, destructive fire; hence, anything that spreads quickly and widely.

wile (wil) *n.* [A.S. *wil*] a trick, or stratagem, practiced for deception; an artifice;—*v.t.* to entice; to coax; to wheal.—**wilily**, *adv.*—**williness**, *n.*



Wildcat

will (wil) *n.* [A.S. *willa*, *will*, fr. *willan*, to wish] power of choosing; power of deliberate action; determination; desire; strong wish; [Law] the legal declaration of a person's wishes to be effective after death;—*v.* used as an auxiliary, to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb;—*v.t.* to ordain; to give by testament; to bequeath;—*v.i.* to exercise the will; to desire.—**willful**, *a.* obstinate; governed by the will, without yielding to reason; intentional.—**willfully**, *adv.*—**willfulness**, *n.*

willing (wil'ing) *a.* free to do or grant; favorably inclined; ready; received or borne without reluctance.—**willingly**, *adv.*—**willingness**, *n.*—*Syn.* agreeable; disposed; desirous.

will-o'-the-wisp (wil'o-the-wisp) *n.* ignis fatuus; any person or thing that deceives by dazzling or evanescent appearances.

willow (wil'ō) *n.* [A.S. *welig*] a tree with long, slender leaves and drooping, pliable, tough branches; a baseball bat.—**willowy** (wil'ō-i) *a.*

willy-nilly (wil'i-nil'i) *a.* [fr. *will* and *nill*] vacillating;—*adv.* willingly or unwillingly.

wilt (wilt) *v.t.* [Ger.] to make limp, as a plant; to depress;—*v.s.* to fade; to droop.

wilt (wilt) second person sing. of the verb *will*.

wily (wi'li) [*wile*] full of wiles; subtle.

wimble (wim'bl) *n.* [M.E. *wimbil*; cf. Dan. *wimmel*, a boring tool] a gimlet; a kind of auger;—*v.t.* to bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

wimple (wim'pl) *n.* [A.S. *wimpe*] a covering, as of silk, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns, a veil;—*v.t.* to cover, as with a veil; to hoodwink;—*v.s.* to ripple; to undulate.

win (win) *v.t.* [A.S. *winnan*, to struggle] to gain; to gain by success in; to gain over; to earn, as bread; to obtain; in miming, to reach and open;—*v.s.* to gain victory;—*n.* a victory; a success.—*Syn.* to triumph; achieve; succeed; conquer; defeat.

wince (wins) *v.s.* [M.H. Ger.] to shrink, as from a blow or pain;—*n.* the act of one who winces.

winch (winch) *n.* [A.S. *wince*] a lever that serves to turn the axle of a wheel or cylinder; a windlass.

wind (wind; in poetry *ofen* wind) *n.* [A.S.] air in motion; a current of air; breath; power of respiration; flatulence; idle talk;—*v.t.* to follow by the scent; to ride or drive hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of breath; to rest, as a horse, that it may recover wind;—(wind) to blow; to sound by blowing.—*Syn.* of *n.*, breeze; blast; gale; gust; squall; storm.

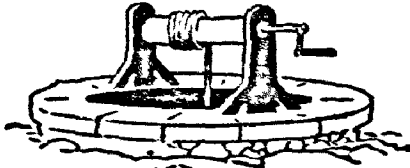
wind (wind) *v.t.* [A.S. *windan*] to turn; to coil; to encircle; to turn and bend at one's pleasure; to put in order for continued action, as a clock or watch;—*v.t.* to turn; to become coiled about anything; to bend; to meander;—*n.* a winding; a turn; a bend.—

winding, *n.* act of that which winds; a turn.—**winding sheet**, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.—**to wind up**, to coil up; to bring to a conclusion, to arrange and adjust for final settlement.

windbag (wind 'bag) *n.* a bag filled with air; an empty talker.

windfall (wind 'fawl) *n.* anything blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree; an unexpected legacy or other gain.

windlass (wind 'lās) *n.* [Icel. *vindull*, a winder, and *äss*, a pole] a cylinder with a rope or chain, for raising weights, turned by a lever.



Windlass of a Well

windmill (wind 'mil) *n.* a mill turned by the wind, or anything similar; [fr. the one tilted at by Don Quixote] an imagined enemy.

window (win'dō) *n.* [Icel. *vindauga*, wind eye] an opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, closed by glass; the sash that covers the opening.

windpipe (wind 'pip) *n.* the trachea; the cartilaginous pipe or passage for the breath.

windshield (wind 'shēld) *n.* a sheet of glass, wood, etc., used for protection against wind.

windward (wind 'wərd) *n.* the point from which the wind blows;—*adv.* toward the wind.

windy (win'di) *a.* consisting of wind, exposed to the wind, tempestuous; flatulent; empty; airy.

wine (win) *n.* [A.S. *win*, fr. L. *vinum*] the fermented juice of grapes; a liquor obtained from grapes.—**winegrower**, *n.* one who possesses a vineyard for producing wine.—**winepress**, *n.* a device for pressing grapes.

wing (wing) *n.* [Icel. *ving*, *v*] one of two anterior limbs of birds used for flying; the limb of an insect; flight; a side-building; the side of a building; the right or left division of an army or fleet, one of the sides of the stage;—*v.t.* to furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to wound in the wing; to wound a person in the arm or shoulder.

wink (wink) *v.t.* [A.S. *winca*] to open and shut rapidly;—*v.i.* to close and open the eyelids quickly; to give a hint by a motion of the eyelids; to connive;—*n.* the act of closing the eyelids quickly; a short period, as of sleep.

winner (win'er) *n.* one who wins.

winning (win'ing) *a.* victorious; persuasive; pleasing;—*n.* the act of one who wins;—*pl.* things won, as the stakes of a bet or game.—**winningly**, *adv.*

winnow (win'ō) *v.t.* [A.S. *windusan*, fr. *wind*, wind] to separate and drive off chaff by means of wind; to sift; to fan;—*v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

winsome (win'sum) *a.* [A.S. *wynsum*, fr. *wyn*, joy] cheerful, attractive; agreeable.—**winsomely**, *adv.*—**winsomeness**, *n.*

winter (win'ter) *n.* [A.S. *winter*] the cold season of the year, comprising December, January, and February, a year; a dull season;—*v.t.* to keep or feed during the winter;—*v.i.* to pass the winter;—*a.* pert. to winter.

wintergreen (win'ter-grēn) *n.* an evergreen flowering herb which yields oil of wintergreen.

winty (win'tri) *n.* [also *wintery*] pert. to winter; cold; stormy; frosty.

winy (win'i) *a.* [wine] having the taste or qualities of wine.

wipe (wip) *v.t.* [A.S. *wipian*] to rub with something soft; to clean; to strike off gently;—*n.* act of wiping clean; a blow; a jeer.—**wiper**, *n.*

wire (wir) *n.* [A.S. *wir*] a thread of metal; telegraph wire; the spring of an instrument; a telegram;—*v.t.* to bind with wire; to put upon a wire;—*v.i.* and *i.* to telegraph.—**wireworm** (wir'werm) *n.* the thin, hard larva of certain beetles that subsist on cereal roots.—**wire-pulling**, political intrigue.—**wireless**, *a.*—used as *n.*, a marconigram; radio.

wiring (wir'ing) *n.* act of one who wires; a system of wires.

wiry (wir'i) *a.* made of wire; tough; *snawy*.

wis (wis) *an old verb meaning to know.*

wisdom (wis'dum) *n.* [A.S.] quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; sound judgment; sagacity; prudence.—*Syn.* discernment; insight, understanding, discrimination.

wise (wiz) *a.* [A.S. *wis*] enlightened, having knowledge to judge correctly; sagacious; learned, dictated by wisdom.—**wisely**, *adv.*

wise (wiz) *n.* [A.S. *wise*, way, fr. *wis*, wise] way; manner.

wiseacre (wiz'ā-ker) *n.* [Ger. *weissager*, a soothsayer] one who makes undue pretensions to wisdom; a simpleton.

wisecrack (wis'krak) *n.* [Slang] a witticism;—*v.i.* to indulge in witticism.—**wisecracker**, *n.*

wish (wish) *v.t.* [A.S. *wiscan*, to wish] to desire; to long for;—*v.i.* to have a desire; to long;—*n.* desire; longing; request; object of desire.—**wishful**, *a.* eager; desirous; longing.—**wishfully**, *adv.*—**wishfulness**, *n.*—**wishful thinking**, thinking which is guided by wishes, not by facts.

wishy-washy (wish'i-wosh'i) *a.* very thin and weak; feeble.

wisp (wisp) *n.* [M. E. *wisp*, *wips*; cf. *wipe*] a small bundle, as of straw; a whisk, or small broom; a light strand, as of hair.—**wispy**, *a.*

wist (wist) past tense and pp. of *wis*, to know.

wistaria (wis-tā'ri-ə) *n.* [*Wistar*, Amer. anatomist] a leguminous, lofty, climbing shrub or its flower.



Wistaria Leaves and Flowers

wistful (wist'fool) *a.* [Variant of wishful] thoughtful; pensive; long-
ing. — **wistfully**, *adv.* — **wistfulness**, *n.*

wit (wit) *v. i.* [A.S. *witan*, to know] to know; — *n.* intellect; understanding; sense; ability to think and speak pointedly; ingenuity, a man of genius; one distinguished for repartee, etc. — *Syn.* humor; fun; jocularity; waggishness; brilliance; drollery; perspicacity; brilliance.

witan (wit'an) *n. pl.* [A.S. pl. of *wita*, wise man] members of the Anglo-Saxon national council.

witch (wich) *n.* [A.S. *wicca*, wizard, *wicca*, witch] a person, esp. a woman, given to the black art; one who practices sorcery, a charming woman; — *v. i.* to bewitch; to enchant. — **witchery**, *n.* witchcraft; fascination. — **witchcraft** (wich'kraft) *n.* the practices of witches; sorcery; supernatural power. — **witch doctor**, *n.* a medicine man.

witch (wich) *n.* also *wych* [A.S. *wice*, fr. *wican*, to bend] the witch elm. — **witch-hazel**, **wych-hazel**, a shrub that bears yellow flowers when the leaves have fallen; an alcoholic preparation from the bark, widely used as a remedy for minor injuries.

with (with, with) *prep.* [A.S.] denoting contiguity, opposition, association, cause, agency, comparison, immediate sequence, etc. — **withal** (with-aw'l) *adv.* [fr. *all*] with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

withdraw (with-draw') *v. t.* to take away, as what has been enjoyed; to recall; — *v. i.* to go away; to retire. — **withdrawing**, *a.* receding. — **withdrawal**, *n.* act of withdrawing; recall.

withe (with, with) *n.* [A.S. *withig*, a willow] a tough, flexible twig.

wither (with'er) *v. i.* [*weather*] to cause to fade and become dry; to cause to shrink and decay; to cause to languish or pass away; — *v. t.* to fade; to decay.

withers (with'erz) *n. pl.* [A.S. *wither*, against] the ridge between the shoulders of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

withhold (with-höld') *v. t.* [fr. *with*, against, and *hold*] to restrain; to keep back.

within (with-in') *prep.* [A.S. *withinnan*] in the inner or interior part of; in the compass of; — *adv.* in the inner part; inwardly; indoors.

without (with-out') *prep.* [A.S. *withutan*] on or at the outside of; out of; not within; beyond; out of the limits of;

destitute of; exempt from; — *adv.* on the outside; out of doors.

withstand (with-stand') *v. t.* to oppose; to repel; — *v. i.* to offer resistance.

witness (wit'nes) *n.* [A.S. fr. *witan*, know] testimony; one who, or that which, furnishes evidence or proof; one who has personal knowledge of anything; one who gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; one who subscribes an instrument to confirm the authenticity of its execution; — *v. t.* to be a witness of or to; — *v. i.* to give evidence; to testify — **witness stand**, a stand in a courtroom from which a witness testifies.

witticism (wit'isizm) *n.* a witty remark.

witty (wit'i) *a.* possessing wit; humorously pungent. — **wittily**, *adv.* — **wittingly** (wit'ing-ly) *adv.* knowingly; designedly.

wive (wiv) *v. t.* [*wife*] to provide with a wife; to take for a wife; — *v. i.* to take a wife.

wivern (wi'vern) *n.* also **wyvern** [A.F. *wyvre*, O.F. *wivre*, a viper, fr. L. *vipera*, viper] a legendary dragon with a serpentine tail.

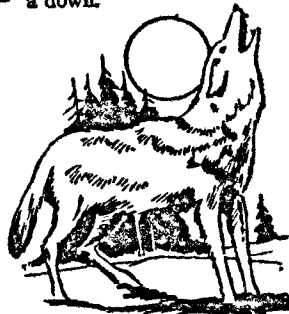
wizard (wiz'erd) *n.* [O.F. *guiscart*, fr. *visker*, clever, fr. *vita*, to know] one devoted to the black art; a conjurer; a sorcerer; — *a.* enchanting. — **wizardry**, *n.* practices of wizards; sorcery.

wizen (wiz'n) *a.* [A.S. *wisnian*, to wither] to dry up; wither.

wobble (wob'l) *v. i.* [Freq. of *wap*] to move unsteadily to and fro; to stagger; to waver; — *n.* a clumsy, irregular motion. — **wobbler**, *n.* — **wobbly**, *a.* inclined to wobble; unsteady; — *n.* [cap.] formerly, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.).

woe (wō) *n.* also **wō** [A.S. *wā*] grief; misery; heavy calamity; a curse; — *int.* alas. — **woeful**, **woful**, *a.* full of woe; sorrowful; pitiful; palsy. — **woebegone**, **wobegone** (wō'bē-gōn) *a.* [*woe*, *begone*] overwhelmed with woe; sorrowful.

wold (wöld) *n.* [A.S. *weald*, *wald*, forest] a down.



Wolf

wolf (woolf) *n.*; *pl.* **wolves** (woolvz) [A.S. *wulf*] a wild, carnivorous, doglike animal with predatory habits; a person noted for cunning, fierceness, etc.; a larva of several

moths and beetles that damages grain; a wasting excrescence;—*v. i.* to eat ravenously.—**wolfish**, *a.* like a wolf.—**wolfhound**, *n.* any of several large breeds of dogs, as the Russian wolfhound, formerly used for hunting wolves.

wolfram (wool'fram) *n.* [Ger] a tungstate of iron and manganese.

wolverine (wool-veg-ēr'n) *n.* a carnivorous, stout-bodied and bushy-tailed mammal inhabiting the northern forests and known for its cunning.

woman (wom'an) *n.*; *pl.* women (wim'en) [A.S. *wifman*] the adult female of the human race; women collectively; effeminacy (of a man).—**womanly**, *a.* befitting a woman.—**womanhood**, *n.*—**womanish**, *a.* like a woman, effeminate.—**womankind**, **womenkind** (wom'an-kind, wim'en-kind) *n.* the female sex.

womb (wom) *n.* [A.S. *womb*] the uterus; the place where anything is generated; any cavity containing anything.

wombat (wom'bat) *n.* [Austral. *wom-back*] a small marsupial living in burrows.



Wombat

won (wun) past tense and pp. of the verb *winn*.

wonder (wun'der) *n.* [A.S. *wundor*] emotion of awe; anything very strange; that which excites surprise; a prodigy;—*v. s.* to marvel; to feel wonder, or doubt and curiosity.—**wondering** (wun'der-ing) *a.* marveling.—**wonderful**, *a.* tending to excite wonder; amazing.—**wonderment**, *n.* surprise; something wonderful.—**wonderland**, *n.* a land of marvels.—**wondrous** (wun'drus) *a.* wonderful; marvellous.—*Syn.* of "wonderful," astonishing; awe-inspiring; marvellous; impressive; remarkable; extraordinary.

wont (wunt) *a.* [A.S. *wunian*, pp. *wunod*, dwell] accustomed; habituated;—*n.* custom; use;—*v. s.* to be accustomed or habituated.—**wonted**, *a.* accustomed; usual.—**wontedly**, *adv.*

won't (wōnt) *v. s.* a contr. of will not.

woo (woō) *v. t.* [A.S. *wōgian*] to solicit in love; to court;—*v. s.* to make love.—**wooer**, *n.*

wood (wood) *n.* [A.S. *wudu*] a large collection of trees; a forest; the substance of trees; timber;—*v. t.* to supply with wood;—*v. s.* to take in wood.—**wood alcohol**, methyl alcohol, derived from wood.

woodbine (wood'bin) *n.* a kind of honeysuckle; the Virginia creeper.

woodcarving (wood'kār-ving) *n.* the process of carving in wood.

woodchuck (wood'chuk) *n.* a burrowing stout-bodied mammal of the northeastern U.S. and Canada.



Woodchuck

woodcock (wood'kok) *n.* a wild bird of the snipe family.

woodcraft (wood'kraft) *n.* arboriculture; knowledge of wild life, skill in hunting, camping, etc.

woodcut (wood'kut) *n.* an engraving in wood; an impression from such an engraving.

wooden (wood'n) *a.* made of wood; clumsy; stupid.—**woodenness**, *n.* wooden quality; stiffness; stupidity.

woodland (wood'land) *a.* relating to woods; sylvan;—*n.* land covered with forest.—**woodlander**, *n.* one who lives in a wood.

woodman (wood'-mān) *n.* a hunter; one who lives or works in the woods.

woodpecker

(wood'pek-er) *n.* one of many bird species that peck wood in pursuit of insects.

woof (woōf) *n.* [A.S. *woef*, wool] the threads that cross the warp in weaving, or run from side to side of a web; the weft, texture in general.

wool (wool) *n.* [A.S. *wū*] the curly, soft or sometimes stiff hair of sheep and various other animals; hence, any hair resembling wool; in botany, fine hair on plants; the fibers of the cotton plant.—**wool-gathering**, *n.* indulgence in vain fancies, a foolish or useless pursuit or design;—*a.* idly fanciful; indulging in vain dreams.

woolen (wool'en) *n.* also woollen; cloth made of wool;—*pl.* woollen goods;—*a.* made of wool, pert to wool.

woolly (wool'i) *a.* consisting of wool; resembling wool.

word (wərd) *n.* [A.S. *word*] the spoken sign of an idea; a term; a vocable; oral expression, tidings; message, order, a password; a watchword, promise; verbal contention, a brief remark or observation; a phrase, clause, or short sentence; a proverb; a motto;—*pl.* speech; language, esp. contentious language;—*v. t.* to present in words; to phrase;—*v. i.* to talk; to discourse.—**wording**, *n.* phrasing; the style of expression in words; phraseology.—**wordy**, *a.* using many words; verbose.—**wordiness**, *n.* verbosity.

work (wərk) *v. t.* [A.S. *werc*, work] to labor; to stir and mix, as materials; to accomplish; to effect, to put into use; to



Woodpecker

influence by acting upon; to embroider; to direct the course of, or operate; to cause to ferment, as liquor;—*v. s.* to exert oneself; to labor, to act; to be effective; to have influence; to move heavily; to make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to ferment, as a liquor;—*n.* toil; employment; manual labor; performance; fabric; manufacture; feat; that which is produced by mental labor; a book; embroidery;—*pl.* structures in engineering; a manufacturing establishment; the mechanism of a watch; moral duties.—**working**, *a.* fermenting;—*n.* act of laboring; operation; fomentation.—**worker**, *n.*—**workable**, *a.*—**workaday**, *n.* a working day;—*a. pert.* to work days; laborious.—**workman**, *n.*—**workmanlike**, *a.*—**workmanship**, *n.*—**workhouse**, *n.* an institution in which persons guilty of petty crimes are set at work; in England, a poorhouse.—**workout**, *n.* [Slang] a session of vigorous effort or exercise, esp. in preparation for an athletic contest.—**workshop**, *n.*—**working class**, the class of people engaged in labor for support, as laborers, clerks, mechanics, etc. — *Syn.* of "work," to strive; toil; perform; operate; produce.

world (wɜrld) *n.* [A.S. *weorold*] the earth and the heavens; creation; humanity and its activities; any sphere of life, as the *world of science*; a division of the globe, as the *New World*; worldly life as distinguished from the spiritual; the wicked; a great quantity — **worldly**, *a.* relating to the world; *poet.* to this life; temporal; covetous, carnal; not spiritual; — **worldliness**, *n.* — **worldling**, *n.* one devoted to this world and its enjoyments. — **worldwide**, extending over the world.

worm (wɜrm) *n.* [A.S. *wyrm*, a worm] any small creeping animal without limbs, or with very short ones; a debased being;—*pl.* intestinal parasites; something that gnaws one's conscience; anything resembling a worm; the thread of a screw; a spiral pipe through which vapor passes in distillation;—*v. s.* to act by secret and slow means;—*v. l.* to bring about deviously; to rid of worms, as a dog — **wormy**, *a.*

wormwood (wɜrm'wud) *n.* [A.S. *wersan*, to protect, and *mōd*, mind] a plant having a bitter taste.

worry (wɜr'i) *v. l.* [A.S. *wyrigan*, strangle] to harass with care and anxiety; to torment; to tear or mangle with the teeth;—*v. l.* to be oppressed with much anxiety;—*n.* care and anxiety; vexation.

worse (wɜrs) *a.* [A.S. *wyrs*, *wyrsa*] bad, or injurious, to a greater extent; of less value; in poorer health or condition;—*adv.* in a manner more evil or bad.—**worsen**, *v. l.* to make worse; to impair.

worship (wɜr'shɪp) *n.* [for *worship*] dignity; respect; a title of honor used in addresses to those of high station; religious reverence and adulation;—*v. l.* to adore, to reverence as divine; to venerate with religious rites; to idolize;—*v. l.* to perform religious service.—**worshiper**, *n.* — **worshipful**, **worshipfully**, *adv.* — **worshipfulness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of *n.* adoration; idolization; idolatry; devotion; reverence.

worst (wɜrst) *a.* [A.S. *wyrst*, *wyrsta*] bad or evil to the greatest extent;—*n.* that which is most bad or evil;—*v. l.* to get the better of; to defeat.

worsted (woos'ted) *n.* [fr. *Worsted*, in Norfolk] well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool;—*a.* made of woollen yarn; spun from wool.

wort (wɜrt) *n.* [A.S. *wyrt*, a plant] an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer unfermented; an infusion of malt.

worth (wɜrth) *n.* [A.S. *weorht*] that property of a thing which makes it valuable or serviceable; value, esp. in terms of money or exchange; virtue; merit; usefulness; consequence;—*a.* equal in value to; meriting; having wealth or estate to the value of.—**worthy** (wɜr'thi) *a.* having worth, deserving; estimable; entitled to;—*n.* a man of worth; one distinguished for estimable qualities; a local celebrity.—**worthwhile**, *a.* worth time and effort. — **worthless**, *a.* — **worthlessly**, *adv.* — **worthlessness**, *n.*

worth (wɜrth) *v. i.* [A.S. *weorhtan*, to become] to become; to be.

wot (wot) *v. s.* [A.S. *wat*, present of *witan*, to know] to know; to be aware.

would (wud) past tense of *will*.—**would-be**, *a.* desiring or pretending to be;—*n.* a pretender.

wound (wund) *n.* [A.S. *wund*] a cut, stab, bruise, or rent; injury; damage;—*v. l.* to injure; to damage; to hurt the feelings of; to pain.

wound (wund) past tense and pp. of *wind*.

wove (wɔv) past tense of *weave*.—**woven** (wɔv'n) *pp.* of *weave*.

wrack (rak) *n.* [A.S. *wrac*, exile, misery] seaweed thrown ashore by the waves; shipwreck; ruin; thin, flying clouds. Also *rack*.

wraith (rāth) *n.* [Scand.] an apparition appearing before death; a ghost.

wrangle (rang'gl) *v. i.* [A.S. *wringan*, to wring, strain, press] to dispute angrily; to brawl; to round up cattle, sheep, etc.;—*n.* an angry controversy; a quarrel.—**wrangler**, *n.* a disputant; one who rounds up livestock.

wrap (rap) *v. l.* [M.E. *wrappen*, *wlappen*] to wind or fold together; to enfold;—*n.* an outer garment.—**wrapper**, *n.*—**wrapping**, *n.* material in which something is wrapped.

wrath (rath) *n.* [A.S. *wraithu*] violent fury; rage.—**wrathful**, *a.* full of wrath; furious. — **wrathfully**, *adv.* — *Syn.* of *n.* exasperation; indignation; temper.

wreak (rɛk) *v. l.* [A.S. *wreacan*] to execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict.

wreath (rɛth) *n.* [A.S. *wraeth*, a fillet] something twisted or curled, a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental band for the head.

wreathe (rɛth) *v. l.* to twist; to entwine; to encircle;—*v. i.* to be interwoven or entwined.

wreck (rɛk) *n.* [Same as *wrack*] destruction; ruin; the destruction of a vessel at sea; the ruins of a ship; the remains of anything ruined; anything in a state of

ruin;—*v.t.* to bring ruin upon; to destroy.—**wrecker**, *n.* one who wrecks; one who demolishes old buildings and removes the debris; one who recovers or plunders the cargo of a wreck.—**wreckage**, *n.* the remains of a wreck.

Wren (*rea*) *n.* [A.S. *wrenna*] one of many species of small singing birds.

wrench (*rench*) *v.t.* [A.S. *wrenc*, guide, fraud] to wrest, twist, or force by violence;—*n.* a violent twist, or a pull with twisting; an instrument for exerting a twisting motion, as to tighten a nut.

wrest (*rest*) *v.t.* [A.S. *wrestan*] to twist; to extort by violence; to twist from its natural meaning; to distort;—*n.* violent pulling or twisting; distortion; a key used in tuning a stringed instrument.

wrestle (*resl*) *v.t.* [A.S. *wrestlan*, fr. *wrestan*, to twist about] to contend, as two persons each striving to throw the other down; to strive;—*n.* a struggle between two.—**wrestler**, *n.*

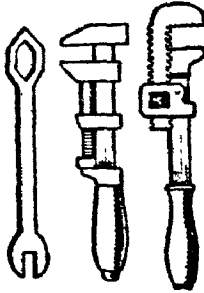
wretch (*rech*) *n.* [A.S. *wricca*, an eagle] a person who is very miserable and pitiable; a base, despicable person; a poor, sorry creature.—**wretched** (*rech'ed*) *a.* very miserable; very poor or mean; despicable.—**wretchedness**, *n.*

wriggle (*ngl*) *v.t.* [D. *wriggelen*] to effect by wriggling; to introduce by wriggling;—*v.i.* to move with a side-to-side motion, as a snake;—*n.* a wriggling motion.—**wriggler**, *n.* a mosquito larva.

wright (*rit*) *n.* [A.S. *wyrhta*, fr. *wyrht*, work] one whose occupation is mechanical; an artificer; a workman—as **wheelwright**, **playwright**, etc.

wring (*ring*) *v.t.* [A.S.] to twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence; to squeeze or force out; to writh; to pain; to bend or strain out of its position; to distort; to pervert.—*v.i.* to turn or twist, as with pain; to writh in anguish.—**wringer**, *n.* a machine for wringing clothes after washing.

wrinkle (*ring'kl*) *n.* [M.E. *wrinkel*] a small ridge or groove; a fold or rumple; a crease;—*v.t.* to contract into prominences and furrows;—*v.i.* to shrink into wrinkles.—**wrinkly**, *a.*



Wrenches
(Left to right: double-head, monkey, and Stillson)

wrinkle (*ring'kl*) *n.* [A.S. *wrenc*, a trick] a valuable hint that may help one; a trick; an ingenious novelty, notion, or device.

wrist (*rist*) *n.* [A.S.] the joint by which the hand is united to the arm.—**wristband**, *n.* a band covering the wrist.

writ (*rit*) *n.* anything that is written; the Scriptures, [Law] an instrument in writing; a judicial summons; an order to elect.

write (*rit*) *v.t.* [A.S.] to set down or express in letters or words; to send, as a message, by letter; to compose, as music or literature.—*v.i.* to form characters representing sounds or ideas; to be occupied in writing; to express ideas in words; to communicate by letter; to be engaged in literary work.—**writer**, *n.* one who writes; a scribe, a clerk; an author.

writhe (*rih*) *v.t.* [A.S. *wriþan*] to twist with violence; to distort; to wring; to pervert;—*v.i.* to twist; to be distorted, as from agony.

writing (*ri'ing*) *n.* the act of forming characters on paper or any other material; anything written; a manuscript; an inscription,—*pl.* official papers; deeds; instruments of conveyance.

written (*rit'n*) *a.* expressed in writing.

wrong (*rong*) *a.* [A.S. *wrang*] not right; not fit or suitable; not according to truth, incorrect; improper;—*n.* that which is wrong; wrong conduct; injustice;—*adv.* not rightly; erroneously;—*v.t.* to treat with injustice; to injure; to impute evil to unjustly.—**wrongly**, *adv.*—**wrongful**, *a.* injurious; unfair.—**wrongheaded**, *a.* perverse.

wrote (*rôt*) past tense of *write*.

wroth (*roth*) *a.* [A.S. *wriþh*] full of wrath; angry; indignant; enraged.

wrought (*rawt*) past tense and pp. of *work*.—**wrought iron**, iron wrought by forging; malleable iron.—**wrought up**, excited.—**wrought upon**, influenced.

wrung (*ring*) past tense and pp. of *wring*.

wry (*ri*) *a.* [A.S. *wrigian*, twist] turned on one side, twisted; askew, perverse.

wryly, *adv.*—**wryness**, *n.*—**wryneck** (*ri'nek*) *n.* a twisted neck; a spasmodic disease of sheep, a bird, allied to the woodpecker, named from the twisting motion of its neck.

wych-elm (*wich'elm*) *n.* [*witch*] a European elm with drooping branches; the witch elm.

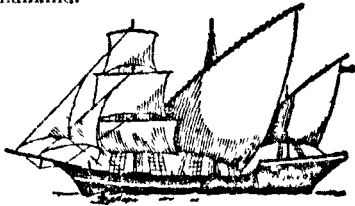
X

X, x the 24th letter of the English alphabet. It is a consonant or compound consonantal sound, being at once guttural, palatal, and sibilant. At the end, or in the middle, of words it has the sound of *ks* or *gs*—e.g., *wax*, *example*. As initial, only in words

of Greek origin, *x* is pronounced as *s*. As a numeral, X stands for 10; when horizontal, for 1000; with a dash over it, for 10,000. It is the symbol of unknown quantity in algebra, and is used as a multiplication sign (X). As an abbreviation, X stands for Christ.

xanthein (zan'the-in) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow] the yellow coloring matter of flowers that is soluble in water.

xanthous (zan'thus) *a.* yellow; denoting one of the yellow races of mankind.



Xebec

xebec (zē'bek) *n.* [Turk.] a small, three-masted vessel, with lateen and square sails.

xenon (zen'on) *n.* [G. *xenos*, stranger] a heavy, inert gaseous element, one

of the minor constituents of the air (Symbol X or Xe; atomic weight 131.3).

xiphoid (zif'oid) *a.* [G. *xiphoidēs*] resembling a sword. — **xiphoid cartilage**, a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breastbone.

X-ray (eks'rā) *n.* a light ray of short wave length that can pass through all solids to some degree (hence X-rays are used in making photographs of bones of the body, etc.); a Roentgen ray.

xylograph (zi'lō-graf) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, and *graphō*, write] a wood engraving; impression from a wood block. — **xylography** (zi-log'grā-fī) *n.* wood engraving. — **xylographer**, *n.* — **xylographic**, **xylographical** (zi-lō-grāf'ik, -i-kal) *a.*

xylophone (zi'lō-fōn) *n.* [G. *xulon*, wood, and *phōnē*, voice] a musical instrument with a series of wooden bars that are sounded by hammers.

xyster (zis'tēr) *n.* [G. *xustēr*, fr. *xuōō*, to scrape] a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y

Y, y is the 25th letter of the English alphabet. Beginning a syllable, and preceding a vowel, *y* is a consonant—e.g., *year*. In the middle or at the end of words, it is a vowel, having the same value as *i*—e.g., *defy* (de-fī), *glory* (glō'rī). As a numeral, *Y* stands for 150; with a dash over it, for 150,000.

yacht (yot) *n.* [D.] a light vessel used for pleasure or for racing.—**yachting** (yot'ing) *n.* sailing in a yacht;—*a.*—**yachtsman**, *n.*—**yacht club**, a club of yachtsmen.

yahoo (yā'hoo) *n.* [fr. the *Yahoos* in "Gulliver's Travels"] a dirty, unregenerate person; a lout.

Yahweh (yā'we) *n.* the god of the ancient Hebrews; Jehovah.

yak (yak) *n.* [Tibetan] the wild ox of Central Asia



Yak

yam (yam) *n.* [Pg. *inhame*, a yam] a large, esculent potato-like tuber of the tropics.

yammer (yam'er) *v.t.* [A.S. *geōmerian*] to blurt out.—*v.i.* to yell.

Yankee (yang'kē) *n.* [Ety. doubtful] a citizen of New England; an inhabitant of the U.S.;—*a.* pert. to the Yankees.

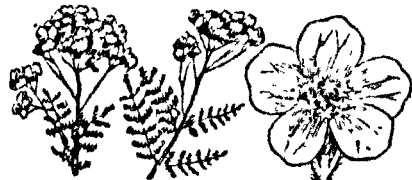
yard (yārd) *n.* [A.S. *gyrd*] a standard of length equal to three feet; a yardstick; a spar slung from a mast for extending a sail.—**yardarm**, *n.* either half of a ship's

yard.—**yardstick**, *n.* a stick three feet in length; hence, any standard for measurement.

yard (yārd) *n.* [A.S. *geard*, enclosure] a small, enclosed space adjoining a house; [Eng.] an enclosure within which any business is carried on.

yarn (yārn) *n.* [A.S. *gearn*] thread spun from natural fibers; one of the threads of which a rope is composed; a story spun out by a sailor, a story;—*v.* to tell a story.

yarrow (yar'ō) *n.* [A.S. *gearwe*] a plant pungent taste.



Yarrow Leaves and Flowers

yataghan (yat'a-gan) *n.* [Turk.] a long Turkish dagger.

yaw (yaw) *v.t.* [D.] to veer wildly, as from a straight course;—*n.* temporary deviation of a ship from her course.

yawl (yawl) *n.* [D. *joll*] a small ship's boat; a small-decked fishing boat.

yawn (yawn) *v.t.* [A.S. *geowan*] to open the mouth wide, esp. involuntarily, as in drowsiness; to gape;—*n.* involuntary opening of the mouth drowsily.

yclept (i-klept') past part. of **call** [obsolete]

ye (yē) *pron.* [A.S. *ge*] the nominative plural of the second person (sometimes used as the objective).

yea (yā) *adv.* [A.S. *gēa*] a word expressing affirmation; yes; ay; indeed; verily; in Scripture, denoting certainty;—*pl.* yeas, those who vote in the affirmative; eyes.

yea (yēn) *v.t.* and *t.* [A.S. *eānan*] to bring forth young, as a domestic animal.

year (yēr) *n.* [A.S. *gēar*] the period during which the earth revolves once around the sun, or during which the sun apparently moves completely through the elliptic; twelve calendar months; *pl.* age, or old age.—**yearly**, *a.* happening every year; annual; lasting a year.—*adv.* once a year.—**sidereal year**, the interval after which the sun returns to the same position among the constellations; it is rather longer than a **tropical year**, the period between two successive vernal equinoxes, approximately 365¼ days.—**synodic year**, twelve lunar months, or nearly 355 days.—**yearbook**, *n.* a reference book of facts and statistics published yearly.—**year of grace**, or **year of our Lord**, any part of the Christian era.

yearling (yēr'ling) *n.* a young animal one year old;—*a.* a year old.

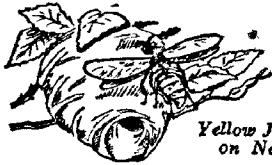
yearn (yēr'n) *v.s.* [A.S. *giernan*, fr. *georn*, desirous] to desire eagerly; to long;—[A.S. *earn*, as in *earnful*, anxious] *v.t.* and *t.* to grieve.

yeast (yēst) *n.* [A.S. *gist*] a substance containing a kind of fungi which cause alcoholic fermentation in various liquids and cause bread to "rise"; the froth of beer in fermentation; leaven; barm.—**yeasty**, *a.*

yegg (yeg) *n.* a safeblower; hence, a burglar, a thug.

yell (yel) *v.s.* [A.S. *gellan*] to cry out or scream, as in surprise or pain;—*n.* a sharp, loud outcry.

yellow (yel'ō) *a.* [A.S. *geolu*] of a bright golden color;—*n.* a bright golden color; one of the primitive colors;—*v.t.* to make yellow;—*v.i.* to grow yellow.—**yellowish**, *a.* somewhat yellow.—**yellow fever**, a febrile tropical disease transmitted by mosquitoes, and often fatal.—**yellow jacket**, *n.* a yellow-bodied striped wasp capable of stinging severely.



Yellow Jacket
on Nest

yelp (yelp; *v.i.* [A.S. *gieldan*] to utter a sharp, sudden cry, as a dog; to bark shrilly;—*n.* a sharp, sudden bark or cry.

yen (yen) *n.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *yuēn*, round, a dollar] a gold or silver coin of Japan, worth about 50 cents at par.

yeoman (yō'man) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a freeholder [O.E. Law]; a farmer; an officer in a king's household; one of the yeomanry; a clerical assistant in the navy.—**yeomanly**, *a.* of yeoman's rank, homely;—*adv.* bravely.—**yeomanry**, *n.* yeomen collectively.

yerba (yer'ba) *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *herba*, herb] the Paraguay tea or maté

yerk (yerk) *v.t.* [*yerk*] to strike suddenly; to jerk;—*v.i.* to move with sudden jerks;—*n.* a quick thrust or motion

yes (yes) *adv.* [A.S. *gese*, fr. *ge*, yes, indeed, and *swa*, so let it be] a word expressing affirmation or consent.

yester (yes'ter) *a.* [A.S. *geostra*, *giestro*] of the day preceding the present.—**yesterday**, *n.* [A.S. *geostra* and *dag*, a day] the day last past.—**yestereve**, *n.* the evening last past.—**yesternorn**, *n.* the morning of yesterday.—**yesternight**, *n.* last night.

yet (yet) *adv.* [A.S. *get*] in addition; to the same time; still; up to the present time; hitherto; at least; even; after all;—*conj.* nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

yew (ū) *n.* [A.S. *iw*] a tree with widely spreading branches, yielding fine-grained wood.

Yiddish (yid'ish) *n.* [Ger. *jüdisch*, Jewish] a mixture chiefly of corrupt Hebrew and German.

yield (yēld) *v.t.* [A.S. *gudan*, pay] to give in return; to produce; to surrender; to concede;—*v.i.* to give up the contest; to submit; to comply; to produce; to bear;—*n.* product; return.

yip (yip) *n.* [Coll.] the yelp of a dog; hence, any similar cry, as in pain, excitement, etc.;—*v.i.* to yelp.

yodel (yō'dl) *v.t.* and *i.* also yodle [Ger. dial. *jodeln*] to sing, with frequent changes from the natural voice to falsetto and back again;—*n.* song peculiar to the Swiss.—**yodeler**, **yodler**, *n.*

Yoga (yō'ga) *n.* [Skt.] a Hindu religion which prescribes extreme mental and physical discipline and has, as its objective, the identification of the individual consciousness with deity.

Yogi (yō'gi) *n.* [Skt.] one who puts into practice the principles of Yoga.

yoicks (yō'iks) *int.* an old fox-hunting cry.

yoke (yök) *n.* [A.S. *geoc*] that which connects or binds; a bond; the frame of wood binding two oxen together for drawing; a frame fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a couple of buckets; [Naut.] a frame at the rudder's head, a mark of servitude; bondage; a couple;—*v.t.* to put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to put to work, as horses

yokel (yō'k'l) *n.* [Etym. doubtful] a rustic,

yolk (yök) *n.* [A.S. *geolca*, *geoleca*, fr. *geolu*, yellow] the yellow part of an egg.

yon (yon) *a.* [A.S. *geon*] that; those; yonder;—*adv.* yonder.—**yonder** (yon'der) *a.* that or those there;—*adv.* at a distance without view.

yore (yör) *adv.* [fr. A.S. *geāra*, of years, formerly gen. pl. of *geār*, year] in time long ago; in old time; long since.

you (ū) *pron.* [A.S. *eūw*] the pronoun of the second person in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.

young (yung) *a.* [A.S. *geong*] not long born, not old; being in the first part of growth;—*n.* offspring.—**youngish**, *a.*

somewhat young—**youngster**, *n.* a young person, a lad.—**with young**, pregnant.

younger (yung'kgr) *n.* [Scand.] a young person; a stripling

your (ür) *possessive pron.* [A.S. *ewer*] pert. to you, of you—**yours**, *pron.* possessive of you, when used absolutely.—**yourself**, *pron.*; *pl.* **yourselves**, your own person or self.

youth (yóoth) *n.* [A.S. *geoguth*, fr. *geong*, young] state of being young; the part of life from childhood to manhood; young persons collectively.—**youthful**, *a.*—**youthfully**, *adv.*—*Syn.* of *a.* young; juvenile; childish; unadult; childlike; puerile; boyish; girlish.

yowl (youl) *v. i.* [*yawl*, to howl]; *n.* any howling cry.—**yowler**, *n.* one who, or that which, yowls.

ytterbium (i-ter'bi-um) *n.* [fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden] a rare metallic element resembling yttrium.

yttrium (it'ri-um) *n.* [fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden] a light, rare metallic element resembling ytterbium.

yucca (yuk'a) *n.* [Span. *yuca*] a plant of the lily family with long sword-shaped leaves at its base, and white flowers.

Yule (ül) *n.* [A.S. *geól*] the feast of Christmas.—**yule log**, a large log of wood used for a Christmas fire.—**yuletide**, *n.* time of Christmas.

Z

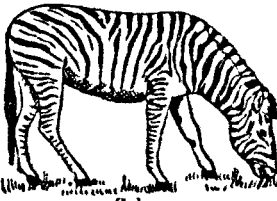
Z, z the 26th and last letter of the English alphabet. It is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant, or vocal, *s*. It has one sound, as in *haze*, *masse*, which bears the same relation to *s* that *v* does to *f*—that of a vocal, as contrasted with an aspirate, articulation.

zany (zä'ni) *n.* [It. *zanni*, a buffoon, fr. *Giovanni*, John] a merryandrew; a buffoon.

zax (zaks) *n.* [A.S. *seax*, knife] an instrument for cutting slate. Also *sax*.

zeal (zül) *n.* [G. *zeios*, ardor] passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; eagerness to obtain some object; enthusiasm.—**zealous** (zel'us) *a.* ardent; earnest; enthusiastic.—**zealot** (zel'ot) *n.* one who is zealous; an enthusiast; one of a fanatical Jewish sect fiercely opposed to Roman domination.—**zealotry**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "zeal," fervor; devotion; earnestness.

zebra (zē'bra) *n.* [Afr.] an African horse-like quadruped with a striped body.



Zebra

zebu (zē'bū) *n.* [F.] the humped Indian ox or cow.

zeitgeist (tāit'gist) *n.* [Ger. *zeit*, time, and *geist*, spirit] the spirit of the time.

zemstvo (zemz'tvō) *n.* [Russ.] a Russian elective provincial assembly under the Czarist regime.

zenana (ze-nā'na) *n.* [Hind. *Zanāna*, the women's apartments, fr. Per. *zanān*, pl. of *zan*, a woman] the part of a dwelling appropriated to women in the East Indies.

zenith (zē'nith, zen'ith) *n.* [F., fr. A. *sami*, a way] the vertical point in

the heavens, directly overhead of the spectator; the height of success or prosperity.

zephyr (zel'gr) *n.* [G. *zephyros*] the west wind; poetically, a soft, mild, gentle breeze.

zeppelin (zep'e-lin) *n.* [fr. Count von *Zeppelin*, its inventor] a type of rigid airship.

zero (zē'ro) *n.* [It., fr. A. *sifr*, a cipher] cipher; nothing; the origin of graduation.—**zero hour**, the moment of attack or of crisis.

zest (zest) *n.* [G. *schistos*, cleft, fr. G. *schneiden*, to cleave] a piece of orange or lemon peel; something that gives a pleasant taste; the taste itself; an appetizer; keen enjoyment; relish.—**zestful**, *a.*—**zestfully**, *adv.*—**zestfulness**, *n.*—*Syn.* of "zest," appetite; gusto; flavor; enjoyment; fondness.

zeugma (zūg'ma) *n.* [G. *zeugnunai*, yoke, join] the connection of two nouns with an adjective or verb suitable to only one of them.

zigzag (zig'zag) *a.* [F., fr. Ger. *zicksack*, ir. *sack*, tooth] having short, sharp turns;—*n.* something that has short turns or angles;—*v. i.* to move with short turns;—*adv.* with frequent short turns.

zinc (zingk) *n.* [Ger. *zink*, zinc] a metal of a white color, with a shade of blue; spelter;—*v. t.* to coat with zinc.

zincography (zing-kog'ra-fē) *n.* engraving on zinc in the style of woodcuts.—**zincographer**, *n.*—**zincograph** (zing'kō-graf) *n.* [G. *graphiein*, write] an etching on zinc; an impression obtained by zincography.

zingaro (zing'gā-rō) *n.*; *pl.* **zingari** (zing'gā-rē) [It.] a gypsy.

zinnia (zin'i-a) *n.* [fr. J. G. *Zinn*] a small American herb that bears large flowers and is related to the aster.

Zion (z'ion) *n.* [H.] a hill in Jerusalem; church of God; heaven.

zip (zip) *n.* [imit.] a short, quick, sharp buzzing sound; enthusiasm; energy;—*v. t.* to move with a zip.

zipper (zip'gr) *n.* that which zips; [cap.] the trade-mark name for a slid-

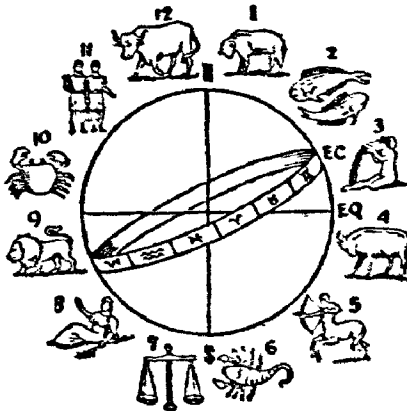
ing hook fastener which is used instead of buttons and laces on clothing, shoes, etc.; hence, any similar device.

zirconium (zēr-kō'ni-um) *n.* [L.] a light metallic element usually found in combination with silica and oxygen.

zither (zith'ēr) *n.* also *zithern* [Ger.] a flat stringed instrument, consisting of a resonance box, with a hole near the middle, and from 29 to 42 strings.

zloty (zlaw'tu) *n.* [Polish] the Polish monetary unit, worth \$ 1899 at par.

zodiac (zō'di-ak) *n.* [F. *zodiaque*, fr. L. *zōdiacus*, fr. G. *zōdiakos*, the zodiacal circle, containing constellations represented by animals; fr. *zōdion*, a small animal, dim. of *zōon*, animal] a belt of twelve constellations, containing the ecliptic; and a girdle.—**zodiacal** (zō-dī'ā-kal) *a.* pert. to the zodiac; within the zodiac.—**zodiacal light**, a pearly glow seen in the sky, near the horizon, about sunset and sunrise.



The Zodiac and Its Signs

(N, North; S, South; EC, Ecliptic; EQ, Equator; 1, Aries; 2, Pisces; 3, Aquarius; 4, Capricornus; 5, Sagittarius; 6, Scorpio; 7, Libra; 8, Virgo; 9, Leo; 10, Cancer; 11, Gemini; 12, Taurus)

zollverein (tsōl'ver'in) *n.* [Ger. *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union] a customs union, esp. one formerly formed between German states.

zone (zōn) *n.* [G. *zōnē*] a girdle; a climatic belt; one of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles parallel to the equator; any area distinguished from others by certain features;—*v. t.* to encircle; to divide into zones.—**zoning**, *n.* the division of a city into zones for business, residence, etc.—**zonal**, *a.*—**zonate**, *zonated* (zōn'āt, -āt-ed) *a.*—**zonation** (zō-nā'shun) *n.*

zoogeography (zō-ō-jī-ōg'grā-fī) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *geography*] the study of animals with regard to their geographical distribution.—**zoogeographer**, *n.*—**zoogeographic**, **zoogeo-**

graphical (zō-ō-jī-ō-grā'fīk, -ī-kal) *a.*—**zoogeographically**, *adv.*

zoography (zō-ōg'grā-fī) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *graphein*, and *graphein*, to write] the description of animals with regard to their habitats, foods, appearance, etc.—**zoographer**, *n.*—**zoographic**, **zoographical** (zō-ō-grā'fīk, -ī-kal) *a.*—**zoographically**, *adv.*

zooid (zō'oid) *n.* [G. *zōon*, an animal, and *zōdos*, form] an organic product capable of more or less independent existence; any member of a compound organism;—*a.* resembling an animal.

zoolatry (zō-ō-lā'trī) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *latreia*, worship] animal worship.

zoolite (zō'ō-līt) *n.* [G. *lithos*, a stone] an animal substance petrified, a fossil.

zoology (zō-ō-lō'jī) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *logos*, discourse] the natural history of animals.—**zoologist**, *n.* one versed in zoology.—**zoological** (zō-ō-loj'i-kal) *a.* [Contr. to *zoog*] pert. to zoology.

zoom (zōom) *v. t.* a short, steep climb of an airplane after a dive which has given it momentum;—*n.* a zooming.

zoomorphism (zō-ō-mawr'fizm) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *morphe*, form] representation of the lower animals; the representation of a god or a man in the form of a beast; the ascription of divine or human qualities to animals.

zoophyte (zō'ō-fīt) *n.* [G. *phuton*, plant] a plantlike animal.

zootomy (zō-ōt'ō-mī) *n.* [G. *zōon*, animal, and *tomē*, a cutting] the anatomy of animals.

Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as'tri-ān) *a.* [fr. *Zoroaster*] pert. to Zoroaster, or to the religion he founded;—*n.* a follower of Zoroaster or Zoroastrianism.—**Zoroastrianism**, *n.* an ancient religion of Persia which taught a doctrine of struggle between Ormazd, personifying good, and Ahriman, personifying evil.

Zouave (zoo-av') *n.* [F. fr. a tribe in Algeria] a soldier of the French light infantry corps.

zounds (zoundz) *int.* [God's wounds] an exclamation expressing anger or wonder.

zwieback (swī'bak, tsvē'bāk) *n.* [Ger.] a kind of light, toasted, slightly sweetened biscuit.

zygote (zīg'ōt) *n.* [G. *sygōtos*, yoked] the cell resulting from the joining of two gametes [Biol].

zymic (zī'mik) *a.* [G. *zymē*, leaven] pert. to, or consisting of, leaven; relating to, or producing, fermentation.—**zymogenic** (zī-mō-jen'īk) *a.* causing fermentation.—**zymology** (zī-mol'ō-jī) *n.* [G. *zymē*, ferment, and *logos*, discourse] a treatise on fermentation.—**zymotic** (zī-mot'īk) *a.* of, pert. to, or caused by, fermentation.

zymurgy (zī'mer-jī) *n.* [G. *zymē*, leaven, and *ergon*, work] the chemistry of processes in which fermentation plays the chief part, as in brewing, distilling, and wine-making.

FOREIGN AND CLASSICAL WORDS AND PHRASES

Following is a comprehensive list of foreign and classical words and phrases encountered in proverbs, law, mottoes, religious works, cookery, literature, travel and many other fields. Various other words and phrases in more common use will be found in the main vocabulary.

A

- à bas** (à bà) [F] down with.
- ab extra** (ab eks'tra) [L.] from without.
- ab initio** (ab i-nish'i-ō) [L.] from the beginning.
- ab intra** (ab in'tra) [L.] from within.
- à bon marché** (à baww mār-shā') [F.] cheap; at a bargain.
- abonnement** (à-bawn-maww') [F.] subscription.
- ab ovo** (ab ō'vō) [L.] from the beginning.
- abrégé** (à-brā-gā') [F.] abridgment.
- absit invidia** (ab'sit in-vid'i-ā) [L.] let there be no ill will.
- absit omen** (ab'sit ō'men) [L.] may there be no ill omen.
- ab urbe condita** (ab er'bā kon-di'ta) [L.] from the building of the city, i.e. Rome.
- à cheval** (à she-val') [F.] on horseback; astride.
- ad aperturam (libri)** (ad à-per-toor'am) [L.] wherever the book opens.
- ad astra per aspera** (ad ás'trá per ás-pe-rá) [L.] to the stars through difficulties (the motto of Kansas).
- ad calendas Græcas** (ad ká-len'dás grā'kás) [L.] never (literally "at the Greek calends," as the Greeks had no "calends" in their way of reckoning dates).
- ad eundem (gradum)** (ad ā-oon'dem grā'doom) [L.] to the same (degree); used of the admission of a graduate of one university to the corresponding degree of another university, without examination.
- ad finem** (ad fī'nem) [L.] to the end.
- ad hoc** (ad hōk) [L.] for this special object.
- ad hominē** (ad hō'mi-nem) [L.] to the man; used in "argumentum ad hominē," (ar-goo-men'toom) an appeal to the individual's interests.
- ad infinitum** (ad in-fī-nī'toom) [L.] to infinity.
- ad interim** (ad in'ter-im) [L.] in the meantime.
- ad libitum** (ad lib'i-toom) (often abbreviated to ad lib.) at pleasure.
- ad majorem Dei gloriam** (ad mā-yaw'rem dā'ē glō'ri-ām) [L.] for the greater glory of God; the motto of the Jesuits, often printed as dedication in Jesuit and other books, especially in the abbreviation A. M. D. G.
- ad nauseam** (ad naw'shē-ām) [L.] to the point of disgust.
- ad referendum** (ad ref-er-en'doom) [L.] for consideration.
- ad rem** (ad rem) [L.] to the point.
- adsum** (ad'soom) [L.] I am here; present!
- ad unum omnes** (ad ū'noom ōm'nēs) [L.] to a man; all.
- ad valorem** (ad vā-lō'rem) [L.] according to value.
- affaire d'amour** (à-fār'dā-mōór') [F.] a love affair.
- affaire d'honneur** (à-fār'do-ner') [F.] an affair of honor; a duel.
- affaire du cœur** (à-fār'dū-ker') [F.] an affair of the heart.
- a fortiori** (à fōr-shi-ō'ri) [L.] with stronger reason.
- agent provocateur** (à-zhāw' pro-vo-ká-ter') [F.] a police or secret service spy, who professes sympathy in order to egg on his victims.
- à la belle étoile** (à lá bel ā-twá'l') [F.] in the open air.
- à la bonne heure** (à lá baww-ner') [F.] well and good; that's good.
- à la carte** (à lá kart') [F.] picking from the bill of fare. See table d'hôte.
- à la française** (à lá frān-sāz') [F.] in the French style.
- à la mode** (à lá mōd') [F.] in the fashion.
- al fresco** (al fres'kō) [It.] in the open air.
- Alma Mater** (al'mā mā'ter) [L.] benign mother; the term is used in reference to one's university.
- alter ego** (al'ter ē'gō) [L.] another self; a close friend.
- alter idem** (al'ter i'dem) [L.] another exactly the same.
- alto rilievo** (al'tō rā-lē'vō) [It.] high relief.
- amende honorable** (à-māud' à-nō-rāb'l') [F.] apology.
- amor patriæ** (ā'mawr pā'tri-ē) [L.] love of country.
- amour propre** (ā-mōór' prōpr) [F.] self-esteem.
- ancien régime** (ān-syān' rā-zhēm') [F.] the old order of things; used especially by the French of the days before the Revolution.
- Anglice** (ang'gli-ē) [L.] in English.
- animis opibusque parati** (an'i-mis ō-pib'-us-quā pā-rā'ti) [L.] prepared in minds and resources (a motto of South Carolina).
- anno ætatis suæ** (an'ō ē-tā'tis sū'ē) [L.] in the year of his (or her) age.
- anno Domini** (an'ō dom'i-ni) [L.] in the year of our Lord (abbreviated A. D.).
- anno urbis conditæ** (an'ō er'bis kon-dit'ē) [L.] (often written A. U. C.) in the year from the time of the building of the city (Rome).
- annus mirabilis** (an'us mi-rāb'i-lis) [L.] year of wonder.
- ante bellum** (an'tē bel'oom) [L.] before the war (often in U.S., meaning "before the Civil War").
- ante meridiem** (an'tē me-rid'i-em) [L.] before noon (abbreviated A. M. or a. m.).
- à outrance** (à ōo-trāns') [F.] to the utmost; to excess

KEY: a, cat; ā, fāte; à, bār; q, qdo; e, get; ē, mē; g, ger; i, pin; i, rīde

à pied (à pyā) [F.] on foot; afoot.
 à propos (a prō-pō') [F.] to the point.
 à propos de bottes (à prō-pō' de bot) [F.] "talking of boots," i.e. entirely without relevancy.
 arbiter elegantiarum (or elegantiae) (ār-bi-ter el-e-gan-shū-ā-rum; el-e-gan'shū-ē) [L.] a judge in matters of taste.
 argumentum ad hominem (ār-gū-men-tum ad hom'in-em) [L.] an argument (suited) to the man.
 arrière-pensée (ā-ryār' pān-sā') [F.] mental reservation.
 ars longa, vita brevis (ārz lon'gā, vī'tā brē-vis) [L.] art is long, life is short.
 ars poetica (arz pō-et'i-kā) [L.] the art of poetry.
 à tort et à travers (à taw'r ā à trā-vār') [F.] at random.
 au courant (ō kōō-rān') [F.] fully acquainted (with).
 auf Wiedersehen (ouf vē'der-zā-en) [Ger.] till we meet again, good-bye.
 au revoir (ō re-vwar') [F.] good-bye; till we meet again.
 auto da fé (aw'tō dā fā) [Port.] act of faith; the public burning of heretics.
 autres temps, autres mœurs (ō'tr tawm, ō'tr mœr) [F.] other times, other customs.
 aut vincere aut mori (ōt vin'ke-rā ōt mō'rī) [L.] death or victory.
 avant-coureux (ā-vān'-koo-rœr') [F.] fore-runner.
 avant-propos (ā-vān'-pro-pō') [F.] preliminary matter, preface.
 a vostra salute (ā vos'trā sā-loō'te) [It.] and a votre santé (a vōtr san-tā') [F.] Your health!

B

beatæ memoriæ (bē-ā'tē me-mō'ri-æ) [L.] of blessed memory.
 beau idéal (bō i-dā-āl', bō i-dē'āl) [F.] ideal excellence; imagined state of perfection.
 beau monde (bō mawnd) [F.] fashionable world.
 beaux yeux (bō zyg) [F.] beautiful eyes.
 bel-esprit (bel es-prē') [F.] a man of wit.
 bête noire (bāt nwar) [F.] an object of special detestation, pet aversion.
 billet doux (bil'ā doo) [F.] a love letter.
 bis dat qui cito dat (bis dat kwī kē'tō dāt) [L.] he gives twice who gives promptly, i.e. a prompt gift is of double value.
 bona fide (bō'nā fid) [L.] in good faith.
 bon goût (bawm goo) [F.] good taste.
 bon gré, mal gré (bawm grā, mal grā) [F.] willing or unwilling, willy-nilly.
 bon jour (bawm zhoor) [F.] good morning; good day.
 bon soir (bawm swār) [F.] good evening; good night.
 bon ton (bawm tawn) [F.] good breeding.
 bon vivant (bawm vi-vawm') [F.] one who likes to live well.
 breveté (brev-tā') [F.] patented.

C

cacoethes loquendi (kak-ō-ē'thēz lō-kwen-dī) [L.] a mania for speaking.

campo santo (kām'pō sām'tō) [It.] a burial ground.
 carpe diem (kār'pī dī'em) [L.] enjoy the present day. (The words are from an ode of Horace, who often reminds us that life is short and the future uncertain.)
 carte blanche (kār't blānsh) [F.] full powers.
 casus belli (kā'sus bē'lī) [L.] something which involves war; a cause for war.
 ça va sans dire (sā vā sās dēr) [F.] that is a matter of course.
 caveat emptor (kā'vē-at emp'tawr) [L.] let the buyer beware.
 cave canem (kā'vē kām'em) [L.] beware the dog.
 ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte (se ne ke le pre-myā' pā kē kōōt) [F.] it is only the first step which is difficult.
 c'est-à-dire (set-a-dēr') [F.] that is to say; namely.
 cetera desunt (set'e-rā dē'sunt) [L.] the rest are wanting.
 ceteris paribus (set'e-ris par'i-bus) [L.] other things being equal.
 chacun à son goût (shā-koo' nā sawm goō) [F.] every one to his taste.
 Champs Élysées (shānz ē-lē-zā') [F.] Elysian Fields (the name of a famous avenue in Paris).
 chef de cuisine (shēf dē kwē-zēn') [F.] the head cook.
 chef-d'œuvre (shē-dēvr') [F.] masterpiece.
 cher ami (shār a-mē') [F.] dear friend.
 chemin de fer (shē-mān' dē fār) [F.] railway.
 cherchez la femme (shār-shā' lā fām) [F.] look for the woman, there is a woman at the bottom of the business. (The phrase is due to the elder Dumas.)
 chère amie (shār a-mē') [F.] dear friend (feminine gender).
 che sarà, sarà (kā sār-ā', sār-ā') [It.] what will be, will be.
 chevalier d'industrie (shē-vā-lyā' dān-doostrē') [F.] literally, a "knight of industry"; a professional swindler.
 ci-devant (sē-dē-vān') [F.] former. Used especially at the time of the French Revolution in speaking of those whose title, etc., marked them as belonging to the *ancien régime*.
 ci-gît (sē-gē') [F.] here lies (Latin, hic haecet).
 circa, circiter (sēr'kā, sēr'si-ter) [L.] about; approximately.
 cogito ergo sum (koj'i-tō er'gō soom) [L.] I think, therefore I am (I exist).
 comme il faut (kaw-mēl fō') [F.] as it should be.
 compēs et gentis (kom'pōs men'tis) [L.] sane.
 compendium (kawnt ran-dū') [F.] a report.
 con amore (kon ā-mō'rā) [It.] with love; earnestly.
 concubinus (kon'sū-erzh) [F.] a porter or doer.
 con dolore (kon dō-lō'rā) [It.] with grief.
 coram populo (kō'ram pop'ū-lō) [L.] in the presence of the people; openly.
 corpus delicti (kawr'pus de-lik'tī) [L.] the substance of the offense; the body of the victim of murder.
 corrigenda (kor-i-jen'dā) [L.] things to be corrected.

coup de grâce (kòò də grās) [F.] a finishing blow
coup de main (koò də man) [F.] a sudden attack.
coup de maître (kòò də mǎtr) [F.] a master stroke.
coup d'état (kòò dā-tā') [F.] a stroke of policy; a sudden decisive political move; an abuse of authority.
coup de théâtre (koò də tǎ-atr') [F.] a theatrical effect; a sudden change in a situation.
coûte que coûte (kòot kə kòot) [F.] at any price
crescite et multiplicamini (kres'i-tē et mul-ti-pli-kam'i-ni) [L.] increase and multiply (a motto of Maryland).
crescit eundo (kres'it ē-un'dō) [L.] it grows as it goes (motto of New Mexico).
cul bono? (kī bō'nō) [L.] for whose benefit is it? (i.e. the crime—in a law case).
cum grano salis (koom grā'nō sā'lis) [L.] with a grain of salt; with reservation.

D

de die in diem (dē dī'ē in dī'em) [L.] from day to day.
de facto (dē fak'tō) [L.] actually; in fact.
de gustibus non est disputandum (dē gus'ti-bus non est dis-pū-tan'doom) [L.] there is no arguing about tastes.
Dei gratia (dē'i grā'shu-ā) [L.] by the grace of God
de jure (dē joo'rē) [L.] in law; by right.
delenda est Carthago (dē-len'dā est kār-thā'gō) [L.] Carthage must be destroyed (the famous utterance of Cato the Elder, in Roman history).
de mortuis nil nisi bonum (dē mawr-tū'is nil nī'sē bō'noom) [L.] let there be nothing but good about the dead.
de novo (dē nō'vō) [L.] anew.
Deo gratias (dē'ō grā'shu-ās) [L.] thanks to God
Deo volente (dē'ō vō-len'tē) [L.] (often as D. V.) God willing.
de profundis (dē prō-fun'dis) [L.] out of the depths. (The first words of the Latin version of Psalm CXXX.)
de rigueur (də ri-'gr) [F.] indispensable; obligatory.
de trop (də trō) [F.] superfluous; intrusive.
deus ex machina (dē'us eks mā-shē'ās) [L.] literally, a god out of the (theatrical) machine, i.e. a too obvious device in the plot of a play or story. (The allusion is to the customary arrival of a god at the end of a Greek play, coming down to smash up the story.)
diei iræ (dī'ēz ī'rē) [L.] day of wrath.
dies non (dī'ēs non) [L.] a day which judges do not sit.
Dieu et mon droit (dyē ā maww dī'ō) [F.] God and my right (motto of the British crown).
dirigo (dir'i-gō) [L.] I direct (motto of Maine).
disjecta membra (dis-jek'tā mem'brā) [L.] the scattered remains.
distingué (dis-taw-gā') [F.] of distinguished appearance.

distract (dis-trākt) [F.] absent in thought; absent-minded.
ditat Deus (dī'tat dē'us) [L.] God enriches (motto of Arizona).
divide et impera (div'i-dē et im'pe-rē) [L.] divide and rule.
doisic far niente (dōi'chā fār nyen'tā) [It.] pleasant idleness.
Domine, dirige nos (dom'i-nē dir'i-jē nōs) [L.] Lord, direct us (motto of London, England).
Dominus vobiscum (dom'i-nus vō-bis'-koom) [L.] God be with you
double entente (doob-lan-tānt') [F.] double meaning. (Often double-entendre.)
douceur (dōō-ser') [F.] a tip, a bribe.
dramatis personæ (dram'ā-tis pēr-sō'nē) [L.] the characters in a drama.
dum spiro, spero (dooom spī'rō, sper'ō) [L.] while I breathe, I hope (a motto of South Carolina).
dum vivimus, vivamus (dooom viv'i-mus, vi-vā'mus) [L.] while we live, let us live.

E

ecce homo! (ek'ā hō'mō) [L.] behold the man! (Spoken by Pilate; St. John xix. 5.)
editio princeps (ē-dish'i-ō prin'seps) [L.] first edition.
égalité (ē-gal-i-tā') [F.] equality.
Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott (in fes'te boork ist oon'ser got) [Ger] "A Mighty Fortress is Our God" (title of a hymn by Martin Luther).
élan (ā-lān') [F.] ardor; dash; spirit.
embarras de richesses (ān-bā-rā' də rē-shes') [F.] perplexing wealth.
emeritus (ē-mer'i-tus) [L.] retired from office.
en déshabillé (ān dā-zā-bi-lā') [F.] in an undressed condition; unattired.
enfants perdus (ān-fān' pēr-dū') [F.] a forlorn hope.
enfant terrible (ān-fān' te-rēbl') [F.] literally, a terrible child, i.e. a child whose precocious and indiscreet remarks make awkward situations for his elders.
en fête (ān fāt) [F.] on holiday; in a state of festivity.
en grande tenue (ān grānd tā-nye') [F.] in full dress.
en masse (ān mās, en mas) [F.] in a body.
en passant (ān pā-sānt') [F.] in passing; by the way.
en rapport (ān rā-pōrt') [F.] in relation with; in sympathy with.
en règle (ān rāgl) [F.] in due order.
en route (ān root, en root) [F.] on the way; march!
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (en'sē petit plas'idam sub lib-er-tā'tē kwī-ētēm) [L.] with the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty (motto of Massachusetts).
entente cordiale (ān-tānt' kawr-dyal') [F.] friendly understanding between two nations.
entre nous (ān'tr nōo) [F.] between ourselves.
e pluribus unum (ē ploor'i-bus ū'noom) [L.] one out of many (motto of the U.S.)

errare humanum est (e-rá-ré hū-man'oom est) [L] to err is human

erratum (*pl.* errata) (e-rá'toom, e-rá'ta) [L] error.

esprit de corps (es-pré' dē kawr) [F.] team-spirit.

esse quam videri (es'é kwám vid'e-ri) [L.] to be, rather than to seem (*motto* of North Carolina).

esto perpetua (es'tō per-pech'ū-ā) [L.] may she be perpetual (*motto* of Idaho).

et cetera (et set'e-ra) (abbreviated as etc.) [L.] and the rest; and so on

et sequentes (et sē-kwen'tēz) (abbreviated as et seq.) [L.] and those that follow.

et tu, Brute! (et tū broó'té) [L.] "You, too, Brutus!" (the traditional utterance of Julius Caesar on being assassinated and seeing his friend, Brutus, among the assassins—hence, symbolic of betrayal by a friend).

eureka! (heureka) (ū-rē'ka) [G.] I have found it! (The exclamation of Archimedes on having the idea, in his bath, of the law of specific gravity.)

ex cathedra (eks ka-thē'dra) [L.] with authority (literally, from the chair, which is to say the chair or throne of office).

excelsior (ek-sel'si-yer) [L.] ever upward (*motto* of New York State).

exeat (ek'sē-at) [L.] literally, "let him go out"; formal leave of absence, as for a student to be out of college at night.

exempli gratia (eg-zem'pli grā'shu-ā) [L.] (often e. g.) for example.

exeunt omnes (ek'sē-unt ōm'nēz) [L.] all go out

exit (ek'sat) [L.] goes out.

ex libris (eks li'bri) [L.] from the books . . . (followed by the name of the owner, in the genitive; written in the books of one's personal library).

ex nihilo nihil fit (eks nī'hī-lō nī'hī fit) [L.] from nothing, nothing is made.

ex officio (ex ō-fish'i-ō) [L.] by virtue of his office.

ex parte (eks par'tē) [L.] in the interest of one side only.

ex post facto (eks pōst fak'tō) [L.] retro-active or retrospective, done after a thing

extra muros (eks'tra mūrōs) [L.] outside the walls.

F

facile princeps (fas'i-lē prin'seps) [L.] an easy first.

fait accompli (fē-tā-kawm-plē) [F.] a thing already done.

fatti maschil, parole femine (fá'tē mās'ka-ē, pa-rō'lá fem'i-nā) [It] deeds are males, words females (a *motto* of Maryland).

faux pas (fō pá) [F.] a false step; a mistake.

felo de se (fē'lō de sē) [L.] a suicide, literally, a "felon of himself."

femme de chambre (fām de shanbr) [F.] a lady's maid, chambermaid.

festina lente (fes-tī'nā jen'tē) [L.] hasten slowly.

fête champêtre (fât shan-pât'r) [F.] a rural festival.

feu de joie (fē de zhvá) [F.] a bonfire; in English, a firing of guns as a sign of joy.

fiat lux (fi'at luks) [L.] let there be light.

fidel defensor (fi-dē'ti de-fen'sawr) [L.] defender of the faith, title granted to Henry VIII, of England, by Pope Leo X.

fidus Achates (fi'dus a-ká'tēz) [L.] faithful Achates (with reference to the friend of Aeneas, in Virgil's epic poem—hence, symbolic of a faithful friend).

fille de chambre (fē de shanbr) [F.] a lady's maid.

fin de siècle (faw de syāk) [F] end of the (nineteenth) century, decadent.

finis (fī'nis) [L.] the end.

flagrante delicto (fla-grán'tē de-lik'tō) [L.] in the very act; red-handed.

fons et origo (fonz et ō-rī'gō) [L.] the source and origin.

franco (fráng'kō) [It] franked or stamped, i. e. postage free.

G

gaudeamus igitur (gaw-dē-ā'mus i'gi-tur) [L.] let us then rejoice.

gendarme (zhan-darm') [F] one of the *gendarmes*, a body of armed police in France.

gens du monde (zhan dū maww') [F.] people of fashion.

Gesundheit (ge-zoont'hít) [Ger.] Your health! (a drinking salutation).

gnōthi seauton (gnō'thi sē-ou-ton') [Greek] know thyself (the motto inscribed on the temple of Apollo at Delphi).

Gott mit uns (got mit ons) [Ger.] God with us (*motto* of the Prussian Order of the Crown)

gradus ad Parnassum (grā'dus ad pārnas'um) [L.] a step to Parnassus, i. e. a text-book to aid in the composition of Latin or Greek verse.

grande passion (grand pá-syaww') [F.] the great passion, i. e. love.

guerre à outrance (gār á oó-trāns') [F.] war to the uttermost.

H

hic et ubique (hik et ū'bi-kwē) [L.] here and everywhere.

hic jacet (hik jā'set) [L.] here lies.

hiems (hī'emz) [L.] winter.

hinc ille lacrimæ (hīngk il'ē lak'ri-mē) [L.] hence these tears.

Hoch! (hōk) [Ger.] "high" (in approval).

hoc tempore (hōk tem-pō'rē) [L.] at this time.

hominis est errare (hom'i-nis est e-rā'rē) [L.] to err is human.

homme d'affaires (om dá-fār') [F.] an agent, or a man who does business on another's behalf.

homme d'esprit (om dá-sprē') [F.] a man of wit.

honi soit qui mal y pense (ō-nē swá kē mal ē páns) [Old F.] shame to him who thinks ill of it. (The motto of the Order of the Garter.)

honneur et patrie (ō-ngr' ā pá-trē') [F.] honor and native land (*motto* of the French Legion of Honor).

horribile dictu (haw-rib'i-lē dik'too) [L.] horrible to relate.
hors de combat (awr de kaw-ba') [F.] out of condition to fight.
hors d'œuvre (awr d'evr') [F.] a side dish; appetizer; relish.
humanum est errare (hū-man'um est e rā're) [L.] to err is human.

I

ibidem (i-b'īdem) (abbreviated as **ib.** or **ibid.**) [L.] in the same place.
ich dien (ih dēn) [Ger.] I serve (motto of the Prince of Wales).
ici on parle français (ē-se' awn pārl frān-sā') [F.] here French is spoken.
idée fixe (i-dā' fēks) [F.] an obsession; monomania.
idem (īdem) [L.] the same.
id est (id est) [L.] (usually abbreviated to **i.e.**) that is.
ignis fatuus (ig'nīs fach'ū-us) [L.] a will-o-the-wisp.
il penseroso (il pen-se-rō'sō) [It.] the thoughtful, or melancholy, man.
impasse (āw-pās') [F.] a dead end; an insoluble difficulty.
impedimenta (im-ped-i-men'ta) [L.] baggage.
imprimatur (im-prī'mā-cher) [L.] literally, "let it be printed;" a license to print; sanction.
in articulo mortis (in ār-tik'ū-lō mawr'tis) [L.] at the point of death.
in camera (in kam'gr-ā) [L.] in a (judge's private) room.
in dubio (in dū'bi-ō) [L.] in doubt.
in esse (in es'ē) [L.] in being; in existence.
in extenso (in eks-ten'sō) [L.] at full length.
in extremis (in eks-trē'mis) [L.] at the point of death.
in forma pauperis (in fawr'mā paw-per'is) [L.] as a poor man.
infra dig., abbreviation of **infra dignitatem** (in'frā dig. dig-na-tā'tem) [L.] beneath one's dignity.
in futuro (in fū-chū'rō) [L.] in the future.
in hoc signo vinces (in hok sig'nō vin'sēz) [L.] in this sign (i.e. the Cross) you will conquer (motto of Constantine I).
in loco (in lō'kō) [L.] in the place.
in loco parentis (in lō'kō pā-ren'tis) [L.] in the place of a parent.
in medias res (in mē'di-ās rēz) [L.] into the midst of things.
in memoriam (in me-mō'ri-ām) [L.] to the memory of.
in partibus infidelium (in pārti-bus in-fidē'i-um) [L.] in unbelieving countries—of Catholic dioceses in countries where they cannot be strictly territorial.
in perpetuum (in pēr-pech'ū-um) [L.] in perpetuity; forever.
in posse (in pos'ē) [L.] in potential existence; in possibility.
in propria persona (in prō'pri-ā pēr-sō'nā) [L.] in one's own person.
in puris naturalibus (in pū'ris nach-ū-rāl'i-bus) [L.] quite naked.
in re (in rē) [L.] in the matter of.

in rerum natura (in rē'rum nach-ū'rā) [L.] in the nature of things.
in sæcula sæculorum (in sē'kū-lā sē-kū-lō'rum) [L.] for ages and ages; forever.
insculpsit (in-skulp'sit) [L.] engraved (with name of artist).
in situ (in sī'too) [L.] in its original position.
in statu quo (in stat'oo kwō) [L.] in the former state.
inter alia (in'tēr ā'lī-ā) [L.] among other things.
inter alios (in'tēr ā'lī-os) [L.] among other people.
inter nos (in'tēr nōs) [L.] between ourselves.
in totidem verbis (in to-tīdem vēr'bis) [L.] in so many words.
in toto (in tō'tō) [L.] entirely.
in vacuo (in vak'ū-ō) [L.] in a vacuum.
in vino veritas (in vī'nō ver'i-tās) [L.] in wine the truth (comes out).
ipse dixit (ip'sē dik'sit) [L.] "he himself said it"; his unsupported word, a dogmatic statement.
ipsissima verba (ip-sis'si-mā vēr'bā) [L.] the very words.
ipso facto (ip'sō fak'tō) [L.] by the fact itself.
Italia irredenta (ē-tā'lyā ē-rā-den'tā) [It.] unredeemed Italy, i.e. the parts left in foreign hands after the war of 1866—Southern Tyrol, etc.

J

je maintiendrai (zhē man'tyān-drā') [F.] I will maintain (motto of Holland).
Je ne sais quoi (zhē nē sā kwā) [F.] "I don't know what;" a something or other.
jeu de mots (zhē de mō) [F.] a pun, or play on words.
jeu d'esprit (zhē des-prē') [F.] a witticism.
Joannes est nomen ejus (jō-an'es est nō-men ā'us) [L.] His name is John (motto of Porto Rico).
Jupiter Pluvius (jōō'pī-ter plōō'vi-us) [L.] rain-bringing Jupiter; wet weather.
justicia omnibus (jus-tish'i-ā om'nī-bus) [L.] justice for all (motto of the District of Columbia).

L

la belle dame sans merci (lā bel dām sāv mer-sē') [F.] the beautiful lady without mercy.
labor omnia vincit (lā'ber om'nī-ā vin'sit) [L.] labor conquers everything (motto of Oklahoma).
laissez faire (lā-sā' fār) [F.] let alone; policy of inaction.
l'allegro (lā-lā'grō) [It.] the merry person.
lapsus linguae (lap'sus ling'gwē) [L.] a slip of the tongue.
lares et penates (lā'rēs et pe-nā'tēs) [L.] household gods.
leb' wohl (lāp vōl) [Ger.] farewell.
leitmotiv (līt'mō-tēf) [Ger.] a theme used to indicate a person, idea, etc., in opera and other music.
le roi est mort, vive le roi (le rwā ā mawr, vīv le rwā) [F.] the king is dead, long live the king!
lèse-majesté (lēz maj'es-tē) [F.] high treason.

l'état, c'est moi (lā-tā', sā mwā) [F] the state⁹ I am the state. (The saying is attributed to Louis XIV.)
l'étoile du nord (lā-twāl dū nawr) [F] the star of the North (motto of Minnesota)
le tout ensemble (le too tān-sanzbl') [F.] the whole taken together.
lettre de cachet (letr de ka-shā') [F.] a sealed letter; a royal warrant for imprisonment.
lex non scripta (leks non skrip'tā) [L] unwritten law, i. e. common law.
lex scripta [L] written, i. e. statute law.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose (lom pro-poz', ā dyē dis-poz') [F.] man proposes and God disposes.
Lingua Franca (ling'gwa frāng'kā) [It.] corrupt Italian once used in the Levant; the mixed "pidgin" language used by Europeans in the East; any similar jargon.
loco citato (lō'kō sī-tā'tō) [L.] in the place cited.
locum tenens (lō'koom tē'nenz) [L.] "one occupying the place;" a deputy or substitute.
locus classicus (lō'kus klas'ī-kus) [L] a classical passage; the best known instance or quotation.
locus sigilli (lō'kus sig'ī-lī) [L.] the place of the seal (abbreviated L. S.).
locus standi (lō'kus stan'dī) [L.] recognized position; right to interfere.
l'union fait la force (loo-nyaww' fā lā fawrs) [F.] union makes strength (motto of Belgium).
lusus naturae (lū'sus nā-chū'rē) [L] a freak of nature.

M

ma chère (mā shār) [F] my dear (feminine gender).
ma foi! (mā fwa) [F] my faith! indeed!
magnvm opus (mag'num o'pus) [L.] a great work
maitre d'hôtel (mātr dō-tel') [F.] house steward; landlord of a hotel
mal à propos (mal ā pro-pō') [F.] ill-timed.
mal de mer (mal de mār) [F] sea-sickness.
mal du pays (mal dū pa-ē) [F.] homesickness.
malentendu (mal-ān-tān-dū') [F.] a misunderstanding.
mañana (man-yā'nā) [Spanish] tomorrow.
Marchen (mār'chen) [Ger] fairy tale.
mariage de convenance (mā-rī-azh' de kaww-vnaww's) [F.] a marriage from motives of interest rather than love.
mauvaise honte (mō-ve-zaww't') [F] false modesty, bashfulness
mauvais goût (mō-vā' goō) [F.] bad taste; bad form.
mauvais sujet (mō-vā sē-jā') [F.] a worthless fellow.
mea culpa (mē'ā kul'pā) [L] by my fault.
mehr Licht! (mer līht) [Ger.] more light!
memento mori (me-men'tō mō'rī) [L.] remember that you must die.
mens sana in corpore sano (menz sā'nā in kawr-pō'rē sā'nō) [L.] a sound mind in a sound body.
meo periculo (mē'ō pe-rik'ū-lō) [L.] at my own risk.

mésalliance (mā-zāl'yāns') [F] marriage with some one of lower social status.
meum et tuum (mē'um et tū'um) [L.] mine and thine
mirabile dictu (mi-rab'ī-lē dik'too) [L.] wonderful to relate.
mirabile visu (mi-rab'ī-lē vī'soo) [L.] wonderful to behold.
mirabilia (mir-ā-bī'l'ī-ā) [L.] miracles; wonders.
mise en scène (mē-zān-sān') [F.] scenic setting.
modus operandi (mō'dus ope-ran'dī) [L.] manner of working
modus vivendi (mō'dus vi-ven'dī) [L.] manner of living.
mon cher (maww shār) [F.] my dear (masculine gender).
monde (mawwd) [F] world; world of fashion.
montani semper liberi (mon-tan'ī sem'per lib'e-rī) [L.] mountaineers are always freemen (motto of West Virginia).
morituri te salutamus (mō-rī-tū'rī tē sal-ū-tā'mus) [L] we who are about to die salute you (the cry which Roman gladiators addressed to the emperor).
mot juste (mō zhoost) [F.] the exact right word.
multum in parvo (mul'toom in pār'vō) [L.] much in little.
mutatis mutandis (mu-tā'tis mū-tan'dis) [L] with the necessary changes.

N

née (nā) [F] "born;" her maiden name being; e.g. Mrs. Brown, née Smith.
nemine contradicente (nē'mī-nē kon-trā-dī-sen'tē) [L] (often as nem. con.) without opposition.
nemo me impune lacessit (nē'mō mē im-pū'nē lā-kes'it) [L] no one attacks me without being punished (motto of Scotland and also motto of the Order of the Thistle).
ne plus ultra (nē plus ul'trā) [L.] nothing further; the uttermost point.
n'est-ce pas? (nēs pa) [F] is it not so?
nicht wahr? (nīht var) [Ger] not true? isn't that so?
nil admirari (nīl ad-mī-rā'rī) [L.] to admire nothing, to be superior.
nil desperandum (nīl des-pe-ran'dum) [L] despair of nothing.
nil sine numine (nīl sī'nē nū'mī-nē) [L] nothing without the Divine Will (motto of Colorado).
n'importe (nan-pawrt') [F.] no matter.
nisi Dominus, frustra (nī'sī dom'i-nus, frus'trā) [L.] except the Lord, in vain (Psalm cxxvi, motto of Edinburgh).
noblesse oblige (nō-blēs' o-bli-zh') [F.] nobility imposes obligations.
no lens volens (nō'lēnz vō'lēnz) [L.] whether he will or not.
noli me tangere (nō'lī mē tan'je-rē) don't touch me.
nolle prosequi (nō'lē pros'e-kwi) unwilling to proceed
nom de guerre (naww de gār) [F] assumed name; war name.

nom de plume (nom də ploöm) [F.] pen name (this is an English formation, an expression seldom used in French).
non compos mentis (non kom'pos men'tis) [L.] insane.
non omnis moriar (non om'nis mō'ri-er) [L.] I shall not wholly die (The words are from one of Horace's odes, in which he expresses confidence in his work's immortality.)
non sans droit (naww s' drwā) [Old French] not without right (motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms).
non sequitur (non sek'wi-ter) [L.] it does not follow.
nota bene (nō'tā bē'nē) [L.] note well. (Usually N. B.)
nous avons changé tout cela (nōō-zā-vaww shaw-zhā too se-la') [F.] we have changed all that. (The phrase is from Molière.)
nouveau riche (nōō-vō' rēsh) [F.] one newly enriched, an upstart.
nuance (nū-āns, nū-āns') [F.] shade; slight difference of meaning or tone.
nulli secundus (nul'ti se-kun'dus) [L.] second to none.
nunc aut nunquam (nunk awt nung'kwām) [L.] now or never.

O

obit (ō'bi-it) [L.] he (or she) died.
obiter dictum (ō'bi-ter dik'tum) [L.] (*pl. obiter dicta*) something said by the way.
objet d'art (awb-zhe' dār) [F.] an object of artistic merit or worth.
ohne Hast, ohne Rast (ō'ne hāst, ō'ne rāst) [Ger.] without haste, without rest (motto of Goethe).
omnia vincit amor (om'ni-ā vin'sit ā'mawr) [L.] love conquers everything.
on dit (aww dē) [F.] they say; a rumor.
onus probandi (ō'nus prō-ban'di) [L.] the burden of proving.
opere citato (op'e-rē si-tā'tō) [L.] in the work cited (abbreviated *op. cit.*).
ora pro nobis (ō'rā prō nō'bis) [L.] pray for us.
oro y plata (aw'rō ē plā'tā) [Spanish] gold and silver (motto of Montana).
O tempora! O mores! (ō tem-pō'rā, ō mō'rēs) [L.] literally, "O the times! O the manners!"
otium cum dignitate (ō'shi-um kum dig-ni-tā'tē) [L.] dignified retirement.

P

pace (pā'sē) [L.] by leave of.
par excellence (pār ek'se-lens, pār ek-se-lāns') [F.] pre-eminently.
par exemple (pār eg-zāmpl') [F.] for example.
pari passu (pā'ri pas'ū) [L.] with equal pace; together.
particeps criminis (pār'ti-seps krim'i-nis) [L.] an accomplice.
passim (pas'im) [L.] here and there; everywhere.
pax vobiscum (paks vo-bis'kum) [L.] peace be with you.
peccavi (pē-kā'vi) [L.] I have sinned.

pendente lite (pen-den'tē lī'tē) [L.] pending the suit.
per annum (per an'num) [L.] by the year.
per capita (per kap'i-tā) [L.] per person; for each individual (literally, "by the heads").
per contra (per kon'trā) [L.] on the contrary.
per se (per sē, per sā) [L.] by itself; intrinsically.
persona non grata (per-sō'nā non grā'tā) [L.] a person unacceptable or unwelcome.
petitio principii (pe-tish'i-ō prin-sip'i-i) [L.] begging of the question (a logical fallacy).
pièce de résistance (pyes də rā-zēs-tāns') [F.] the main dish of a dinner (literally, "piece of resistance").
piéd-à-terre (pyā-dā-tār') [F.] temporary lodging.
pinxit (pingk'sit) [L.] (name of artist) painted thus.
place aux dames! (plā sō dām) [F.] make way for the ladies!
poco a poco (pō'kō ā pō'kō) [It.] little by little.
poste restante (pōst res-tānt') [F.] department of a post office where travelers' letters are kept till called for.
post hoc, ergo propter hoc (pōst hok, er'gō prop'ter hok) [L.] after this, therefore because of this. (A fallacy in reasoning.)
post meridiem (pōst me-ri'di-em) [L.] afternoon (abbreviated *P. M.* or *p. m.*).
post mortem (pōst maw'r'tem) [L.] after death.
post obitum (pōst ob'i-tum) [L.] after death.
prima facie (prī'mā fā'shu-ē) [L.] at a first view.
pro bono publico (prō bō'nō pub'lī-kō) [L.] for the public good.
pro patria (prō pā'tri-ā) [L.] for one's country.
pro tempore (prō tem-pō'rē) [L.] for the time being.
proxim accessit (prok'sim ak-ses'it) [L.] "he came next." (Used to indicate the competitor next to the prize-winner, the "runner-up.")

Q

quantum sufficit (kwān'tum suff'i-sit) [L.] often abbreviated as **quant. suff.** as much as suffices.
quid pro quo (kwid prō kwō) [L.] something for something; tit for tat.
quien sabe? (kyen sá'bā) [Span.] who knows?
quis custodiet ipsos custodes? (kwis kus-tō'di-et ip'sōs kus-tō'dēs) [L.] who will guard the guards?
qui transtulit sustinet (kwī trans-tū'līt sus-tī'net) [L.] he who transplanted sustains (motto of Connecticut).
qui vive? (ké vēv) [F.] who goes there? (The sentinel's challenge.)
quod erat demonstrandum (kwod er'at dem-on-strān'dum) [L.] which was to be proved. (Usually *Q. E. D.*)
quod erat faciendum (kwod er'at fā-shi-en'dum) [L.] (usually *Q. E. F.*) which was to be done.
quod vide (kwod vī'dē) [L.] which see (abbreviated *q. v.*).

KEY: a, at; ā, fāte; á, bār; ą, ądo; e, get; ē, mē; g, hgr; i, pin; l, ride

quot homines, tot sententiæ (kwot hom' i-
néz, tot sen-ten'shu-è) [L.] as many men,
so many opinions.
quo vadis? (kwō vā'dis) [L.] whither goest
thou?

R

raison d'être (rā-zaw'n' dātr) [F.] reason
for being or existing.
rara avis (rā'rā ā'vis) [L.] a rare bird, some-
thing prodigious.
réchauffé (rā-shō-fā') [F.] warmed-up (dish),
stale.
recherché (re-she'r-shā') [F.] sought after;
exquisite.
reductio ad absurdum (re-duk'shi-ō ad
ab-ser'dum) [L.] a reducing to the absurd.
regnat populus (reg'nat pop'ū-lus) [L.] the
people rule (motto of Arkansas).
répondez, s'il vous plaît (rā-paw'n-dā',
sēl voo. ple) [F.] (usually R. S. V. P.)
please reply.
requiescat in pace (rek-wi-es'kat in pā'sē)
[L.] (often R. I. P.) may he (or she) rest
in peace.
résumé (rā'zū-mā) [F.] a summary or ab-
stract.
resurgam (re-ser'gam) [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons (re-vā-naw'n' za
nō moo-taw'n') [F.] let us return to our sub-
ject (Literally, "let us return to our sheep."
The pica of the bewildered judge in the
medieval French farce of the *Avocat
Pathelin*.)
robe-de-chambre (rōb-de-shawbr') [F.]
dressing gown.
rus in urbe (rus in gr'bē) [L.] the country
in the town.

S

salle à manger (sā lā mān-zhā') [F.] dining
room.
salus populi suprema lex esto (sā'lus
pop'ū-li sū-prē'mā leks estō) [L.] let the
will of the people be the supreme law
(motto of Missouri).
sang-froid (san-irwā') [F.] cold blood, calm-
ness; coolness.
sans peur et sans reproche (sān pēr ā san
re-prawsh') [F.] without fear and without
reproach. (The celebrated description of
Bayard, the peerless knight, 1473-1524.)
sans souci (san goo-sē') [F.] without care.
sartor resartus (sār'ter re-sar'tus) [L.] the
tailor patched. (Title of a work of Thomas
Carlyle.)
saave qui peut (sāv kē pe) [F.] save himself
who can—the cry of disorderly retreat.
savoir-faire (sā-vvār-fār') [F.] knowledge of
what to do; skill, tact.
scripsit (skrip'sit) [L.] wrote (with author's
name).
sculpit (skulp'sit) [L.] carved (with sculp-
tor's name).
scuto bonæ voluntatis tuæ corona tū nos
(skū'tō bō'nē vol-un-tā'tis tū'ē ko-rō'nā
tū nōs) [L.] with the shield of Thy good
will Thou hast covered us (a motto of
Maryland).
semper eadem (sem'pēr ē'a-dem) [L.] al-
ways the same (motto of Queen Elizabeth).

semper fidelis (sem'pēr fī-dē'lis) [L.] always
faithful.
semper idem (sem'pēr fī-dem) [L.] always
the same.
se non à vero, àbèn trovato (sā nōn e
vā'rō, e ben t'v' a'tō) [It.] if it's not true,
it's well invented.
sic (sik) [L.] thus. Often used to call attention
to some quoted mistake or absurdity.
sic itur ad astra (sik i'ter ad as'trā) [L.]
such is the way to the stars, to fame or
immortality.
sic passim (sik pas'im) [L.] so everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis (sik sem'pēr tī-ran'is)
[L.] ever thus to tyrants (motto of Vir-
ginia).
sic transit gloria mundi (sik tran'sit glō'-
ri-ā mun'di) [L.] so passes the glory of the
world.
sicut patribus set Deus nobis (sik'ut pat'-
ri-bus sēt dē'us nō'bis) [L.] as with our
fathers, may God be with us (motto of
Boston, Mass.)
s'il vous plaît (sēl voo ple) [F.] if you please.
si monumentum requiris, circumspice
(sē mon-ū-men'tum re-kw'i'ris, ser-kum-
spī'sē) [L.] if you seek (his) monument,
look around you. (The inscription on the
architect Wren's tomb in St. Paul's
Cathedral, London.)
sine cura (sī'nē kū'rā) [L.] without care;
without charge.
sine die (sī'nē dī'ē) [L.] without date; in-
definitely postponed.
sine qua non (sī'nē kwā non) [L.] an indis-
pensable condition.
**si quaeris peninsulam amœnam, cir-
cumspice** (sē kwē'ris pen-in'sū-lam a-mē-
nam, ser-kum-spī'sē) [L.] if you seek a
beautiful peninsula, look around you
(motto of Michigan).
status quo (stā'tus kwō) [L.] "the state in
which"; the pre-existing state of affairs.
stet (stet) [L.] let it stand.
Sturm und Drang (stoorm oont drang)
[Ger.] storm and stress.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (sway'i-ter
in mō'dō, faw'r'ti-ter in rē) [L.] gentle in
manner, firm in deed; an iron hand in a
velvet glove.
sub judice (sub jū'di-sē) [L.] under con-
sideration.
sub rosa (sub rō'zā) [L.] "under the rose,"
secretly.
sub voce (sub vō'sē) [L.] under that head.
sui generis (sū'i jen'gr-is) [L.] of its own
kind; peculiar.
sui juris (sū'i jū'ris) [L.] in one's own right.
summum bonum (sum'am bō'num) [L.]
the greatest good.
sursum corda (ser'sum kaw'r'dā) [L.] lift up
your hearts (to God). (The words are used
in the "Preface" of the Mass.)

T

table d'hôte (tābl dōt) [F.] a general guest-
table; a meal at a fixed time and price.
tabula rasa (tab'ū-lā rā'sā) [L.] a smooth
tablet; a blank sheet.
tempus fugit (tem'pus fū'jit) [L.] time flies.
terra firma (ter'a fēr'mā) [L.] solid earth

tertium quid (tēr'shi-um kwid) [L.] a third something
tour de force (toār de fawrs) [F.] a feat of strength or skill.
tout de suite (tōo de swēt) [F.] immediately.
tout ensemble (tōō-tān-sāmb'l') [F.] the whole taken together; the general effect.
tu quoque (tū kwō'kwē) [L.] thou also! (Now used to indicate the argument expressed in English as "You're another!")

U

ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono (ōō-ā mā'oo kā ā'ā ō kā ā'e-na ē kā pō'nō) [Hawaiian] the life of the land is established by righteousness (motto of Hawaii).
ubique (ū-bī'kwē) [L.] everywhere
ultima Thule (ul'tim-ā thū'lē) [L.] the utmost boundary or limit. Thule was the name given by the ancients to the most northerly land in their geography.
ultra vires (ul'trā vī'rēs) [L.] beyond one's powers.
una voce (ū'nā vō'sē) [L.] with one voice.
und so weiter (oont zō vī'tēr) [Ger.] and so further, and so forth; et cetera.
uno animo (ū'nō an'i-mō) [L.] with one mind.
ut infra (ut in'frā) [L.] as below.
ut supra (ut sū'prā) [L.] as above

V

vade in pace (vā'dē in pā'sē) [L.] go in peace.
vade mecum (vā'dē mē'kum) [L.] go with me; a constant companion; work of reference.
vae victis (vē vik'tis) [L.] woe to the conquered
vala (vā'lē) [L.] farewell
veni, vidi, vici (vē'nī, vī'dī, vī'sī) [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. (The famous words of Julius Cæsar, announcing to the Roman Senate his rapid conquests.)

verbum sapienti sat (vēr'būm sap-i-en'tī sāt) [L.] a word is enough for a wise man. (Often abbreviated to *verb. sap.*)
versus (vēr'sus) [L.] (often *v.* or *vs.*) against.
via (vī'ā) [L.] by way of.
via media (vī'ā mē'di-ā) [L.] a middle course.
vice (vis) [L.] in the place of.
vice versa (vī'sē vēr'sā) [L.] the other way round.
videlicet (vi-del'i-set) [L.] (usually abbreviated to *viz.*) namely; to wit.
vincit omnia veritas (vin'sit om'nī-ā vēr'i-tas) [L.] truth conquers everything.
virginibus puerisque (vēr-gin'i-bus pū-ri-s'kwē) [L.] for maidens and youths.
vis-à-vis (vē-zā-vē') [F.] facing; opposite.
vis inertiae (vis i-nēr'shi-ē) [L.] the power of inertia.
viva voce (vī'vā vō'sē) [L.] by the living voice; oral.
vive l'empereur! (vēv lan-pē-rēr') [F.] long live the emperor!
vive le roi (vēv lē rwa) [F.] long live the king!
vogue la galère! (vōg la ga-lār') [F.] let things go as they will
voilà (vva-lā') [F.] there! behold!
voilà tout (vwa-lā'tōo) [F.] that's all.
vox et præterea nihil (voks et prē-tēr'ā nī'hul) [L.] a voice and nothing more.
vox populi, vox Dei (voks pop'ū-li, voks ō) [L.] the voice of the people is the voice of God.

W

Wanderjahre (vān'der-yā-re) [Ger.] years of journeyman-ship, of wandering before settling down.
wanderlust (vān'der-loost) [Ger.] passion for wandering or traveling.
Weltschmerz (velt'shmērts) [Ger.] world weariness, sentimental pessimism.

Z

Zeitgeist (tsit'gīst) [Ger.] the spirit of the times.

RULES FOR DIVIDING WORDS INTO SYLLABLES

To keep a uniform right hand margin, it is often necessary to divide a word at the end of a line. The division must *always* be made between syllables.

- Do not divide a word of one syllable.
Wrong: thr-ough stren-gh brou-ght
- When two or more letters together represent one sound, do not separate them.
Wrong: arit-hmetic mec-hanic toil-ing
Right: arith-metic me-chanic toil-ing
- Do not separate a syllable of one letter from the rest.
Wrong: a-lone man-y e-nough bus-y
Right: alone many enough busy
- When, in forming derivatives, a consonant is doubled, the division should usually be made between the double letters.
Wrong: permitt-ed shipp-ing blott-er
Right: permit-ted ship-ping blot-ter

- Do not separate *ed* from the rest of the word unless it is pronounced as a separate syllable.

Wrong: ship-ped refer-red loan-ed laugh-ed
Right: shipped referred loaned laughed
Right: rat-ed profit-ed remit-ted

- Usually a prefix or a suffix may be separated from the rest of the word.

Right: ante-cedent il-legible annual-ly

- Divide so as to preserve as syllables *tion, sion, cian, cent tent, cial, tsal, nous, cious, gious, geous, and gion.*

Wrong: nat-ion permis-ion opti-cian
Right: na-tion permis-sion opti-cian

COMMON PREFIXES AND COMBINING FORMS

Familiarity with these prefixes and combining forms will enable anyone to understand readily many words in which they are used, without reference to the vocabulary of the dictionary itself.

A

a-, **in**, **on** (*abed, aboard*); off (*adown*); over against (*along*); away from (*avert*); to (attribute); not, without (*agnosic, asexual*).

ab-, from, out of, off, away (*abdicate, abrade, abduct*).

ad-, to, toward, adding to (*adhere, admixture*).

aer-, **aero-**, air (*aeriform, aerodynamics*).

after-, after, following (*afternoon, aftermath*).

allo-, not normal, reversed (*allotropy, allomorphic*).

ambi-, both (*ambiguous ambivalent*).

amphi-, both, on both sides, around (*amphibrach, amphibian, amphitheater*).

an-, on both sides (*anapital*); not (*anarchy, anaphrodisiac, anomaly*).

ana-, up (*anabolism*); back (*anachronism*); again (*anagram*).

andro-, man, male (*androphobia*).

Anglo-, British (*Anglo-French*).

ant-, against, opposed to (*antonym, Antarctic*).

ante-, before (*anteroom, antedate, antebellum*).

anthrop-, anthropo-, human (*anthropoid, anthropomorphism*).

anti-, against, opposed to, opposite (*antircraft, antischmax, antipodes*).

apo-, from, off, away from, separate (*apogee, apostasy, Apocrypha*).

arch-, chief, great, utter (*archbishop, archangel, arch-enemy*).

archo-(archaeo-), ancient (*archeology*).

archi-, chief, arch (*archipelago, architect*).

astro-, star (*astronomy, astrolabe*).

auto-, self (*autobiography, automaton*).

B

back-, back, backward, behind (*backfire, backstage*).

be-, about, around (*bedeck, beset*); completely (*besmear*), covering with (*bejewel*), away from, depriving of (*behead*).

bene-, well (*benefactor, benediction*).

bi-, double (*bicycle, biplane*); twice (*biweekly*); into two (*bisect*); occurring every two (*biennial*); indicating connection between two corresponding parts (*ovalve*).

biblio-, book (*bibliophile, bibliomania*); Bible (*bibislatry*).

bio-, life, living (*biology, biography*).

by-, by, at the side (*by-pass, bystander*); past (*bygone*); subordinate, secondary (*by-product, bylaw*).

C

cac-, caco-, evil (*cacography, cacophony*).

calc-, calci-, lime (*calcareous, calcify*).

calli-, beautiful (*calligraphy, callisthenic*).

cardi-, cardio-, heart (*cardiac, cardiograph*).

cat-, cata-, cath-, down (*cataclysm, cathode*); entirely (*catalogue*); away (*catapult*).

centi-, hundred (*centimeter, centipede*).

centri-, center (*centrifugal, centripetal*).

cerebro-, brain (*cerebrospinal*).

chiro-, hand (*chiropractor, chirography*).

chlor-, chloro-, light green (*chlorophyll*); chlorine (*chloroform, chloride*).

chromat-, chromato-, chromo-, color (*chromoan chromatography*).

chrono-, time (*chronology, chronometer*).

circu-, circum-, around (*circuit, circumlocution*).

co-, with, together (*coefficient, copartner*).

col-, com-, con-, cor-, with, together (*collective, commensurate, concurrent, correspond*); very much (*compel*).

contra-, contro-, against (*contradict, controversy*).

cor-. See *col-*, etc.

cosmo-, world (*cosmopolitan, cosmogony*).

counter-, against (*countermand*); complementary (*counterpart*).

crypto-, hidden, secret (*cryptography, cryptogram*).

cycl-, cyclo-, circular (*cyclone, cyclometer*).

D

de-, down (*degrade*); off, away (*defend*); intensifying a meaning (*debase*); reversal (*debark, decode*).

deca-, deci-, ten (*decologue, decimeter*).

demi-, half (*demisgod, demisemiquaver*).

denti-, tooth (*dentiform, dentifrice*).

derm-, dermat-, skin (*dermatology*).

dextro-, to the right (*dextrorotary*).

di-, separate (*digest, divorce*); two (*diylabic, dichotomous*).

dia-, through, across (*diameter*); between (*dialogue*).

dis-, apart (*disjoin*); reversing, opposite (*disapprove*).

dodeca-, twelve (*dodecahedron*).

di-, duo-, two (*duplicate, duologue*).

dynam-, dynamo-, power (*dynamite, dynamometer*).

E

e-, ec-, ef-, out, from (*emerge, eccentric, effluence*).

electro-, electric (*electrocution, electrotpe*).

em-, in (*embed, embrasure, embark*).

en-, in (*encage, encompass, enclose*); make (*endeavor, enfeeble*).

endo-, inner, within (*endogamy, endogenous*).

eo-, dawn (*Eocene, eolithic*).

ep-, eph-, epi-, over (*epidemic*); outside (*epidermis*); upon (*epitome*).

equ-, equi-, equal (*equation, equilateral*).

eu-, ev-, good (*euphony, eugenic, evangel*).

ex-, out of (*exclude*); from (*excerpt*), formerly but no longer (*ex-president*).

exo-, outside (*exogen, exotic*).

extra- outside (*extracurricular*); beyond (*extraordinary*).

F

ferri-, ferro- iron (*ferrous*, *ferrocyanide*).

fore- in front (*forefoot*, *foreground*); beforehand (*foretell*, *foreshow*).

Franco- French (*Franco-German*).

G

geo- earth (*geography*, *geology*).

graph-, grapho- writing (*graphic*, *graphology*).

Greco- Greek (*Greco-Roman*).

gyneco- woman (*gynecocracy*, *gynecology*).

gyro- revolving (*gyrocompass*, *gyromancy*).

H

haem- See *hem-*, *hemo-*, etc.

hagio- holy (*hagiolatry*, *hagiology*).

hect-, hecto- hundred (*hectare*, *hectoliter*).

heli-, helio- sun (*heliograph*, *helioscope*).

hem-, hemo-, etc. blood (*hemoglobin*).

hemi- half (*hemisphere*, *hemistich*).

hept-, hepta- seven (*heptagon*, *heptameter*).

heter-, hetero- other, different (*heterogeneous*, *heterodox*).

hex-, hexa- six (*hexameter*, *hexagon*).

hom-, homo-, *homeo-*, same, similar (*homonym*, *homogeneous*, *homeopathic*).

hydr-, hydro- water (*hydroelectric*); hydrogen (*hydrocarbon*).

h-gro- moisture (*hygrometer*, *hygroscope*).

hyper- above, beyond, excessive (*hypercritical*, *hypersensitive*).

hypno- sleep (*hypnotism*, *hypnosis*).

hypo- under, below (*hypodermic*, *hypothesis*).

I

ichtyo- fish (*ichthyology*, *ichthyosaurus*).

icono- image (*iconoclast*, *iconography*).

ideo- idea (*ideology*, *ideograph*).

il- not (*illegal*, *iliterate*).

im- not (*immature*, *immortal*); in, on (*impose*, *imprint*).

in- in (*inbred*, *income*), into (*incurSION*), not (*insane*, *inadvisable*).

Indo- Indian (*Indo-European*).

infra- under, after (*infrared*).

inter- between, among (*interbreed*).

intra-, intro- within, inside (*intramural*, *introvert*).

ir- in (*irradiate*); not (*irresolute*, *irregular*).

iso- equal (*isobar*, *isocetes*).

Italo- Italian (*Italo-German*, *Italo-French*).

K

kat-, kata- See *cat-*, *cata-*, etc.

kilo- thousand (*kilogram*, *kilometer*).

L

lacti-, lacto- milk (*lactiferous*, *lactometer*).

log-, logo- word, speech (*logotype*, *logography*).

M

magn-, magni- great (*magnanimous*, *magnitude*).

mal-, male- bad, ill (*malodorous*, *maladministration*, *malefactor*).

medi- middle (*medieval*, *Mediterranean*).

melan- black (*melancholy*, *melanite*).

meso- middle (*Mesozoic*, *mesothorax*).

met-, meta- change (*metamorphosis*); posterior (*metathorax*); beyond (*metempsychosis*, *metaphysics*).

micro- small (*microscope*, *microcosm*).

milli- thousand (*millimeter*, *milligram*).

mis- wrong (*misapply*, *misspell*); bad (*mischance*, *misadventure*).

mis-, miso- hate (*misanthrope*, *misogynist*).

mono- single, alone (*monogram*, *monologue*).

multi- many (*multiform*, *multiplication*).

N

necro- dead (*necrolatry*, *necromancy*).

neo- new, recent (*neophyte*, *Neolithic*).

neur-, neuro- nerve (*neuralgia*, *neuromuscular*).

non- not (*nonsense*, *nonentity*).

O

octa-, octo- eight (*octagon*, *octopus*).

oleo- oil (*oleograph*, *oleomargarine*).

omni- all (*omnibus*, *omnipotent*).

on- on (*onset*, *onward*).

ornitho- bird (*ornithology*, *ornithorhynchus*).

ortho- straight (*orthodontia*); correct (*orthodox*).

os-, osteo- bone (*osseous*, *osteopath*).

out- out (*outburst*, *outbuilding*); beyond (*outdo*, *outbid*); surpassing (*outgrow*).

over- above (*overhead*), across (*overland*); too much (*overdose*); down (*overthrow*).

ovi- egg (*oviform*, *oviparous*).

P

pale- (palae-), paleo- (palaeo-) ancient (*paleology*, *Paleozoic*).

pan-, panto- all (*Pan-American*, *pantograph*).

par-, para- beside (*parhelion*, *parallel*); wrong (*paradox*); protecting (*parachute*), warding off (*parasol*).

penta- five (*pentagon*, *pentameter*).

per- through (*perchance*), completely (*permutate*); throughout (*perennial*).

peri- around (*pericardium*, *pericarp*).

petro- stone (*petrolatum*, *petrology*).

phil-, philo- loving (*philanthropist*, *philoprogenitive*).

phleb-, phlebo- vein (*phlebitis*, *phlebotomy*).

phon-, phono- sound (*phonograph*); voice (*phonology*).

phot-, photo- light (*photography*, *photoelectric*); photographic (*photoengraving*).

physio- nature (*physiology*, *physiognomy*).

plani-, plano- flat (*planimetry*, *planoconcave*).

poly- many (*polytechnic*, *polynomial*).

pre- before in time (*prewar*, *prearrange*); before in place (*prefix*, *preamble*).

pro- in front of (*procentum*); forward (*protrude*); substituting for (*pronoun*); favoring (*pro-German*); earlier in time (*prognosis*).

prot-, proto- first, original (*protagonist*, *protomartyr*, *protoplasm*).

psych-, psycho-. mental (*psychiatry, psychoanalysis*).
 pyr-, pyro-. heat, fire (*pyrheliometer, pyromaniac*).

Q

quadr-, quadri-, quadru-. four (*quadrangle, quadrilateral, quadruplicate*).
 quasi-. almost, as if (*quasi-historical*).
 quinqua-, quinque-, quinqu-. five (*quinquelate, quinquennial*).

R

radio-. ray, radiation (*radioactive*); wireless telegraphy (*radiobroadcast*).
 re-. back (*return*); again (*rewrite*); against (*rediff*); in return (*revenge*); frequentative (*recommend*).
 retro-. backward (*retrogress, retroactive*).
 Russo-. Russian (*Russo-Japanese*).

S

sans-. without (*sans-serif*).
 semi-. half (*semicircle, semiannual*).
 sept-, septa-, septi-. seven (*septennial, septangular, septosyllable*).
 sesqui-. one and a half (*sesquicentennial, sesquipedalian*).
 sexi-, sexi-. six (*sexennial, sextant*).
 sphygmo-. pulse (*sphygmograph, sphygmomanometer*).
 stere-. stereo-. solid, hard (*stereopticon, stereotype*).
 sub-. under (*subterranean*); less than (*subacute*); inferior (*subordinate*); further division (*subspecies*).
 super-. above (*superscript*); beyond (*supernatural*); excessive (*superfoolish*).
 supra-. above (*supra-renal, supremundane*).
 sur-. over (*surmount*); in addition (*surtax*); upon (*surprint*).

syn-, syl-, syra-, together (*synthesis, syllogism, sympathy*); at the same time (*synchronism*).

T

tele-. far (*telescope, telephone*).
 tetra-. four (*tetrahedron, tetra-chord*).
 theo-. God (*theocracy, theology*).
 thermo-. heat (*thermodynamics, thermostat*).
 trans-. across, on the other side of (*transatlantic*); through (*translucent*), transcending (*transfinite*).
 tri-. three (*triangle, triplicate*).
 Turko-. Turkish (*Turko-Russian*).

U

ultra-. beyond (*ultraviolet*); excessive (*ultraconservative*).
 un-. not (*unaware*); reversing (*untie*); displacing or freeing (*unhorse, unhand*).
 un-, uni-. one (*unanimous, unicorn*).
 under-. below (*underpass*); low (*undergrowth*); inferior (*underofficer*); excessively low (*underestimate*).
 up-. to a higher position (*upstroke*); maintaining (*upkeep*).

V

vermi-. worm (*vermiform, vermicelli*).
 vice-. acting in place of (*vicegerent*), next to in rank (*vice-president*).

X

xylo-. wood (*xylograph, xylophone*).

Z

zoo-. animal (*zoomorphism, zoolatry*).

MARKS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

. period; decimal point; full stop.
 , comma.
 ; semicolon.
 : colon.
 ! exclamation point.
 ? interrogation or question mark.
 — dash.
 - hyphen.
 () parentheses (*sing., parentheses*).
 {} brackets.
 " quotation marks (opening).
 " quotation marks (closing).
 ' apostrophe.
 ' single quotation mark (opening, for a quotation within a quotation).
 ' single quotation mark (closing, for a quotation within a quotation).

**** row of asterisks, to show ellipsis, or something omitted.
 * * * * asterisms.
 leaders (row of periods), to show ellipsis, a pause, etc.
 ' symbol for inches, seconds (as in latitude, etc).
 \$ dollar sign.
 ¢ cents sign.
 % percent sign.
 / a shilling sign (as 1/6, one shilling, six pence); virgule (as "and/or")
 £ sign for pounds sterling (English currency).
 @ at.
 & ampersand, meaning "and" (or &c, meaning "etc.").

- minus sign (to show subtraction).
 + plus sign (to show addition).
 = ratio sign, meaning "is to" (as 2:4:3:6, meaning "2 is to 4 as 3 is to 6").
 = equals sign.
 © copyrighted, copyright.
 index.
 { } braces.
 ° degree sign.
 £ number sign; also used to mean "pounds."
 ' accent mark; also symbol for feet, minutes, in algebra, "prime" (as y', y prime).
 † dagger or obelisk.
 ‡ double dagger.
 ¶ paragraph sign.
 § section sign.

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

The special abbreviations used in this Dictionary are listed on page 8.

A

A. or **a.**, adjective; acre; America.
A.B., Bachelor of Arts.
abbr., abbreviated.
abl., ablative.
Abp., Archbishop.
abr., abridged.
acc., accusative.
acc. or acct., account.
act., active.
A.D., Anno Domini—in the year of Our Lord
ad. int., ad interim—in the meantime.
adj., adjective
adjt., adjutant.
ad lib., ad libitum—at pleasure.
adm., admiral; admiralty.
admr., administrator.
admx., administratrix.
adv., adverb.
agt., agent.
Ala., Alabama.
Alas., Alaska.
alg., algebra.
alt., altitude; alto.
a.m., ante meridiem—before noon.
A.M., Master of Arts
Am., Amos; American.
Amer., American.
amt., amount.
anon., anonymous.
ans., answer.
Apr., April.
arch., architecture.
arith., arithmetic.
Ariz., Arizona.
Ark., Arkansas.
att. or atty., attorney.
Aug., August.
Av. or Ave., Avenue.
avdp., avoidpous.

B

B.A., British America; Bachelor of Arts.
bal., balance.
Bart. or Bt., Baronet.
bb., barrel; bbis., barrels.
B.C., Before Christ; British Columbia.
bd., bundle.
Belg., Belgium; Belgic
Benj., Benjamin.
B.I., British India.
Bib., Bible; biblical.
biog., biography.
biol., biology; biological.
b.l., bill of lading.
bl., barrel; bale.
bis., bales.
Bp., Bishop.
brig., brigade; brigadier.
Brit., Britain; British.

bro., brother; **bros.**, brothers.
B.S., Bachelor of Science.
bu. or bush., bushel.

C

C. or **c.**, central; cubic; chief; court; cent; Centigrade; one hundred.
Cal., California; calendar.
cap., capital, chapter.
Capt., Captain.
Card., Cardinal.
Cath., Catholic; Catherine.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
Cent., Centigrade; hundred.
cf., confer, compare.
cg., centigram.
Ch., chapter; church.
chem., chemistry.
Ch.J., Chief Justice.
Chr., Christ, Christian.
chron., chronology.
cm., centimeter.
c.o., care of.
co., company; county.
C.O.D., cash (collect) on delivery.
Col., Colonel; Colorado.
coll. colloq., colloquial.
Colo., Colorado.
com., commissioner; committee; commodore; common.
comp., comparative; compare; compound.
con., contra—against; in opposition.
Cong., Congregational; Congress.
conj., conjunction.
Conn., Ct., Connecticut.
cor., correlative; coroner; correspondent.
cor. sec., corresponding secretary.
cr., credit; creditor.
c.w.o., cash with order.
cwt., hundredweight.

D

D., Deus, God, Dominus, Lord; Dutch; five hundred.
Dak., Dakota.
Dan., Daniel; Danish.
dat., dative.
D.C., District of Columbia; District Court.
D.D., Doctor of Divinity.
D.D.S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.
dea., deacon.
Dec., December.
deg., degree.
dekag., dekagram.
dekal., dekaliter.
dekam., dekameter.
Del., Delaware.

Dem., Democrat.
dep., deputy.
dept., department; dependent.
der., deriv., derivative; derived.
Deut., Deuteronomy.
dg., decigram.
diam., diameter.
dict., dictionary.
dis., discount.
div., dividend; division.
dl., deciliter
D.L.O., Dead Letter Office.
dm., decimeter
do., ditto—the same.
doz., dozen
Dr., Debtor; Doctor; dram.
D.V.M., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

E

E., Earl; East; English.
ea., each.
e.g., exempli gratia—for example.
E.I., East Indies.
elec., electricity.
E.M., Mining Engineer.
E.M.F., electromotive force.
Emp., Emperor; Empire.
E.N.E., East-Northeast.
Eng., England, English.
Epis., Episcopal.
E.S.E., East-Southeast.
esp., especially.
Esq., Esquire.
et al., and others
etc. or & c., and so forth.
ex., example.
Exc., Excellency; exception.
execut., executrix.
ex., executor.
ext., extra; extract.

F

f., farthing; feminine; florin; folio; forte; franc.
F., Fellow; France; French; Friday.
F. or Fahr., Fahrenheit.
Feb., February.
fem., feminine.
ff., folios; following; tortu-simo.
fig., figure; figuratively.
fl., florn; florins.
Fla., Florida.
F.O.B., Free on Board.
fol., folio.
fr., from; franc.
Fr., France; Francis; French.
Fri., Friday.
ft., foot; feet; fort.
fth., fathom; fifth.
fur., furlong.
fut., future.

G

g., genitive; gram.
 G., German, Greek; Gulf.
 Ga., Georgia.
 gal., gallon.
 galv., galvanism; galvanic
 G.A.R., Grand Army of the Republic
 G.B., Great Britain.
 g c.d., greatest common divisor.
 g.c.m., greatest common measure
 gen., general, generally; genitive, genus.
 Gen., General.
 Geo., George.
 geog., geography.
 geol., geology.
 geom., geometry.
 ger., gerund.
 Ger. or Germ., German.
 gi., gill.
 gm., gram.
 Gov., Governor.
 gr., grain, grammar; gross.
 Gr. or G., Greek.
 gutt., guttae—drops.

H

ha., hectare.
 H.E., His Eminence; His Excellency.
 Heb. or Hebr., Hebrew.
 hg., hektogram.
 H.H., His (Her) Highness; His Holiness.
 hhd., hoghead.
 Hind., Hindoo.
 hist., history.
 hl., hektoliter.
 hm., hektometer.
 H.M., His (Her) Majesty.
 H.M.S., His (Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship or Service.
 Hon., Honorable.
 hort., horticulture.
 h.p., horse power.
 hr., hour.
 H.R., House of Representatives
 H.R.H., His (Her) Royal Highness.
 ht., height.

I

I., Idaho, Island; one.
 Ia., Iowa.
 Id., Idaho.
 Id., id est—that is.
 Ill., Illinois.
 Imp., imperative; imperfect.
 Imp., Imperial; Imperator—Emperor.
 in., inch; inches.
 incog., incognito.
 ind., indicative.
 Ind., Indiana.
 Ind. T. or Ind. Ter., Indian Territory.

inf., infinitive, infantry.
 I.N.R.I., Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum=Jesus of Nazareth, King of Jews.
 ins. or insur., insurance.
 inst., instant; institute.
 int., interest.
 Interj., interjection.
 Inv., invoice.
 I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
 I.O.U., I owe you.
 I.q., idem quod—the same as.
 Ir., Ireland, Irish.
 Isl., Island.
 I.T., Indian Territory.
 It. or Ital., Italian; Italic.
 I.W., Isle of Wight.

J

J., Judge, Junius; Justice
 Jan., January.
 Jno., John
 Jos., Joseph.
 Josh., Joshua.
 J.P., Justice of the Peace.
 Jr. or Jun., Junior.
 Judg., Judges
 Jul., July, Julius.

K

K., King, Kings, Knight.
 Kan., Kans., Kansas.
 K.C., Knights of Columbus; King's Counsel.
 kg., kilogram.
 kilo. or km., kilometer.
 kl., kiloliter.
 kilog., kilogram.
 Kt., Knight.
 Ky., Kentucky.

L

L., Lady; Latin; Lord; fifty.
 L. or l., pound sterling.
 La., Louisiana.
 Lam., Lamentations.
 Lat., Latin.
 lat., latitude.
 lb., libra=pound.
 l.c., lower case; letter of credit; loco citato=in the place before cited.
 l.c.m., least common multiple.
 L.I., Long Island.
 lib., liber=book.
 Lieut. or Lt., Lieutenant.
 liq., liquor.
 lit., liter; literally.
 LL D., Legum Doctor=Doctor of Laws.
 loc. cit., loco citato=in the place cited.
 log., logarithm.
 lon. or long., longitude.
 l.s.d., libra, solidi, denarii =pound, shillings, pence.
 Lt., long ton.

M

m., married; masculine; meter, mile; minute; month.
 M., Monday; Monsieur; noon, one thousand.
 Maj., Major.
 Mar., March; maritime.
 Marq., Marquis.
 mas., masc., masculine
 Mass., Massachusetts.
 Matt., Matthew.
 Mch., March
 Md., Maryland.
 M.D., Doctor of Medicine.
 M.E., Methodist Episcopal.
 Me., Maine.
 Med., Medical.
 Mem., Memorandum.
 Messrs. or MM., Messieurs =Gentlemen
 Meth., Methodist.
 mfg., manufacturing.
 mg., milligram.
 Mich., Michigan.
 Mid., Midshipman.
 min., minute.
 Minn., Minnesota.
 Miss., Mississippi.
 ml., milliliter.
 Mlle., Mademoiselle.
 Mme., Madame.
 mo., month.
 Mo., Missouri; Monday.
 M.O., Money Order.
 Mon. or Mond., Monday.
 Mons.† Monsieur.
 Mont., Montana.
 mos., months.
 M.P., Member of Parliament
 Mrs., Mistress.
 ms., manuscript.
 mss., manuscripts.
 Mt., Mount, Mountain.
 myg., myriagram.
 myl., mynahter.

N

n., neuter; new; nominative; noon; noun; note; number.
 N., Neptune; North.
 nat., national, natural.
 naut., nautical.
 nav., naval.
 N.B., North Britain; New Brunswick; Nota Bene=take notice.
 N.C., North Carolina.
 N. Dak., North Dakota.
 N.E., Northeast; New England.
 Neb., Nebraska.
 Neth., Netherlands.
 neut., neuter.
 Nev., Nevada.
 N.F., Newfoundland.
 N.H., New Hampshire.
 N.J., New Jersey.
 N.L., New Latin.
 N.M., New Mexico.

N.N.E., North-northeast.
 N.N.W., North-northwest.
 no., number.
 nol. pros., Nolle prosequi—
 be unwilling to prosecute.
 nom., nominative.
 non-com., non-commis-
 sioned.
 Norw., Norway.
 nos., numbers.
 Nov., November.
 N.P., Notary Public.
 N.S., Nova Scotia; New
 Style.
 N.T., New Testament.
 nux vom., nux vomica.
 N.W., Northwest.
 N.W.T., Northwest Terri-
 tory.
 N.Y., New York.
 N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O., Ohio; Old
 ob., obit—died.
 obj., objective; objection.
 obs., obsolete.
 Oct., October.
 O.K., all correct.
 Okla., Oklahoma.
 opp., opposite.
 Ore., Oregon.
 orig., originally.
 O.T., Old Testament.
 oz., ounce.

P

P., page; part; participle;
 past; penny.
 Pa., Pennsylvania.
 pass., passive.
 pd., paid
 P.E.I., Prince Edward
 Island.
 Penn., Pennsylvania.
 per cent., per centum—by
 the hundred.
 perf., perfect.
 Ph.D., Doctor of Philos-
 ophy
 Phil., Philip; philosophy.
 Phila., Philadelphia.
 pk., peck.
 pkg., package.
 pl. or plu., plural.
 plff., plaintiff.
 plupf., pluperfect.
 p.m., post-meridiem—after-
 noon.
 P.M., Postmaster.
 P.O., Post Office.
 pop., population.
 Port., Portuguese.
 poss., possessive.
 p.p., past participle.
 pp., pages.
 P.O., Province of Quebec.
 P.R., Porto Rico.
 pref., prefix.
 prep., preposition.
 Pres., President.

pref., preterit.
 priv., private
 Prof., Professor.
 prom., promontory.
 pron., pronoun.
 Prot., Protestant.
 pro. tem., pro tempore—for
 the time being.
 prov., proverb; province.
 prox., proximo—next.
 pr. p., present participle.
 Ps., Psalm.
 P.S., Postscript.
 pub., public; publisher.
 pwt., pennyweight.

Q

q., question.
 qr., quire.
 qt., quantity; quart.
 ques., question.
 q.v., quod vide—which see;
 quantum vis—as much as
 you will.

R

R., Reaumur; Republican.
 R., railway; recipe; resides;
 river; rod.
 R.C., Roman Catholic.
 Reaumur., Reaumur.
 recd., received.
 rect., receipt.
 ref., reference; reformed.
 reg., register, regular.
 Regt., Regiment.
 Rep., Reporter; Representa-
 tive; Republic.
 Rev., revenue; Reverend;
 review; revise.
 R.I., Rhode Island.
 rm., room.
 Ro. or Robt., Robert.
 Rom., Roman.
 Rom. Cath., Roman Catho-
 lic.
 R.R., Railroad
 r.s.v.p., *Repondez s'il vous
 plaît*—Reply, if you please.
 Rt.Hon., Right Honorable.
 Rt.Rev., Right Reverend.

S

s., shilling; son; South; sun.
 S., Sunday; Saturday; Saint;
 Saxon.
 Sab., Sabbath.
 Sam., Samuel.
 Sans., Sanskrit.
 Sat., Saturday.
 s.c., small capitals.
 S.C., South Carolina.
 scr., scruple.
 script., Scripture.
 S. Dak., South Dakota.
 S.E., Southeast.
 sec., second; section.
 Sec., Secretary.
 Sen., Senate; Senator;
 Senior.

Sep. or Sept., September.
 Skr., Skt., Sanskrit
 Soc., Society.
 Sp. or Span., Spanish.
 sq., square.
 Sr., Sir; Senior
 St., Saint, Street; Strait.
 stat., statute.
 subj., subjunctive
 subst., substantive.
 suff., suffix
 Sun., Sunday
 supt., superintendent.
 surg., surgeon.
 S.W., Southwest.
 syn., synonym.
 Syr., Syriac.

T

t., ton; transitive.
 T., Territory; Tuesday.
 Tenn., Tennessee.
 Ter., Territory.
 Tex., Texas.
 Th., Thomas.
 Theo., Theodore
 Thos., Thomas.
 Thurs., Thursday.
 Tim., Timothy.
 tp., township.
 tr., transpose.

U

U.S., United States.
 U.S.A., United States of
 America; United States
 Army.
 Ut., Utah.

V

Va., Virginia
 vb.n., verbal noun.
 v.i., verb intransitive.
 viz., namely; to wit.
 vs., versus, against.
 voc., vocative.
 v.t., verb transitive.
 Vt., Vermont.

W

Wash., Washington.
 Wed., Wednesday.
 Wis., Wisconsin.
 Wm., William
 W. Va., West Virginia.

X

Xmas., Christmas.

Y

yd., yard.
 yr., year; yours.

Z

zool., zoology.